

Seventh Series, Vol. XXIV No. 8

**Monday, March 01, 1982**  
**Phalguna 10, 1903 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Eighth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXIV Contains No. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

**Price- Rs 4.00**



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## LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 1, 1982/Phalguna  
10, 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER : Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Raghunath Singh, who was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62 from Barmer constituency of Rajasthan.

An active social worker, he helped the poor cultivators with fodder, seed and funds, assisted orphan students and encouraged Hindu-Muslim amity.

He passed away at Delhi on 27th February, 1982 at the age of 53.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Production of Foodgrains

+

\*103. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :  
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of foodgrains production during the current year ;  
and

(b) the relief that people can expect ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The overall prospects of foodgrains production for 1981-82 are encouraging and if the rainfall and weather conditions during the rest of the season continue to be normal, a record level of foodgrains output is anticipated.

(b) The increased production of foodgrains in the current year is expected to give relief to the people in terms of higher availability of foodgrains at reasonable level of prices.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Recently there was a workshop on productivity and twenty point programme here. I would like to know what were the points emphasised here and what are the steps being taken by the Government for increasing foodgrain production ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This workshop was held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 26th and 27th. All the Agriculture production Commissioners and officers connected with the supply of inputs and arrangements for irrigation and power were called. We stressed that this was a year of productivity as declared by the Prime Minister and every effort should be made to see that the production during this year on the farms is the highest ever achieved in the country so far. The points relating to the Ministry of Agriculture in our Revised Twenty Point Programme were also emphasised. They relate to supply of inputs and giving remunerative prices to the farmers, increasing the yield per hectare Particularly

in rainfed areas, production of more certified seeds pulses, oilseeds etc. and evolving better high yielding varieties of various crops etc. (*Interruptions*)

We have taken certain steps already. As you know, our officers have been visiting the various States to see that power is supplied to the farmers in time, fertilizers reach them in time, canal water supplies are maintained wherever they are needed etc. We are very happy to see that there is so much enthusiasm amongst all the States and their officers. They know that it is absolutely imperative for the country to achieve self-reliance and stability.

These are the various points that were discussed. We are constantly watching and reviewing the situation. The officers will be again going to the States to see that the plant protection measures are being taken, the quality of seeds and fertilizers is properly maintained and seed is supplied to the farmers in adequate quantity.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Now, the Hon. Minister has said that they are expecting a record production, of course, depending on the pleasure of the rain Gods. Assuming that the rain Gods are kind to us and the efforts being made by the Government, as he has said, are vigorous, if I may say the combination of the efforts of *Indra Dev* and Indira Gandhi continues, I would like to know, in terms of tonnage, how much the Minister expects for wheat, how much does he expect for sugar cane, how much for pulses and how much for groundnut? What steps the Government is taking to prevent pilferage and losses and ensure adequate storage?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : As you know, our food production for the year 1979-80 had come down to a very low level of 109 million tonnes. But with the efforts; and the policies that the Government have pursued... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You have not included drought.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But for our policies, it would have been less than 100 million tonnes, as you had left the thing we have set right the Rabi crop as soon as the Government came to power. The food production during the last year had again jumped up to a level of nearly 130 million tonnes and this year, if I may say so crossing my fingers, we expect a record production of around 130 million tonnes foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. But I know one thing. As long as human efforts are there and the will is there, nothing would be low. We in Punjab produced 5 lakh tonnes more of paddy inspite of drought.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : However, the Government effort is not there.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is only the right type of Government that can enthuse the farmers and not every Government.

Sir, in sugar-cane also, we have made a very good progress. Hon. Members know that the sugar-cane production had come down to 128 million tonnes. But we are expecting that production of sugar cane this year will be between 175 and 180 million tonnes.

Consequently, the production of sugar is also expected to be around 68 lakh tonne. Similarly, the production of cotton last year was about 76 lakh bales and this year, we expect it to be around 80 lakh bales, that is, a substantial increase in production. I hope, Mr. Bhagat will appreciate the efforts of the Government, of course, much depends upon the confidence that the farmer has in the Government. Knowing that he will get remunerative prices and that he will get the supply of inputs

in time, he is encouraged and that has helped us to achieve this high record of production.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Too many people eat up the proposed bumper crop unless proper management is taken care of.

Going through the land statistics, 9.7 hectares of fallow land are there in our country. In addition to that, what disturbs my mind is that in the budget, as far as subsidy regarding fertiliser, foodgrains and export is concerned, that accounts for 4/5th of our subsidy. In this regard, I find that there is 6.1 per cent increase only whereas last year the increase was 14.5 per cent in the subsidy.

What I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is, how far this will have an impact on the prices of foodgrains which they supply to the consumers and on the cost of production of these foodgrains.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** The cost of production is also taken into account while fixing the minimum support prices. The policy of the Government has been to reduce the amount of subsidy as far as possible.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Subsidy to whom ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Subsidy which goes to the farmer ultimately, on fertiliser. The farmer gets fertiliser at a uniform price all over the country. The transport charges are met by the Government and the distributors also have a margin on which they work. That has also been increased by about 22 percent recently. There are subsidies on various inputs. I hope, the Hon. Member only means to ask about the subsidy on fertiliser and other inputs..

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Foodgrains too.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** The subsidy on foodgrains goes to consumers which cover all sections of society in rural and urban areas. Even the farmers have to get foodgrains from the public distribution system. It is not for any particular section of society. The subsidy on foodgrains is still expected to be something between Rs. 600-700 crores in a year. Last year, if I remember correctly, it was about Rs. 560 crores. The subsidy on fertiliser alone was about Rs. 442 crores. Electricity is also cheaper for the farmer than even for small-scale industries and for domestic consumption.

These are the various things which benefit the farmer. But whenever there is an increase, it is always taken into account while fixing the prices and we try to compensate the farmer fully.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में हमारा लक्ष्य आत्म-निर्भरता का है। हम आत्म निर्भर होना चाहते हैं। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस वर्ष 130 लाख टन उत्पादन होने की अपेक्षा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना खाद्यान्न उत्पादन हमारा होगा तब हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगे ? क्योंकि आज भी हमें विदेशों से अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है, तो कितना उत्पादन होने पर हम आत्म-निर्भर होने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे ?

**श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** ज्यों-ज्यों उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है त्यों-त्यों हमारी आबादी भी बढ़ रही है। अब यह कहना मुश्किल है कि आबादी की बढ़ती तरी पर हम कितना कंट्रोल कर पाएंगे।



उत्पादन तो जितना भी बढ़े कम है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि खाली हम को खाने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। हमें एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए एक्सपोर्ट अनिंग के लिए भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार को बढ़ाना है और हम चाहते हैं कि एग्रिकलचरल एक्सपोर्ट्स का भी एक्सपोर्ट में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हो। ज्यादा पैदावार खेती की बढ़ेगी तो एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज भी हमारी लगेगी, एक्सपोर्ट भी हमारी बढ़ेगी। आबादी के लिहाज से अगर आप पूछना चाहते हैं तो इस संचुरी के अन्त तक अंदाज़ा है कि 93 करोड़ से ऊपर हमारी आबादी हो जाएगी। उसके लिए कम से कम हम को 225 मिलियन टन अनाज चाहिये। करीब-करीब इस संचुरी के अन्त तक 90 या 100 मिलियन टन और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है आबादी के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ।

**श्री सज्जन कुमार :** जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषित किया है यह वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ाने का वर्ष होगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी बजट प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा है कि जो उद्योग उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे उनको विशेष तौर से कुछ छूटें दी जाएंगी। क्या इस वर्ष खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने वालों को भी कोई आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव कृषि मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आबादी बढ़ने के साथ-साथ क्या फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के लिए जो दिल्ली में कोटा दिया जाता है, उसको बढ़ाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** कृषकों की हिम्मत बढ़ाने के लिए, उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे पास बहुत सी योजनाएँ हैं—

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दाम बढ़ाइये।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** यह बहुत बड़ी बात है और इसको सुन कर मुझे खुशी भी हुई है कि वाजपेयी जी अब दाम बढ़ाने के हक में हो गए हैं।

हम किसान का उत्साह बढ़ाते हैं, उनको उपाधियाँ देते हैं उनकी इज्जत करते हैं, इनाम भी देते हैं। बाकी किसानों के लिए जो कुछ किया जा रहा है उसका थोड़ा सा व्यौरा मैंने अभी दिया है कि किस तरह से सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मुहैया कर रहे हैं और दाम भी उनको अच्छे दे रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नैबस्ट कवेश्चन।

**श्री सूरज भान :** 104। लेकिन इस सवाल के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक औचित्य का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय को यह पता था कि आज इस सवाल का उनको इस सदन में जवाब देना है। लेकिन उन्होंने कल चंडीगढ़ में एक एलान कर दिया है जो पैट्रियेट अखबार में छपा है—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल करिये।

**श्री सूरज भान :** औचित्य का सवाल है। हाउस के बाहर उनको क्या यह बात कहनी चाहिये ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एलान नहीं किया है। आप सवाल करें, बता देंगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** ऐसा लगता है आपमें और उन में कुछ मंथना हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा है। उस में उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है।

श्री सूरज भान : उन्होंने कहा है 145 रुपये होगा।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : बिल्कुल नहीं कहा है। यह कहा है कि 142 से ऊपर ही होगा।

He has not stated any price about it. He has simply stated the position.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Hon. Speaker has ruled that Ministers should not make policy statements outside the House when Parliament is in Session. The Hon. Minister should apologise for having made such a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see what the Hon. Minister has said.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't hold him in pulling up.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Dr. Swamy does not want to be convinced. It is very difficult to make Dr. Swamy understand. I have seen the press reports and I believe that it was broadcast on the T.V. and radio also. I have issued a contradiction. It seems, the whole reporting by some was either because they did not understand my language or may be it was a deliberate and mischievous misreporting. We shall have to be more careful even to see such journalists who are, like this, guilty of professional misconduct in my view...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You should pull up Mr. Sathe also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We will also look into this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is already too long to be pulled up.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The question of fixing price for wheat is still under the consideration of the

Government. All that we know is that the APC has recommended a price of Rs. 142. I myself have not formed any opinion so far. We have sent the report of the APC to various Ministries and the Planning Commission for comments. It will be only after receiving the comments from other Ministries and the Planning Commission and taking into account the views received from the States which we had requested the Chief Ministers to send—and we have received communications from some of the Chief Ministers—that the Government will be able to take some decision. I never said that the price of wheat would be fixed over Rs. 142/-. It may even be less than Rs. 142 because we do not know as yet. However, everybody knows that the report of the APC says Rs. 142. It will be only after taking into account the views of the Hon. Members of this House as well as people outside, the farmers' representation, the comments and views of other Ministries and the Planning Commission that we shall be able to announce the price. That is what I told one or two press reporters who saw me while walking after a function in Chandigarh. I told them, "we cannot announce anything now ; we do not know ; whenever we decide it, it will be announced by the Government". But, in spite of that, this report has appeared. It is misleading and, as I said, may be even deliberate.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है। मेरे साथ भी हुआ है।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You know what it is.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी अपने प्रेस वाले मामले में उलझ कर मेरे सवाल का जवाब देना भी भूल गये हैं। लेकिन मैंने वह जवाब पढ़ लिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपने पहले जो सवाल किया था सोर स्वीकर साहब ने

इजाजत दे दी थी इसलिये मैंने उसका क्लैरिफिकेशन किया। आपने अभी कोई सवाल नहीं किया।

In reply to the main Question, I say that a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The guard went first and the driver came afterwards !

### Procurement Price of Wheat

\*104 SHRI + SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the comments received on the recommendations made in the Agricultural Prices Commission's report on Price Policy for wheat for 1981-82 crop (to be marketed in 1982-83) from wheat producing and consuming States ;

(b) decision taken in this regard ; and

(c) recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which have not been accepted and reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

(a) The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on Price Policy for Wheat for 1981-82 crop was sent to the Governments of twelve important wheat producing and consuming States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West

Bengal. All the States except Maharashtra have sent their replies. Tamil Nadu has stated that they have no comments to offer. The procurement price suggested by other States are as under :

States	Procurement price suggested (Rs. per quintal)
Assam, Karnataka & Jammu & Kashmir	142
Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal	150
Haryana	160
Punjab	161
Uttar Pradesh	164
Madhya Pradesh	175

(b) The question of fixation of procurement price of wheat for 1982-83 marketing season is under the active consideration of the Government.

(c) Other recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission relate to varietal diversification in the matter of research and development of wheat and keeping the prices of agricultural inputs under control. The Government policies on research and development of wheat and prices of agricultural inputs are already directed to the achievement of these objectives.

**श्री मूरज भान :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल सरकार के अपने बयान के मुताबिक देश में बहुत गेहूं पैदा हुआ था। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी बाहर से गेहूं मंगवाना पड़ा क्योंकि किसान को ठीक दाम नहीं दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले हफ्ते इत्तफाक से आपके फार्म की चर्चा थोड़ी सी हुई। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके फार्म पर एक टन गेहूं पैदा करने में कितना खर्चा होता है मेहरबानी करके यह मंत्री



महोदय को आप बता दें। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटीज जो देश में हैं उनका क्या खर्चा पड़ता है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए फिर....

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** अध्यक्ष जी, यह आप से पूछ रहे हैं या मंत्री जी से पूछ रहे हैं ?

**श्री सूरज भान :** गेहूं की कीमत तय करें। किसान का खर्चा तो है ही, उसे कुछ थोड़ा बहुत मुनाफा भी चाहिए इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखें। बाहर से आपको गेहूं मंगाने पर 200 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। तो आप किसान को कितना देना चाहेंगे इस बात की घोषणा गेहूं बोने से पहले कर देनी चाहिये। क्या आइन्दा आप ऐसा करेंगे ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** स्पीकर साहब, आप तो अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसान के पैदावार करने में क्या-क्या खर्चा होता है और जितनी चीजें होती हैं, सबका हम अन्दाजा लगाकर साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर, यूनिवर्सिटीज से पूछकर, हमारी अपनी आर्गेनाइजेशनस हैं जिनके जरिये हम फार्म लेवल तक पता करते हैं कि क्या-क्या कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है और वह डिफरेंट स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग होती है, यहां तक कि खेत-खेत में भी फर्क होता है। एक किसान और दूसरे किसान की जमीन में बराबर-बराबर खेत हों तो उसमें भी फर्क होता है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** एवरेज लीजिये।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** एवरेज ली जाती है, लेकिन जब कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ली जाती है तो उसमें जो किसान खर्च करता है उसका मूद, जहां से कैपिटल लेता है उसका हिसाब, जमीन उसकी अपनी है या उसने ठेके पर,

किराये पर ली हुई है उसका भी हिसाब लगाया जाता है, जितने इनपुट्स वह इस्तेमाल करता है, उनकी उस वक्त क्या कीमत है जब कि वह पैदावार कर रहा है, और अब तो हमने यह भी कर दिया है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा भी जो किसान का खेत से मंडी तक या फैक्टरी तक ले जाने में होता है, वह भी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में शामिल किया जाता है, उसकी अपनी और फैमिली की जो मेहनत होती है, उनकी वेजेज भी उसमें शुमार होती हैं। इन सारी चीजों का ख्याल रखा जाता है और उसके बाद यह कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कलकुलेट होती है जिसमें प्राफिट का मार्जिन भी शामिल होता है।

यही नहीं, ज्यों ही यह सरकार बनी, हमने पहला फैसला यह किया था कि दूसरी चीजों के दाम, जो ऐग्रीकल्चर के सैक्टर में पैदा नहीं होती हैं, उनके दाम जिस हिसाब से बढ़ते रहते हैं, उनके साथ पैरिटी रखने की कोशिश की जायेगी। किसान की पैदावार का दाम उतना नीचे नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा कि दूसरी चीजों के मुकाबले में उसको नुकसान हो अपनी पैदावार पर। इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की जाती है। इसमें बहुत से फैक्टर हैं जिनको ध्यान में रखा जाता है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सूरजभान जी भी किसान के हक में बोल रहे हैं आज।

**श्री सूरज भान :** इस स्टेटमेंट में 6 स्टेट्स की तरफ से जो रिकमेंडेशनज़ आई हैं, उनमें से 4 ने लिखा है कि 160 से ऊपर होना चाहिये। हरियाणा ने 160 लिखा है, पंजाब ने 161 लिखा है, उत्तरप्रदेश ने

164 और मध्यप्रदेश ने 175 लिखा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ भी नहीं बताया कि कितना करेंगे? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसा आपने कहा, क्या इनपुट्स के लिए आप एरेन्जमेंट करेंगे? जनता रिजीम में खाद के एक बोरे की कीमत 100 से घटाकर 72 कर दी गई थी, अब 119 हो गई है। क्या आप इस किस्म के स्टेप्स उठावेंगे? अगर आप गेहूं की प्राइस नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते तो इनपुट्स के दाम घटा दीजिये, लेकिन आपके जवाब से बड़ी मायूसी हुई है जब आपने कहा कि गेहूं की कीमत 142 रुपये से भी घट सकती है। कम-से-कम कुछ तो अन्दाज़ा दीजिये कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं जिससे किसान को राहत मिले और आपको फिर दूसरे मुल्कों के सामने भीख का कटोरा लेकर न जाना पड़े?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** याद तो मुझे सब कुछ है, लेकिन जो मैंने कहा है वह हकीकत है।

जब ए० पी० सी० की रिपोर्ट सरकार सामने रखकर गौर करती है तो यह जरूरी नहीं कि ए० पी० सी० की रिकमेंडेशन्स को मंजूर कर लिया जाये, क्योंकि पिछली बार ए० पी० सी० ने जो सिफारिश की थी, तो उससे भी ऊपर दाम तय किये थे। अगर ऊपर दाम तय कर सकते हैं तो ए० पी० सी० की रिपोर्ट से नीचे भी दाम तय कर सकते हैं। यह इसलिये कि वह एक एडवाइज़री बाडी है और अगर सिर्फ उसी की रिपोर्ट पर चलना हो तो फिर आपकी राय का तो हम फायदा उठा ही नहीं सकते।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सूरजभान जी की राय का फायदा उठा लीजिये। (व्यवधान)

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** नाउम्मीद न हों, आप उम्मीद रखिये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी हम लोगों की राय से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, इसलिये मैं अपनी राय दे रहा हूँ। किसान की मदद करने के दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं, एक तरीका तो यह है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस और जो नान-एग्रीकल्चरल कम्पोजिटीज हैं, उनकी कीमतों में पैरिटी कायम कर दीजिये और दूसरा तरीका यह है कि इनपुट्स की कीमत और आउट-पुट्स की कीमत में कोई लिंक होना चाहिये। अभी तक दोनों काम नहीं हुए हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन फसल के दाम तय करता है, लेकिन फर्टिलाइज़र, डीज़ल, इक्विपमेंट, मशीनरी, इनके दाम तय करना एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के जिम्मे नहीं है, क्या इन चीजों का दाम तय करने का भार भी एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन को सौंपा जायेगा?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या श्री वाजपेयी चाहते हैं कि ...

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अगर मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी बात सुनी नहीं है, तो वह उससे फायदा कैसे उठावेंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि ट्रेक्टर्स और इम्प्लीमेंट्स वर्ग रह के दाम तय करने के लिए भी कोई कमीशन होना चाहिए।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** श्री वाजपेयी का मतलब मैं यह समझा हूँ अपनी छोटी अक्ल से कि चूंकि सरकार पैरिटी मेनटेन करना चाहती है, इस लिए जितनी चीजें फैक्टरियों में बनती हैं और किसानों के काम में आती हैं, जितने कनज्यूमर गुड्स हैं, उनके दाम तय करने का काम भी ए पी सी को सौंप दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can have a discussion on this sometime.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I put the question in English ? राव साहब को हिन्दी समझने में कुछ मुश्किल हो रही है ।

Sir, there is no parity in the prices of agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities at the moment. Nor is there any linkage between the prices of inputs and prices of outputs. I would like to know whether the Agricultural Prices Commission will be entrusted with the task of fixing the prices of agricultural inputs, namely, fertilisers, diesel, equipment and machinery ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, it is absolutely impossible to entrust the APC with the responsibility of fixing prices for such a large number of inputs that are used in agriculture, namely, fertilisers which are produced in factories and also imported from outside; for water rates which the Government charges on canal water and on State tubewells ; for electricity for which there is a separate Department. They have to look into their own economics. Similarly there are so many other things. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices comes in for fixing prices but where the question of inputs used by the farmer comes in we try to take the current prices into account while fixing the prices. We have said that we compensate the farmer for higher prices which prevail at a particular time when APC sends its recommendations and Government can take into account later if there is rise in prices at a time when decision is taken.

I knew what Vajpayee meant but

I was trying to explain the difficulties which will come in the way because the question of parity is relevant not only for inputs that the farmer uses but also in respect of goods produced in the non-agricultural sector, that is, consumer goods also. But can one body be entrusted with all that ? It is impossible. Sir inadvertently I committed an error when earlier I stated that the production of foodgrains this year is expected at 130 million tonnes. We expect it at 134 million tonnes which is 2 million tonnes higher than the previous record of 132 million tonnes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that the inputs prices are taken into consideration when they fix up the prices. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that last year the price of urea per bag was Rs. 74 and this year it is Rs. 125 per bag. Last year the price of DAP per bag was Rs. 175 and this year it is Rs. 225 per bag. There are also other things which the farmer is compelled to purchase and they do not get at the fixed rate, namely, cement for which the controlled price is Rs. 35 per bag he has to purchase at Rs. 85 per bag in the black-market. So is the question of steel and other things. So is the question of kerosine oil and so many other things. The main things where the farmers feel really very acutely and strongly are these. In respect of whatever they have to purchase from the market in regard to industrial goods, their prices are very high and while they produce more, they do not get a reasonable price. I would like to know from the Minister whether it has come to his notice that the Agricultural Prices Commission's recommendations have always been impracticable and many times Government had to change the main recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. So, will the

Government take into consideration the suggestion made that the Agricultural Prices Commission should be abolished and Government instead should appoint a National Price Commission which should be able to go into fixation of price of industrial goods as well as the agricultural goods, so that a kind of parity is made to prevail, and farmers are not discriminated against so far as granting of reasonable price to his produce is concerned? Then, the last part of my question is this.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already taken too long.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Last part of my question is this :

Taking into consideration all the above circumstances, will the Minister ensure that farmers are enabled to get the essential goods of their utility, of their use, by the public distribution system, so that these things are also made available to them at fixed prices, things like cement, kerosine oil, petrol, sugar, etc.?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : In our scheme of Public Distribution System most of the essential commodities are covered—things like cement, kerosine oil, fertilisers etc. Fertiliser is also controlled and the distribution is done through Government agencies, cooperatives, etc. Most of the other important inputs like irrigation, power etc. are also brought under Government's control. The main question by the Hon. Member Shri Chandrajit Yadav was in the form of a suggestion.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : An excellent suggestion.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It was a very big question and I cannot react to it immediately. But Government have noted this suggestion—whether there can be some way of having some mechanism for the fixation of prices all over in all sectors.

MR. SPEAKER : Industrial prices jump up like anything.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am aware that we had to increase fertiliser price in the past on one or two occasions. I also admit that the consumption of fertiliser on account of that has gone down to some extent. But then Government is also conscious of this situation. It is because of this that recently it has been announced by the Finance Minister that there will be concessions given on import of some fertilisers like Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. That is part of our policy to bring down the fertiliser price to the extent possible. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It has already taken 25 minutes.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां :  
स्पीकर साहब, सही बात यह है कि कीमत मुकर्रर करते वक़्त अभी तक सरकार इन्साफ नहीं करती रही है। जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने फर्माया, जो भी किसान की जरूरियात की चीज़ें हैं उनकी कीमत को ध्यान में रखकर कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो कीमतें वे ध्यान में रखते हैं उसमें क्या किसान जो अपने खेत में मेहनत करता है, खेत में वह जो खुद, उसकी बीबी, उसके बच्चे और उसका सारा कुनबा लगा रहता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दे दिया है।

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us have a special discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I suggested.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कैसे इस बात

का अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि एक खानदान के कितने व्यक्ति एक खेत में काम करते हैं ? किसी के पांच लड़के काम करते हैं, किसी के तीन लड़के काम करते हैं, उसकी औरत काम करती हैं तो इन सारी चीजों को देखने के बाद आप पर क्विंटल क्या मुनाफा देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुशीर साहब, यह तो उन्होंने एक्सप्लेन कर दिया है।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : सारी कीमतें लगाने के बाद आप पर-क्विंटल किसान को क्या मुनाफा देते हैं—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Minister got anything to add ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जवाब दिया है कि सारी मेहनत, उसकी फैमिली और मजदूर जितने काम करते हैं, उसमें शामिल होगी। अगर कोई खास रिश्तेदार आप गिनवाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उसकी लिस्ट बनाकर भेज दूंगा।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई जवाब नहीं है। इरिसपांसिबल जवाब है। मैंने आपसे पूछा है कि आप मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट पर-क्विंटल के हिसाब से किसान को क्या देना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—  
105. Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan.

श्री देवी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत हो गया। 25 मिनट तो इसी सवाल पर हो गए हैं। इस पर डिस्कशन करवा देंगे, यह बहुत लम्बा विषय है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट के बारे में पूछना

है। फेयर मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट देकर सरकार कीमत तय करती है। मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट हर किसान के लिए अलग मुकरर नहीं की जाती है। हर एक किसान की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अलग है। मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट पर-क्विंटल की बात करेंगे तो हमें एक-एक किसान के एक-एक खेत पर जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन आती है, उसको देखना पड़ेगा। इट-इज-इम्पोसिबल।

श्री देवी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाह रहा था और राव बीरेन्द्र जी को याद करवाना चाह रहा था, जब वे हरियाणा में मुख्य मंत्री थे, जो और मक्के की बाबत कहा करते थे कि लिफाफों में बिकवा देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 104 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से खाद का भाव बढ़ गया, लेकिन गेहूं का भाव 13 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा सके। उन्होंने कहा है कि प्राइस-कमीशन एक एडवाइजरी बाडी है। आज तो आप मालिक हैं, थोड़ी हिम्मत कर दीजिए, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिकमेंडेशन हैं, वे तो आपकी है, उसे तो पूरा कर दीजिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चौधरी साहब, आपको याद नहीं है, कीमत इनके वक्त में मुकरर हुई थी 115 रु०। उसके बाद दो बरस में 15 रु० बढ़ा दी है, गेहूं की कीमत।

श्री देवी लाल : खाद का भाव 104 रु० क्विंटल कर दिया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गेहूं की कीमत दो बरस में 130 रु० कर दी है।

श्री देवी लाल : कपास के भाव की वजह से कपड़े का भाव बढ़ रहा है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कपास का भाव आपके समय में 208 रु० था। अब 500-550 रु० दे रहे हैं। स्पीकर साहब जानते हैं।



### Ganga Water Issue

\*105. SHRI <sup>+</sup> AMAR ROY-  
PRADHAN :—  
SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in connection with the Ganga Water Issue between Bangladesh and India;

(b) the number of times meetings were held between the representatives of the two countries on this specific issue; and

(c) the action Government propose to take now in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). In pursuance of the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of November, 1977 on sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows, the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka between 1st January and 31st May each year since 1978 is being implemented satisfactorily in conformity with the Agreement. As regards long-term arrangements regarding augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission considered the two schemes, one proposed by India and another by Bangladesh and held discussions on commencing studies thereon from its 14th to 20th meetings (January 1978 to August 1980) but was unable to make headway and make recommendations within the stipulated period of 3 years. At the time of the first review of the Agreement, this aspect was also noted. Both sides also noted that appropriate and adequate measures for finding a solution to the problem of augmentation of the flows of the

Ganga would have to be decided upon by the two Governments. This subject was discussed between the Foreign Ministers of India and Bangladesh in September 1981 when it was decided that the two Foreign Ministers would discuss further measures in this regard. The next review of the Agreement is scheduled for May 1982.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know it very well that the Farrkka Barrage through which the Ganga waters flow is the life-line of Calcutta Port and Calcutta is the heart of not only West Bangal but the entire East and North-Eastern region. Sir, in the Statement it has been mentioned that the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farakka between 1st January and 31st May each year since 1978 is being implemented 'satisfactorily' in conformity with the Agreement. I do not know why he has mentioned 'satisfactorily'. Sir, you know that 40,000 cusecs of water is a must for normal irrigation flow of the Ganga in lean months. At present 20,000 to 24,000 cusecs of water are being supplied. This amount of supply of water has been continuing for two years. Sometimes the supply was only 11,000 cusecs or so. Under these circumstances, I do not know how the supply of water could be satisfactory. Just now 21st session has been over. What is the result of this session? It has produced nothing. The Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh has said, according to the press, that the issue will now be tackled at political level and he stated that the Ganga Water distribution should be settled in a tripartite talk between India, Bangladesh and Nepal. He has mentioned that Nepal should be included. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the reaction of the Indian Government and whether the proposal has been finalised or not.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as supply of water to Bangladesh is concerned, we have fully implemented

the Agreement which was entered into in November 1977 and that was our international commitment. We implemented that agreement. Of course, it is true that in certain lean years, the supply to Calcutta Port was much below the requirements.

As far the proposal of Bangladesh to include Nepal for the study of the project with regard to the augmentation of Ganga water during dry season, we are not agreeing and we have not agreed to that proposal. As a matter of fact, this is a bilateral agreement and our view point is : let these two countries, which are parties to this bilateral agreement, India and Bangladesh find out a permanent solution to this problem. And if at some later stage, there is any necessity of taking up the matter with the third country, we can consider it, but let us first find out a solution ourselves. As this is a bilateral agreement, only the two countries, India and Bangladesh, should find out a permanent solution to this problem. This is a fact that the JRC, in its 14th to 20th meetings could not find a permanent solution to this problem. India had given a proposal which was not acceptable to them, and the proposal which they put forward before the JRC was not acceptable to us. In the review, which is provided for in the agreement, we have agreed that the permanent solution has to be found out at appropriate level, political level, of both the countries, India and Bangladesh. This is the position in a nutshell.

As far as the main question is concerned, we are not agreeing to the proposal that Nepal should be made a party to this bilateral agreement.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Bangladesh has given another proposal demanding that the entire water disputes between Bangladesh and India should be settled, that is all disputes with regard to Ganga river, Brahmaputra river, Teesta river,

Khoai, Gomti and Muhari rivers in Tripura should be settled in a package deal. What is the reaction of the Government and whether the Government is agreeing to this proposal ?

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) :** I have been to Bangladesh for two days and I came back last night. We had a lot of discussions with respect to other rivers including Teesta river, border and common rivers. This is one of the terms of the agreement that we must try our level best to see that waters of these other rivers should be utilised for the benefit of the two countries. There are so many rivers. We discussed a few of them, but certain data, facts and figures have to be collected and we are going to discuss these again. We have discussed a lot, but no solution has been found due to lack of certain data. We shall be meeting again in the month of June—I mean, the JRC meeting—and there we shall discuss these matters.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will you discuss the Ganges waters separately ?

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY :** So far as the Ganga River water dispute is concerned, that is a different problem ; it is with regard to augmentation of the Ganga waters in the lean period of five months, January, February, March, April and May. That we have discussed a lot, but we could not find a solution at the level of JRC, and that matter has been referred to the higher level. We could not discuss the Ganga Water issue ; that is beyond its scope now. So far as other rivers are concerned, We have discussed that. And we feel that so far as the question of flood control and the utilisation of water of those rivers is concerned, we should discuss with them. We are in the midst of discussion. No solution has been found and we shall be meeting again in the month of June to discuss those questions.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** The task before us is to make the Bangladesh Government understand that the real issue is not the short-term sharing of Farakka waters, which keep coming up from time to time if they treat it as such, but the long term augmentation of the Ganga waters in Farakka by the building of huge reservoirs on the Bramhaputra and linking it up with the Ganga. This would augment the flow by one lakh cusecs and totally fulfil all Bangladesh requirements thereby making Farakka a total non-issue. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister (a) what steps is the Government envisaging to further convince the Bangladesh Government about the tremendous benefits that would accrue in a large measure more to Bangladesh than to India, if that country accepts such a long-term agreement? (b) It is Technically possible to undertake this augmentation and link up through the tributaries of the Teesta and the Bramhaputra within Indian soil, on our own? And (c) if the answer is yes, which I think it is, and if the Bangladesh Government's opposition and intransigence continue would the Government of India undertake this long-term scheme unilaterally?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** As far as Part (a) of the question is concerned, I have already said that in its six meetings the JRC has failed to find out any solution. Therefore, while reviewing the Agreement we agreed that the matter should be taken up at the higher political level. Our Hon. External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh met and had some talks regarding the issue and the talks are in progress.

Part (b) of the question is a highly sensitive issue and there is no doubt that we are very much aware of our requirements of water and are exploring all area for solving our own problems of irrigation and flood

control. We are doing everything to convince the Bangladesh Government about the benefits which will accrue to both the countries—to Bangladesh and to India.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Can I intervene, Sir? The sensitive part of the question is part (c). Part (b) was : Is it technically possible or not? Answer should be yes or no. The Hon. Minister may first give answer to part (b) of the question.

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, our Engineers have made studies and have found that technically it is possible to take up those projects unilaterally. But as far as part (c) of the question is concerned i.e. whether the Government of India proposes to take up those projects unilaterally, I would say that it is too early to say anything on this. And I hope the Hon. Member will not press because this is a sensitive question affecting the relationship with our neighbouring country.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** The question is whether any long term solution is found or not. Meanwhile if the flow of water upto 40,000 cusecs is not sufficient—over a number of years we are not getting that water—it means Calcutta Port is gradually dying out. Then, how are you going to find a solution to this problem?

I also understand that there was a proposal for Brahmaputra—Ganga link-up. In fact, I raised it long ago. After that, Government of India took it up, but Bangladesh has refused to agree to it. Therefore, the question put by Mr. Scindia is quite relevant, because Brahmaputra is a unique flow river, having almost 2.5 lakh cusecs. So, even if 1 lakh cusecs are drawn away from Brahmaputra, Bangladesh cannot suffer. So, if it can be joined across our territory, not depending upon Bangladesh territory, then a long term solution can be



found. These are the two simple questions: how a short term solution can be found, because it will require quite a number of years, or a decade. Meanwhile, Calcutta Port will dry up. Then, some waters from the upper reaches of Ganga can be made available, so that we can consider utilizing ground water on a bigger scale in the upper reaches for irrigation purposes.

We want to know how you are going to solve the problem. How long will it continue hanging fire till the Port is dead? Then there will be no necessity for finding a solution.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : As far as I could understand the question of the Hon. Member, he still wants to know about our plans for future development.

The question of having a long term solution is already at a higher political level. Hon. Member was speaking, as if he was convincing us. We are already convinced about our proposal of Brahmaputra-Ganges link. It is a question of convincing the other country, viz. Bangladesh. As far as we are concerned, we are fully convinced about the proposal of Brahmaputra—Ganges link canal, which will be beneficial to India, as well as Bangladesh. There is no question of not being convinced. But the whole question is that Bangladesh has to be convinced. Unfortunately, till now Bangladesh could not be convinced about this fact, and we are taking every step to convince it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He says, bring it *via* Siliguri.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : He is evading the question.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : What is this proposal—*via* Siliguri? Do you want to refer to the proposal of Bangladesh? It was their proposal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : There is a proposal for doing it *via* Siliguri. Will you go in for it? Or, will you give water from the upper reaches? These are the two simple questions which have been complicated.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Issue of Completion Certificates by D.D.A. to House Owners

\*106. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that D. D. A. is taking a long time for the issue of Completion Certificate to house owners of DDA Colonies;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of Completion Certificates issued during the year 1981;
- (d) the number of cases pending with DDA ; and
- (e) whether Completion Certificate from DDA is necessary for DESU to sanction a Permanent Electricity Connection, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA has reported that Completion Certificate is generally issued in about a month's time, if the owner rectifies the defects/ complies with the observations of the inspecting staff and submits the requisite documents. In cases where there are no deviations from the sanctioned plans and the requisite documents are submitted with the application for completion certificates, the completion certificates are issued promptly.

(c) About 2,000

(d) About 2,000

(e) No, Sir

### Supply of Wheat to Bihar

\*107. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been received from the Government of Bihar for the supply of forty thousand tonnes of wheat as essential for the distribution system in that State;

(b) if so, whether that request has been complied with; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH).

(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have been requesting for an allotment of 65,000 tonnes of wheat per month for their Public Distribution System. Against this, the State Government were allotted 15,000 tonnes each month for September and October, 1981, 17,000 tonnes for November, 1981 and 19,000 tonnes each for the months from December, 1981 to February, 1982. The wheat quota of the State Government for public distribution has been further raised to 24,000 tonnes for March, 1982.

(c) The allotment of wheat to the States including Bihar is made on a month to month basis having regard to the overall availability of wheat in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

### New target to bring Land under Irrigation every year

\*108. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed a new target of bringing three million hectares of land under irrigation every year;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether it is a fact that this is an over ambitious one, having regard to the fact that the increase envisaged is about three times the rate at which additional irrigation facilities have been created in the last three decades; and

(d) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to achieve this target ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) :

(a) Yes, Sir. (b) During the Sixth Plan 1980-85, a potential of 5 million hectares is expected to be created in the first two years. With 9 million hectares proposed to be added during the remaining 3 years, the revised target for the Sixth Five Year Plan would be 14 million hectares. Of this, 6 million ha. will be achieved through major and medium irrigation projects, 7 million ha. through ground water exploitation and 1 million ha. through surface minor irrigation schemes.

(c) In the light of the achievement of 2.4 million ha. in the first year of the Sixth Plan and a target of 2.6 million ha. likely to be achieved during the current year, an average rate of 3 million ha. during the remaining 3 years is not an over-ambitious target.

(d) The various important measures proposed, to achieve the revised target are :

(i) High priority will be given to completion of on-going projects so as to yield maximum benefits in the shortest possible period;

- (ii) The State Governments are being persuaded to allocate more funds to the irrigation sector;
- (iii) Important major irrigation projects which are expected to contribute bulk of the potential targeted are being monitored by the Central Water Commission and the State Governments. Expeditious steps are being initiated to avoid or make good the short falls in progress;
- (iv) Monitoring is proposed to be introduced for minor irrigation projects also;
- (v) Efforts are being made to provide requisite quantity of scarce materials such as steel, cement, coal, etc;
- (vi) A large programme of modernisation of the existing irrigation systems has been taken up which would provide benefit at more economical cost;
- (vii) Efforts are being made to get increased assistance for irrigation projects through World Bank and other foreign sources.

#### **Malpractices in Distribution of D. M. S. Milk**

\*109. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the malpractices in the distribution of DMS milk in certain areas of the capital and that parallel milk supply centres are being

operated by the side of DMS booths in connivance with the DMS persons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the malpractices in the distribution of milk fleeing the consumers belonging to the weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). There are no parallel milk supply centres being operated by the side of Delhi Milk Scheme booths in connivance with the staff of Delhi Milk Scheme. Instances of malpractices in the distribution of milk to the consumers as and when detected are promptly investigated and appropriate action taken by Delhi Milk Scheme Authorities.

#### **Augmentation of Income**

\*110. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of poor persons whose income has gone up as on 31 December, 1981 under the scheme of augmenting income of poor persons in all the 5011 development blocks in the country carried out under Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) the details of the total amount spent on the scheme directly or indirectly during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) A statement (Annexure-1) indicating state-wise position regarding the number of beneficiaries assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme since inception is laid on the Table of the

House. The IRD Programme was originally taken up during 1978-79 in selected blocks and was extended to all the development blocks with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

(b) The amount spent under the Programme by way of subsidies is

Rs. 367.71 crores from 1978-79 to up-to-date. The amount of term credit mobilised through financing institutions totals Rs. 510.33 crores under the IRD Programme since 1978-79. Statements (Annexure-II & III) giving state-wise information are laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

#### ANNEXURE-I

#### *Beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme*

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97812	116442	147962	106335*	468551
2.	Assam	450	9031	5594	8977	24052
3.	Bihar	1200	94089	138956	108183	342428
4.	Gujarat	24634	43337	74261	39205	181437
5.	Haryana	20825	23541	52700	15597	112663
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5550	35404	48090	9182	98226
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2787	2631	9357	1666	16441
8.	Karnataka	40225	41945	63906	34646	180722
9.	Kerala	30118	41697	33510	27958	133283
10.	Madhya Pradesh	61905	57686	135598	89951	345140
11.	Maharashtra	74168	69513	85414	55735	284830
12.	Manipur	NR	11181	2768	—	13949
13.	Meghalaya	2431	1214	5267	1099	10011
14.	Nagaland	4531	11745	16721	—	32997
15.	Orissa	42962	61037	101780	53263	259042
16.	Punjab	14669	34642	102694	44606	196611
17.	Rajasthan	9961	47865	155232	29280	242338
18.	Sikkim	539	25	29	86	679
19.	Tamil Nadu	102976	157821	219680	291567	772044
20.	Tripura	3862	8314	11006	5812	28994
21.	Uttar Pradesh	76768	599411	1310916	132000	2119095
22.	West Bengal	NR	2667	37415	104	40186
23.	A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	480	—	10274	10754
25.	Chandigarh	—	71	—	—	71
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	1442	915	4259	267	6883
28.	G. D. & Diu	—	2462	12426	1033	15921
29.	Lakshadweep	3630	—	—	—	3630
30.	Mizoram	200	115	—	—	315
31.	Pondicherry	443	167	272	—	882
All India		624288	1475448	2775613	1066826	5942175

\* This is for varying periods between July to December, 1981

## ANNEXURE II

*Expenditure under Integrated Rural Development Programme*

Sl. No.	State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	411.74	714.00	1656.07	1209.18	3990.99
2.	Assam	2.37	30.44	27.25	145.66	205.72
3.	Bihar	201.62	389.66	1034.77	1669.71	3295.76
4.	Gujarat	140.65	323.96	842.56	382.72	1689.89
5.	Haryana	83.82	143.91	356.28	152.67	736.68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25.89	58.51	107.12	85.60	277.12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.66	28.85	37.42	3.04	83.97
8.	Karnataka	77.54	186.92	956.13	558.40	1778.99
9.	Kerala	161.56	177.15	460.27	164.93	963.91
10.	Madhya Pradesh	346.78	574.02	1356.00	1001.34	3278.14
11.	Maharashtra	391.59	543.85	1272.11	447.50	2655.05
12.	Manipur	NR	37.99	32.50	—	70.49
13.	Meghalaya	12.20	9.15	38.58	25.01	84.94
14.	Nagaland	32.19	132.02	150.27	7.07	319.55
15.	Orissa	193.60	302.90	322.68	587.65	1411.83
16.	Punjab	199.19	158.11	647.66	450.97	1455.83
17.	Rajasthan	87.24	387.08	1078.38	745.90	2298.60
18.	Sikkim	5.04	0.09	3.76	2.87	11.76
19.	Tamil Nadu	394.26	610.63	1420.80	1593.64	4019.33
20.	Tripura	16.64	44.53	90.33	41.37	192.87
21.	Uttar Pradesh	437.20	2010.20	2823.84	2155.52	7426.76
22.	West Bengal	NR	0.05	224.36	3.46	227.87
U. Ts.						
23.	A. & N. Islands	—	NA	NA	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	NR	4.96	90.68	95.64
25.	Chandigarh	—	2.00	NA	—	2.00
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	NA	—	—
27.	Delhi	3.09	8.08	23.94	4.71	39.82
28.	G. D. & Diu	13.87	7.38	60.75	45.85	127.85
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	NA	—	—
30.	Mizoram	6.50	3.45	NA	—	9.95
31.	Pondicherry	2.49	0.69	16.11	—	19.29
<hr/>						
All India		3266.73	6885.62	15044.90	11573.35	36770.60

Information for 1981-82 as per report available from State Govts./UTs.  
for varying periods upto 31-12-81.



## ANNEXURE III

*Term credit under Integrated Rural Development Programme*

Sl. No.	States/UIs	1978-79*	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	821.44	1364.88	2492.63	2383.67	7062.62
2.	Assam	NR	37.02	30.36	134.93	202.31
3.	Bihar	26.63	536.12	1356.75	827.86	2747.36
4.	Gujarat	198.63	177.02	620.78	470.41	1466.84
5.	Haryana	77.25	82.52	577.82	166.79	904.38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.08	10.50	125.25	125.10	273.93
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	50.85	117.33	27.06	195.24
8.	Karnataka	NR	249.68	799.35	141.46	1190.49
9.	Kerala	531.32	14.26	354.70	623.00	1523.28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	270.62	662.66	1105.14	1524.16	3562.58
11.	Maharashtra	476.35	761.67	1437.92	1157.09	3833.03
12.	Manipur	NR	13.89	NR	NR	13.89
13.	Meghalaya	NR	8.25	NR	NR	8.25
14.	Nagaland	NR	Nil	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	488.40	835.59	1132.22	1325.77	3781.98
16.	Punjab	317.25	150.82	920.69	712.11	2100.87
17.	Rajasthan	122.73	706.15	1992.61	600.01	3421.50
18.	Sikkim	11.28	0.29	—	0.60	12.17
19.	Tamil Nadu	1197.98	477.11	2234.89	2199.64	6109.62
20.	Tripura	7.94	64.54	134.79	19.62	226.89
21.	Uttar Pradesh	856.08	2213.70	4124.37	4750.00	11944.15
22.	West Bengal	NR	NR	256.88	2.21	259.09
23.	A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	NR	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	NR	—	—	—
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	9.18	23.36	22.46	6.97	61.97
28.	G. D. & Diu	26.48	7.16	56.62	21.19	111.45
29.	Lakshadweep	—	NR	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	NR	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	7.47	2.93	8.22	—	18.62
All India		5460.11	8450.97	19901.78	17219.65	51032.51

\*Includes also short term credit.

Note :—For 1981-82 figures relate to term credit for varying periods from July to December, 1981.

**Conversion of Lease Hold System  
to freehold**

\*111. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government have  
taken any decision regarding con-  
version of lease hold system into  
freehold in respect of D. D. A. lands  
in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the details in  
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Subarnarekha Irrigation Project**

\*113. SHRIMATI JAYANTI  
PATNAIK : Will the Minister of  
IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the inter-  
State Orissa-Bihar Subarnarekha  
Irrigation Project;

(b) whether the above Irrigation  
Project is proposed to be started  
during 1982-83;

(c) if so, when are the main works  
of the proposed Subarnarekha Irriga-  
tion Project likely to be started in  
the above financial year; and

(b) the details about the progress  
made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGA-  
TION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) :

(a) The estimated cost of the inter-  
State multipurpose Subarnarekha  
Project prepared by the Government  
of Bihar is Rs. 430.90 crores, which  
includes share cost of West Bengal  
and Orissa in respect of works in  
Bihar to the extent of Rs. 4.85 crores  
and Rs. 97.57 crores respectively.

The estimated cost of the  
Subarnarekha Irrigation Project in  
Orissa is Rs. 216.55 crores as inti-  
mated by the State Government.

The estimated cost of the Subarna-  
rekha barrage in West Bengal is  
Rs. 61 crores approximately as in-  
timated by the State Government.

(b) to (d). Preliminary works on  
the Subarnarekha Project in Bihar  
have already been taken up and  
expenditure of Rs. 20.51 crores has  
been incurred upto March, 1981.  
Additional expenditure of Rs. 11.70  
crores is anticipated during the year  
1981-82. No work on the Subarna-  
rekha Project in Orissa has yet been  
taken up.

**Purchase of Farm Produce at  
Support Prices**

\*114 SHRI MAGANBHAI BA-  
ROT : Will the Minister of  
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken  
steps so that the farmers bringing  
their produce to markets are not  
exploited by un-scrupulous traders,  
especially as a record harvest is  
expected to take place ;

(b) will Government make it  
known widely its commitment to  
purchase at the support price what-  
ever foodgrains are offered for  
sale by the farmers ;

(c) what arrangements have  
been made for storage of the large

quantities of produce that are likely to be offered for sale by the farmers ; and

(d) whether any changes have been made in the procedures for ensuring the least possible waste of time to the farmers and for prompt payment of the purchase value to them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) Necessary arrangements for offering price support to farmers are made well in time every year and will be made this year also.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Adequate arrangements are being made for storage of procured grain. If necessary, additional accommodation will be hired during the peak procurement season.

(d) Even according to the existing procedure payments are being made promptly. Changes if called for by circumstances shall be made to ensure that farmer's interests remain protected.

#### **Restriction on Sale of Loose Vanaspati Ghee**

\*115. SHRI RAM SINGH  
SHAKYA :  
SHRI SHEO SARAN  
VERMA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 December, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 4875 regarding curb on sale of vanaspati in Delhi and lay a statement showing :

(a) reasons for imposing restrictions on the sale of loose vanaspati ghee and in bulk packs while no such restriction has been put on the

sale of smaller packs, thereby helping multinationals to earn more profit and cause difficulties for the consumers;

(b) steps taken to ensure that 90 percent of the vanaspati ghee is packed in bulk packs of 16.5 kg and the remainder in small packs; and

(c) the total production of vanaspati ghee by DCM Chemicals and Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi from December, 1981 till to-date indicating the quantities packed in 16.5 kg, 5 kg, 4 kg, 2 kg and 1 kg tins separately together with the disposal thereof along with reasons for packing more ghee in small tins than 16.5 kg tins?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) to (c). With a view to providing relief to the common consumer, the Delhi Administration considered it necessary to regulate the distribution of vanaspati in bulk packs as well as in loose form. Accordingly, the retailers have been put under a legal obligation to sell vanaspati in loose form at the scale of 5 kg. per fortnight against food cards. However, no food card is required if the demand of the consumer is upto 1 kg. only. Vanaspati in small packs is mainly consumed by the well off consumers. Since the prices of vanaspati in small packs are considerably higher than those in loose form, it has not been considered necessary to put any restrictions or regulations on the sale of vanaspati in small packs. Moreover, there is no scarcity of small packs in the market.

Keeping in view the total monthly production of vanaspati in Delhi, the Delhi Administration has considered the present ratio of bulk packs to small packs as sufficient to meet



the requirement of all sections of the society. Bulk packs account for 68.18% of the total production of vanaspati in Delhi.

and despatches in bulk packs by D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi and Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi from December, 1981 onwards is enclosed.

A statement showing production

### Statements

(Qty. in MTs.)

Period	Bulk pack	SMALL PACKS				Total	Grand Total Bulk+Small
		5 Kg.	4 Kg.	2 Kg.	1 Kg.		
<i>D. C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi</i>							
December, 1981	4072	240	1386	838	214	2678	6750
January, 1982	2641	329	1725	523	181	2758	5399
February, 1982 (1st to 14th)	1457	115	685	323	88	1211	2668
<i>Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi</i>							
December, 1981	1938	—	2	—	—	2	1940
January, 1982	2140	—	—	—	—	—	2140
February, 1982 (1st to 15th)	1122	—	2	1	—	3	1125
<b>Despatches of Vanaspati to Delhi :</b>							
<i>D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi</i>							
December, 1981	2482	58	356	234	69	717	3199
January, 1982	1679	92	442	243	57	834	2513
February, 1982 (1st to 14th)	1091	66	398	141	37	642	1733
<i>Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi</i>							
December, 1981	1885	—	1	—	—	1	1886
January, 1982	2144	—	—	—	—	—	2144
February, 1982 (1st to 15th)	1088	—	1	—	—	1	1089

दिल्ली के किसानों को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करने की योजना

\*116. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्वेत क्रान्ति को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार की दिल्ली के किसानों को ब्याज-मुक्त ऋण प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है ताकि वे अच्छी नसल की भैंसों और गाय खरीद सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और कितने किसान इस योजना का लाभ उठा चुके हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दुधारू पशुओं की खरीद के लिए सामान्य दरों पर अर्थात् छोटे किसानों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत और सीमान्त किसानों व कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए 33-1/3 प्रतिशत उपदान दिया जाता है। शेष धनराशि सहकारी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है जिसके लिए ब्याज देना पड़ता है।

(ख) दिल्ली में, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए 5552 लाभभोगियों में से 3505 को दुधारू पशुओं के रूप में सहायता दी गई है।

### Housing by D. D. A.

\*117. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the D. D. A. has been able to meet the growing housing need in the Capital and in checking the speculation in land prices ;

(b) what is the present backlog and the number of houses D. D. A. is required to build annually to clear the backlog within the next five years or so ;

(c) whether with the growing housing demand and DDA's incapability to meet the requirement, there is any proposal with the Government to involve the private builders in the housing activities ; and

(d) if so, the decision, if any taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) To a considerable extent, the DDA has been able to satisfy the demand for houses and also check speculation in land prices.

(b) Though no precise survey has been conducted, it is estimated that the backlog/shortage of houses in Delhi is around four lakhs dwelling units. It is expected that the housing programmes of the DDA coupled with construction activities of other Government Organisations, Cooperative Group Housing Societies etc. would lead to an appreciable reduction in the backlog during the next five years.

(c) and (d). Certain proposals suggesting involvement of private builders in land development and construction of dwelling units have been recently received from an association of private builders in Delhi and is being examined.

### Food Crisis in West Bengal

\*118. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal is heading for its worst food crisis in five years;

(b) whether this situation has been brought to the Union Government's attention by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken by the Government to solve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government have received reports about loss of production in West Bengal owing to drought conditions in September-October, 1981 and the attack of pests in some districts, followed by cyclones. The State Government have accordingly demanded increase in their monthly allocations of wheat and rice. They have also complained about shortfall in supplies in some of the areas.

Steps taken by the Government of India to meet the situation include :—

- (i) Sanction of a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1,817.87 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 757.50 lakhs during 1982-83, for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by the cyclone, on the basis of a report submitted by a Central Team which visited the State from January 6, to January 8, 1982.

(ii) Of all the States West Bengal is being given the highest allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool, comprising about 17% of the total allocations made throughout the country. The rice allocation of 1.3 lakh tonnes per month and wheat allocation of 95,000 tonnes per month are the highest of all the States both in respect of rice and wheat. The high allocations made for West Bengal should be able to meet the needs of West Bengal.

(iii) Adequate stocks of foodgrains have been kept in West Bengal. Movement of foodgrains in West Bengal has been stepped up during December, 1981 and January, 1982. Also, difficulties in respect of internal movement in West Bengal have been sorted out, so that supplies are available in the distribution points.

### Marketing and Sale of Imported Edible Oil

\*119. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to market and sell, for the first time, imported edible oils;

(b) whether this is expected to ease the pressure on the Vanaspati Industry; and

(c) if so, whether this is on an experimental basis or on a permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Imported edible oils are being supplied to the State Government for issue to consumers through the

public distribution system for the last 5 years. It is proposed this year to supplement this effort by marketing limited quantities of imported edible oils in small consumer packs on an experimental basis. The sale is being organised by M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., a company, under Government of India management through Super Bazars and Co-operative Societies. This is expected to improve availability of edible oils packed in tins to the consumers at reasonable prices.

### **Programmes of Preserving and Replanting of Trees**

\*120. SHRI CAITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of preserving and replanting of trees is being implemented by all the States in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the name of those States which are not implementing this programme and what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the programme is implemented properly ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For preserving the trees in the forests, the States/ UTs have provided an amount of Rs. 1981.23 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan for employing protective staff and for providing them with vehicles and equipment like arms, walky-talkies etc. Mobile squads are also set up for this purpose. Protection of forests is the normal duty of the Forest Departments and is carried out as a non-plan activity also.

As regards replanting programme, plantations over 21.28 lakh ha. have been raised upto the year 1979-80 in the forest areas in the country. A further area of 6.24 lakh ha. is proposed to be planted during the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 100.31 crores. In addition, under the Social Forestry programme an area of 14.29 lakh ha. has been planted upto 1979-80 and it is proposed to plant 15.23 lakhs ha. during the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 351.88 crores.

(c) Question does not arise.

### **Amendment to Land Ceiling Act**

\*121. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY ;

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) what are the changes likely to be made ; and

(d) how it is proposed to arrest the unwarranted increase in and prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India is actively considering the question of amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. It is not in public interest to discuss the details at this stage,

(d) The price rise in urban land appears to be due to, among other factors, general inflationary trends, shortage of serviced land and increased influx of migrants into cities. These factors will be kept in mind while taking the final decision regarding amendments to the Act.

### **Production of Groundnut in Orissa**

\*122. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that production of groundnut in Orissa has been declining for the last seven years;

(b) has any intensive study been effected to examine the decline in production per hectare; and

(c) if so, whether Government plan to take steps for the improvement in production ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Production of groundnut in Orissa has been showing year to year variations. During the last seven years, it was as low as 118.6 thousand tonnes (1976-77) and as high as 233.5 thousand tonnes (1980-81).

(b) There has been no steady decline in production per hectare of groundnut in Orissa though there have been variations from year to year. Production per hectare was as high as 1371 kg/ha (1974-75) and as low as 703 kg/ha. (1979-80) which rose to 1299 kg/ha in 1980-81. The situation is under constant study and review.

(c) The Government is taking steps for bringing more area under irrigated groundnut in the State.

The Prime Minister has written to the State Chief Minister in this regard. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government in this behalf, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oil seeds to New Irrigated Areas has been sanctioned for implementation in Orissa.

### **Request from West Bengal to amend Weights and Measures Act**

1154. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal Government to amend the existing Weights and Measures Act ; and

(b) if so, what are the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme**

1155. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested levying a cess on agricultural products to raise resources for linking all villages with roads ;



(b) whether 42nd Annual session of the Indian Road Congress was held on 28 December, 1981, at Amritsar ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the Sixth Plan period a record Rs. 1,165 crore for rural roads under the minimum needs programme has been provided but actually the country required Rs. 11,000 crore to link all villages with roads ;

(d) if so, how many roads were linked with villages during 1981 and how many villages will be linked with roads during 1982 ;

(e) what will the total villages linked with roads after the completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(f) whether the plans prepared for the purpose have been fully achieved from beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) The suggestion was made by the Union Minister of Shipping and Transport in his address delivered at the 42nd Annual session of the Indian Roads Congress at Amritsar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 1164.9 crores have been provided for rural roads under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the State Sector in the Sixth Plan period. The Working Group on Rural Roads set up by the National Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission in its report submitted in 1979 has estimated the investment required to connect/serve the villages with rural roads at about Rs. 11,000 crores at the price level then prevailing. The Working Group also recommended the phas-

ing of this investment over four Plan period.

(d) The Planning Commission has estimated that about 2940 villages would have been connected with roads under MNP during 1981-82. According to the Commission about 2400 villages would be connected with roads during 1982-83 under MNP.

(e) It is proposed to link about 20,000 additional villages with roads during the Sixth Plan period under Minimum Needs Programme.

(f) Some of the States have achieved the targets fixed for the first year of the Sixth Plan period for rural roads under MNP.

#### Housing Problem of Industrial Workers

1156. SHRI CHANDRABHAN  
ATHARE PATIL :  
SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE  
PATIL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Integrated Subsidised Housing scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker Sections of Society is still in force;

(b) if so, what are details of the scheme;

(c) the financial assistance granted by the Central Government to Government of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise and provided for 1982-83 for the implementation of the above scheme; particularly to the employees in the Cooperative Sector of sugar industry;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the overall ceiling coats and standard rent mentioned in para

8 and appendix "D" of the scheme considering the rise in construction costs;

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(f) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ease the housing problem of industrial workers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHAMA NARAIN SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are given in the attached statement.

(c) This is a State Sector schemes Central financial assistance for State Sector schemes is released as block loans and block grants in accordance with the Plan allocation, without being tied to any scheme.

(d) and (e). There is a proposal to revise the guidelines for all social Housing Schemes.

(f) The Sixth Five Year Plan provides emphasis on housing for EWS and LIG, which also includes industrial workers. Within these guidelines, the actual implementation of Housing Schemes is done by the State Governments.

### Statement

#### *Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community*

(A State-Sector Housing Scheme)

Scope :

1. The Scheme is meant to cater to the housing requirements of the following persons :—

(i) Workers covered by Section 2 (1) of the Factories Act ;

(ii) mine workers (other than those engaged in coal, mica and iron ore mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2 (h) of the Mines Act, 1952 ; and

(iii) persons belonging to the economically weaker sections of community.

#### *Income Limit of Eligibility :*

2. Persons belonging to the above categories and drawing monthly wages of not more than Rs. 500 are eligible for allotment of houses. However, persons drawing wages between Rs. 351 to 500 per month are to be considered for allotment only after the requirements of persons drawing monthly wages of upto Rs. 350 have been fully met. Besides, in event of allotment of house to such a person, he is required to pay additional charges (equivalent to 50% of the interest charges on the subsidy for the house over and above and subsidised rent.)

#### *Financial Assistance :*

3. While the houses for industrial workers can be built by the State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Local Bodies, registered cooperative societies of the workers and employers, houses for the economically weaker sections of community can be built only by the State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Local Bodies. The pattern of financial assistance admissible to different construction agencies is as under :

Construction Agency	Loan	Subsidy
State Governments/Statutory Housing Boards/Local Bodies	50%	50%)
Cooperative societies of eligible industrial Workers	65%	25%)
Employers	50%	25%)

) of the approved cost of construction

*Types of Accommodation and Ceiling costs of construction :*

4. The types of accommodation, which can be provided under the Scheme, are (i) open-developed plots, (ii) small two-roomed and regular two-roomed (double and multi-storeyed) houses and (iii) hostels and dormitories (multi-storeyed). The ceiling costs of construction range from Rs. 1850 to Rs. 10,700 depending upon the type and place of construction.

**बिहार को सूखा और अकाल सम्बन्धी राहत**

1157. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली वर्षा ऋतु में वर्षा की कमी के कारण बिहार के प्रायः सभी जिलों में धान की फसल क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति करके राज्य के फसल के नुकसान का आकलन किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने बिहार के सूखा और अकाल से प्रभावित लोगों को राहत देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :**

(क) बिहार सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हथिया नक्षत्र, 1981 में वर्षा न होने के कारण भदई व अगहनी फसलों की क्षति होने की सूचना है। राज्य सरकार ने जानकारी दी कि अभाव की परिस्थितियों से

16 जिलों में 66 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सूचना दी कि सूखे की स्थिति पर एक विस्तृत जापन तैयार किया जा रहा है और फरवरी, 1982 के अन्त तक भारत सरकार को भेज दिया जायेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

(1) रबी के अन्तर्गत आने वाला 35 लाख हैक्टेयर सामान्य सस्यगत क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर 42 लाख हैक्टेयर किया जा रहा है।

(2) कृषकों में गेहूँ का 13,384 मीटरी टन बीज बांटा गया है।

(3) कृषकों को 1.42 करोड़ रुपये का अल्पावधि ऋण वितरित किया गया है।

(4) रबी व खरीफ की खड़ी फसलों को बचाने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बारी-बारी से प्रतिदिन कम से कम 6 घण्टे बिजली उपलब्ध करायी गई।

(5) कृषि कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से ऊर्जा शहरी क्षेत्रों से हटाकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को दी गई।

(6) मरम्मत न किये जाने वाले ट्रांसफार्मरों को बदलने के अलावा, राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ने सूखे से प्रभावित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को 332 ट्रांसफार्मर भेजे।



(7) नलकूपों की मरम्मत की गयी है व उनको चालू हालत में लाया गया है।

(8) राज्य सरकार बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित समन्वयन समिति की साप्ताहिक बैठकों में इस सम्बन्ध में पैदा होने वाली स्थिति पर नियमित रूप से कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है।

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण संकट-कालीन आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए बिहार सरकार के पास 13.08 करोड़ रुपये की वार्षिक सीमान्त धनराशि थी। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने 1981-82 के दौरान कृषि आदानों की खरीद व वितरण के लिए अल्पावधि ऋण के रूप में 14.00 करोड़ रुपये (खरीद के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपये व रबी के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपये) की मंजूरी दी। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, बिहार को 20,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों के आबंटन सहित 12.10 करोड़ रुपये की नकद सहायता दी गयी थी।

#### **Crop Insurance Scheme in Orissa**

1158. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where crop insurance schemes has been introduced;

(b) whether such scheme has been introduced in Orissa;

(c) if so, when the scheme was introduced there;

(d) the details about the achievement since the introduction of that scheme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Nine State Governments—Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have so far introduced the pilot crop insurance scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The scheme was introduced in Orissa from Kharif 1981-82 for paddy crop in 15 blocks covering an area of about 1194 hectares involving 834 farmers. The sum insured was of the order of Rs. 4,97,562/- and the amount of premium was Rs. 23,634/-.

#### **Pending Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes**

1159. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) number of major and medium irrigation schemes still pending with the Central Government;

(b) what are those and State-wise break-up of those schemes;

(c) since when they are with the Central Government;

(d) number of schemes sanctioned by the Government;

(e) number of schemes rejected by the Government and reasons for that; and

(f) in what time, the remaining schemes will get Centre's clearance, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) 63 major and medium irrigation schemes are pending clearance with the Central Government.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) The time required for according approval of the Planning Commission depends upon the nature and extent of scrutiny required by the Central Water Commission and the time taken by the State concerned for furnishing the various clarifications required for clearance. The time required also depends on settlement of inter-State issues wherever involved.

The time required for clearance therefore varies from project to project depending upon the issue involved. However all efforts are made to clear the projects as expeditiously as possible.

#### Statement

*List of Irrigation Schemes pending with the Central Government*

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of Receipt in the Central Water Commission
<i>I. Major/Multi-purpose Schemes</i>		
<i>Assam</i>		
1.	Puthimari	18-4-78
<i>Bihar</i>		
1.	Ajgaibinath Pump Canal	22-12-78
2.	Bararai Pump Canal	20-7-76
3.	Bagmati	18-8-81
4.	Siktia Barrage	23-11-81
5.	North Koel	30-11-79
6.	Punasi	11-11-79
7.	Masan	October, 1980

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of receipt in the Central Water Commission
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1.	Modernisation of Shatrunji at Polithana	6-3-80 19-12-81
2.	Sidhumbar Reservoir	18-1-82
<i>Haryana</i>		
1.	Ujina Diversion Drain	27-11-81
2.	Modernisation of existing channels in Haryana Phase-I	6-3-79
3.	Modernisation of existing channels in Harayana Phase-II	27-3-81
<i>Karnataka</i>		
1.	Bhima	1-10-81
2.	Upper Krishna Stage-II	8-2-82
<i>Kerala</i>		
1.	Muvatrupuzaha	8-1-75
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1.	Bihrikurd	5-3-79
2.	Kolar	14-6-7
3.	Halali	4-12-76
4.	Mahi	16-1-76
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1.	Warna	9-11-76
2.	Lower Godavari	11-2-81
3.	Lower Dudhna	May, 1981
<i>Orissa</i>		
1.	Subarnarekha	17-5-78
2.	Ib	23-5-79
3.	Samakoi	16-1-79
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Raising Meja Dam	25-2-74
2.	Increasing capacity of Chillimal Pump Canal	18-2-82

1	2	3
3.	Ganga Barrage	17-2-82
4.	Mandaha	27-8-79
<i>West Bengal :</i>		
1.	Behula	25-9-81
2.	Upper Kansabati	24-2-76
3.	Bomengola Habibpur	28-5-80
4.	Targon	4-6-80
<i>II Medium Schemes</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
1.	Buggavauka	6-5-80
<i>Bihar</i>		
1.	Surangi	21-7-81
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1.	Khambada	8-12-81
2.	Umaria	1-4-80
		27-1'-81
3.	Mazam	Nov., 1979
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
1.	Baln	13-2-81
<i>Karnataka</i>		
1.	Feeder channel to Dharampura	1-12-81
<i>Kerala</i>		
1.	Vamanapuram	10-10-80
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1.	Bandia Nalla	27-11-80
2.	Kanhargaon	17-2-81
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1.	Maniramkhed	21-8-81
2.	Bor (Dahegaon)	5-9-81
3.	Deogad	19-9-81
4.	Jam	1-10-81
5.	Jangamhatti	3-12-81
6.	Shivna	8-9-81

1	2	3
7.	Umrodi	18-2-82
8.	Deverjan	16-7-81
9.	Rui	16-7-81
10.	Panzan	3-3-81
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
1.	Barni	19-6-81
2.	Tokli	19-1-82
3.	Gararda	8-6-81
4.	Sukli	24-8-81
5.	Parwan Lift Irrigation	22-10-80
6.	Modified Wagon	5-11-81
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
1.	Kelavarpalli	21-9-79
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Lokheri	12-1-82
2.	Pathrai	12-1-82

### Demand of edible oil from West Bengal

1160. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand of the West Bengal Government for the supply of edible oil for 1981-82 has been fully met ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). Allocation of imported edible oils is made on a realistic assessment of the requirements of a State, based on the demand, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous oils within the State, the pace of lifting of oil allocated earlier, the availability of imported oil and so on.

Based on the above, West Bengal has been allocated the following quantities of Refined Rapeseed oil and RBD Palm Oil during the current oil year (November 1981 to October 1982) :—

	<i>RBD Palm Oil</i>	<i>Rapeseed Oil</i>
November, 81	1300 MTs.	4000 MTs.
December, 81	1000 MTs.	3240 MTs.
January, 82	1200 MTs.	3583 MTs.
February, 82	1200 MTs.	3583 MTs.

#### States Producing more Fertilizers and Vegetables

1161. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the State using more fertilizers; and

(b) names of the States producing more vegetables in the country; State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The All India average fertilizer consumption of plant nutrients per unit of gross cropped area in 1980-81 is 31.9 kg/ha. The list of States consuming more than All India average fertilizer consumption kg/ha is given in the enclosed statement (Annexure-A)

(b) Some of the major vegetables producing States are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir,

The State-wise estimates of production of Potato (1980-81) and Onion (1979-80) are indicated in the enclosed statements (Annexure 'B' and 'C' respectively).

#### Statement

#### ANNEXURE 'A'

*List of States consuming more than All India Average Fertilizer Consumption kg/ha (1980-81).*

	Fertilizer Consumption (N P K) (1980-81) kg/ha
All India	31.9
Uttar Pradesh	49.4
West Bengal	35.9
Haryana	42.5
Panjab	117.9
Andhra Pradesh	45.9
Kerala	33.4
Tamil Nadu	63.2
Gujarat	34.4

#### ANNEXURE 'B'

#### Production of Potato

		(In thousand tonnes)
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. Ts.	Production 1980-81
1.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i> Winter	0.7
2.	<i>Assam</i> Winter	223.8*
3.	<i>Bihar</i> Winter (Aghani) Summer (Rabi) Total	N. A. N. A. 1055.0*
4.	<i>Haryana</i> Winter	187.0
5.	<i>Gujarat</i> Winter	329.9
6.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i> Winter Summer Total	60.4 2.8 63.2

1	2	3
7. <i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>		
Winter		2.1
Summer		2.0
Total		4.1
8. <i>Karnataka</i>		
Winter		65.8
Summer		17.4
Total		83.2
9. <i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
Winter		17.4
Summer		289.4
Total		306.8*
10. <i>Maharashtra</i>		
Winter		24.5
Summer		25.2
Total		49.7
11. <i>Manipur</i>		10.6
12. <i>Meghalaya</i>		121.0
13. <i>Nagaland</i>		23.4
14. <i>Orissa</i>		
Winter		60.3*
15. <i>Punjab</i>		
Winter		750.3*
16. <i>Rajasthan</i>		
Winter		3.1
17. <i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
Winter		61.3
Summer		18.1
Total		79.4*
18. <i>Tripura</i>		
Winter		35.0
19. <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
Winter		4234.1*
20. <i>West Bengal</i>		
Winter		1954.3*
Summer		17.5
Total		1971.8
21. <i>Delhi</i>		
Winter		1.6
22. <i>Mizoram</i>		
Winter		4.5
ALL INDIA		9598.5

(\*) Based on the results of Random Sample Crops Cutting Surveys.

## ANNEXURE 'C'

## Production of Onions

(In thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Production 1979-80 (Final)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.4
2.	Bihar	102.8*
3.	Gujarat	197.7
4.	Haryana	30.9
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6
7.	Karnataka	162.5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	149.7*
9.	Maharashtra	774.6
10.	Kerala	2.7
11.	Orissa	191.0
12.	Punjab	20.0
13.	Rajasthan	36.3
14.	Tamil Nadu	274.8*
15.	Tripura	0.2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	365.2*
17.	Delhi	1.4
	All India	2440.9

(\*) Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

दिल्ली में बिना पानी और बिजली सप्लाई वाली अनधिकृत कालोनियां

1162. श्री भोकू राम जैन : निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास ऐसी कितनी अनधिकृत कालोनियां हैं जहां पानी और बिजली की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) इन अनधिकृत कालोनियों में पानी और बिजली के नये कनेक्शन देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?



संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभी पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Revised Prices of Flats Built  
by DDA under Hudco  
1979 Scheme**

1163. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of flats under Janta, LIG, MIG (HUDCO) 1979 have been revised by Delhi Development Authority ; and

(b) if so, now what will be the prices of these flats ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the prices of various categories of flats mentioned in the brochure on the Registration Scheme on New Pattern-1979 were only indicative and did not represent the final cost. It has further reported that the cost of the dwelling units are worked out on their completion.

**Conversion of Dry Latrines Into  
Sanitary ones in Urban Areas**

1164. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has urged States and Union Territories to accord the highest priority to the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones in urban areas ;

(b) whether financial allocations have been made for some States and Union Territories for implementing such programme ;

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for implementing the above scheme in Orissa ;

(d) what is the progress made in this regard in that State ;

(e) whether any such Central Scheme also is proposed to be introduced for the rural areas of Union/States and Union Territories ; and

(f) if so, the expected time in implementing that programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) States and Union Territories have been requested to accord the highest possible priority to the scheme within the available resources.

(b) Sanitation being a State subject, financial allocations are made by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) According to the information available, a total outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided in the Orissa State Plan for conversion of dry latrines and construction of public toilets.

(d) During 1980-81, 444 latrines were reported to have been converted benefiting a population of about 2000.

(e) and (f). As mentioned earlier, the scheme is in the State sector. No Central Scheme is proposed to be introduced

### Rehabilitation of Peasants Affected by Tirali Dam Project

1165. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the peasants affected by the proposed Tirali dam project with Central assistance in the Sawantwadi Taluka of the Sidhudurg district in Maharashtra have prevented the commencement of the work of the project because no concrete steps have been taken regarding their rehabilitation ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to settle the question of rehabilitation and other allied problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The reference is presumably to the Tillari Dam Project of Maharashtra. The State Government has reported to the Centre that there is no prevention of work on the project by the affected peasants. The work on the project is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 164 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred upto March, 1982 and an outlay of Rs. 344 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) against the total estimated cost of the project at Rs. 957 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

### Piped Water Supply in Villages of Assam

1166. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that villages in Assam have to depend on hill streams for water supply and difficult communication and dirth of construction material pose considerable difficulty in the supply of piped water ;

(b) what assistance the Centre proposes to provide to Assam to get

regular piped water supply in villages ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Central Government is aware of the difficulties in the implementation of rural water supply programmes in Assam. Assistance is provided by the Central Government whenever difficulties in the procurement or movement of materials are reported by the State Government. As drinking water supply is a State subject, steps for implementation of the rural water supply schemes are to be taken by the State Govt. The funds required for execution of the schemes are provided in the State Plans. However, Central assistance is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement the resources of State Governments in providing safe drinking water to problem villages. Piped water schemes being expensive, are to be undertaken only where absolutely necessary. Central assistance provided to the Government of Assam during the last 3 years for works are as follows:

Year	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	144.13
1979-80	323.15
1980-81	427.11

### Lac Production

1167. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Lac produced in different States during 1981 ;

(b) the amount of Lac exported and used indigenously, separately ; and

(c) the schemes under consideration of the Government to improve output of lac and living conditions of the producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) Quantity of Lac produced in different State during 1981-82 are as under :—

<i>State</i>	<i>Tonnes</i>
1. Bihar	15,070
2. West Bengal	2,322
3. Madhya Pradesh	2,710
4. Uttar Pradesh	450
5. Maharashtra	75
6. Other States	313

(Figures of production are provisional)

(b) Export of Shellac during April, 1981 to January, 1982 was 8,510 tonnes, valued at Rs. twelve crores fifty lakhs. Use of lac indigenously is 1500 tonnes (approx.).

(c) A Central Sector Plan Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs under 6th Plan is in operation for development of lac including improvement of out put, in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa.

Price Support Scheme to improve living conditions of producers is in operation in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.

### Hike in Prices of Oil Seeds

1168. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil seeds market has shown a predominantly upward trend during last six months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) and (b). During the last six months, the oilseeds market has not shown a predominantly upward trend. The index of wholesale prices of oilseeds which stood at 277.5 in August 1981, has actually declined by 11.03 per cent to the level of 246.9 in January 1982. There is, therefore, no question of Government taking steps to check the rise in prices. The policy of the Government is to ensure remunerative prices of oilseeds to the growers so as to provide them incentive for raising the production of oilseeds and reducing the dependence of the country on vegetable oil imports.

### Scheme to Strengthen IRDP and NREP in States

1169. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes in different States ;

(b) if so, the name of the districts of Orissa where such IRDP and NREP were under operation previously ; and

(c) the names of the districts of Orissa where the above IRDP and NREP will be extended on implementation of the recent decision taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Under the new 20-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister, it is proposed to strengthen and expand the coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes. While the Integrated Rural Development Programme was extended on 2nd October, 1980, to all the development blocks and rural areas in all the districts in the country including Orissa, the National Rural Employment Programme was under implementation in all the districts of Orissa right from its inception. Action is now being taken to strengthen and expand the coverage of these two programmes by providing assistance to more families in the rural areas and by allocating more resources for these programmes. Action is also being taken to intensify efforts under these programmes and to monitor these programmes more closely. The IRDP outlay is proposed to be raised from Rs. 6 lakhs per block in 1981-82 to Rs. 8 lakhs per block in 1982-83 in all blocks and rural areas throughout the country including Orissa. This enhanced allocation will continue throughout the remaining years of the Sixth Plan. The central outlay for NREP in 1981-82 was Rs. 180 crores and this is proposed to be raised to Rs. 190 crores in 1982-83. The central outlay for NREP in Orissa in 1981-82 was Rs. 8.20 crores. It is proposed to raise this in 1982-83.

#### Forest Area in Dhanbad Distt.

1170. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) area of land in Dhanbad District of Bihar meant for forest with block-wise division/breakup in details ;

(b) area on which actually forest is existing as on 1 January 1982 with the blockwise breakup ;

(c) whether it is a fact that large part of Chandankeyari Block and Tundi Block area under forest now stands denuded and the several representations of the people for the afforestation of Baramasia area of Chandankeyari Block and Kother area of Tundi have gone unheeded for the last two years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the forest areas are being encroached despite Central Act, if so, facts in detail for the last three years with block-wise breakup ; and

(e) steps taken to quicken the pace of afforestation in Dhanbad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (e). The information has been called for from the Bihar State Forest Department and the same will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

समस्त जुताई योग्य भूमि की खेती हेतु सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम

1171. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जुताई योग्य भूमि और सिंचित भूमि का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जुताई योग्य भूमि का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग अभी भी असिंचित है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास समस्त जुताई योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए कोई राज्यवार समयबद्ध योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी ) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी, हां । देश में कुल 186.4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र के मुकाबले में, कुल अन्ततः सृजनीय क्षमता 113 मिलियन हैक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) संविधान के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सभी सिंचाई स्कीमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अन्वेषित, आयोजित, कार्यान्वित और वित्त-पोषित की जाती हैं ।

#### विवरण

भारत में 1977-78 में कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र और सिंचित भूमि

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र	कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	15850	4378
2.	असम	3288	572(ख)
3.	बिहार	11744	3780
4.	गुजरात	12449	1814
5.	हरियाणा	3800	2776
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	803	155
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	1065	397
8.	कर्नाटक	12790	1699

1	2	3	4
9.	केरल	2460	354
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	22611	2238
11.	महाराष्ट्र	21119	2306
12.	मणिपुर (घ)	164	75
13.	मेघालय	1102	48
14.	नागालैंड	738	54
15.	उड़ीसा	7521	1449
16.	पंजाब	4287	5195
17.	राजस्थान	25966	3167
18.	सिक्किम (क)	67	10
19.	तमिलनाडु	8533	3722
20.	त्रिपुरा	350	29
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	21074	10009
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7085	1541(च)
कुल राज्य		184766	457581
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र		1594	152
अखिल भारत		186360	45910

(क) 1976-77 की कृषि संबंधी संगणना के आधार पर

(ख) वर्ष 1953-54 से संबंधित है ।

(ग) अनुमानित

(घ) वर्ष 1967-68 से संबंधित है

(च) तदर्थ अनुमान

#### Acquisition of Land in Nehru Place, Delhi

1172. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land at Nehru Place in Delhi was acquired at 25 Paise a sq. yard ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been sold at Rs. 1,000/- per sq. yard at reserved price and Rs. 50,000/- in the open auction for multistory buildings ;



(c) if so, the total area acquired at Nehru Place and the price paid thereof;

(d) the amount spent on development of that area; and

(e) the amount realised by way of sale and auction of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The D. D. A. has reported that no land in the Distt. Shopping Centre (Nehru Place) Kalkaji had been sold at reserve price. In the auctions held on 5-10-79, 5-8-80 and 19-1-82 for multi-storey buildings, the average auction rates of Rs. 2358/-, Rs. 3113/- and Rs. 4931.18 per sq. mtr. of floor space were obtained. The price of land in such cases is determined on the basis of total floor space allowed to be generated in the multi-storey buildings.

(c) The D. D. A. obtained an area of 66.4 acres from the Delhi Admn. for the development of the Distt. Shopping Centre Kalkaji, and the amount of compensation so far assessed in this behalf is Rs. 7,91,641.41 which does not include enhancement for which the cases are pending in the Courts.

(d) The D. D. A. has spent an amount of Rs. 1.75 crores for the internal development of the area under the District Shopping Centre.

(e) Rs. 30,30,64,000/-.

#### **Handicapped Engineers Working in C. P. W. D.**

1173. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of handicapped engineers working in CPWD;

(b) whether Government have framed any policy for giving adequate quota fixed for the qualified handicapped Engineers for their promotion in this International Year for Handicapped;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in how many cases such handicapped engineers have been given promotion in the CPWD ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. The relevant Recruitment Rules do not provide for any reservation in the matter of promotion of Engineers, on ground of their being handicapped.

#### **Shalimar Bagh Delhi L. I. G. Flats**

1174. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 24 on 23 November, 1981 regarding defects in Shalimar Bagh L. I. G. flats and state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a survey to find out how many defects still exist in newly constructed Flats in Shalimar Bagh as most of the allottees have sent the representations for removing defects;

(b) if so, how many representations from allottees are pending;

(c) how many representations for payment of interest to allottees to

whom possession of the flats was not given due to their non-completion of the flats have been received till date;

(d) how many were accepted/rejected/pending with reasons till date; and

(e) dates of handing over of these flats by Contractor to DDA (LIG A/C Pocket) and dates of their possession by allottees?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):**

(a) The DDA has reported that the defects which are noticed or pointed out by the allottees at the time of taking over possession have been or are being rectified. In these circumstances, the need for undertaking a survey does not arise.

(b) The DDA has reported that 16 representations were received from the allottees and action on them is being taken.

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that representations from three allottees have been received in this regard and these are being processed.

(e) The DDA has reported that the flats are taken over from the contractors and simultaneously handed over to the allottees and that the flats in Pocket C Block A, Shalimar Bagh were handed over to the allottees on various dates between May, 1981 and February, 1982.

#### **Shifting of Central Government Offices outside Delhi**

**1175. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was decided to shift some of the attached and subordinate offices of Central Govern-

ment outside Delhi after expansion of the same and they have not been shifted outside Delhi inspite of expansion of their establishments; and

(b) if so, names of such offices indicating the year of such decision in respect of those offices and likely date of their shifting out of Delhi ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). A Committee of officials had made some recommendations regarding the shifting of some offices of the Central Govt. from Delhi. Basing on reactions, the final decision are yet to be worked out.

#### **Allotment of Land to Rajya and Lok Sabha Housing Societies**

**1176. SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised its scheme regarding the land to be sold to the Co-operative Group Housing societies in the capital;

(b) whether any request has been made to consider sympathetically the case of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Housing Societies regarding the land to be allotted near the Parliament House in view of their long and odd hours duties during Session days; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The D.D.A. have reported that these two societies have applied for allotment of land in response to their recent public notice. The D.D.A. will make efforts to allot them land in the pockets namely, Pitam Pura, Patpar Ganj, Rohtak Road, Botella, CBD Shahdara, Geeta Colony and Rohini where land has been reserved for the cooperative house building societies subject to preference expressed by these two societies and their seniority amongst the group housing societies.

### **Export and Import of Rice**

1177. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of rice exported and/or imported during the year 1981-82 and the plan for the export and import during the year 1982-83 ; and

(b) the size of optimum buffer stock to be maintained by the Central Government in order to Control price fluctuation and availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No rice was imported in 1981-82. However a quantity of about 67.8 thousand tonnes was received from Bangladesh in repayment of rice loan under Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of 4-5-1979. There is no proposal with the Government to improve rice in 1982-83.

Export of rice during 1981-82 (till 31-12-81) is provisionally placed at 1.66 lakh tonnes of basmati and 4.70 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice. Export plan for the year 1982-83 is yet to be finalized.

(b) The Government had decided in 1978 to build up and maintain a

buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrain over and above the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes on different periods during the year. The level of buffer stocks and the modalities of operating it are currently under examination by a Technical Group.

### **Fishing Harbour in Orissa**

1178. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa has submitted a report regarding the projects for the approval of Central Government in respect of a fishing harbour in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the progress thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A modified proposal for a fishing harbour at Astarang received from the State Government in June 1981 was forwarded to the Government of United Kingdom for assistance. The U.K. Authorities have proposed to send a mission in March, 1982 for finalising the project at Astarang.

There is also a proposal to provide a fishing harbour in Paradeep port complex.

In addition to the above mentioned projects, a small landing facility is proposed be provided by the State Government at Satpada for Rs. 10.91 lakhs. Medium sized fishing harbours are also proposed to be located at Rushikulya and Hansua.

### Preservation of Bird Sanctuaries

1179. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to adopt a national policy for the proper preservation of the bird sanctuaries of different States ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the Bharatpur bird sanctuaries of Rajasthan from the stampede continuing by the buffaloes, cattle and shepherds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) National Parks and Sanctuaries (which include Bird Sanctuaries) are constituted under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (53 of 1972), which provides the legal framework for the protection/conservation of Wildlife (including birds) all over the country. This Act has been adopted by all the States, except Jammu & Kashmir which has a separate law of the same name based on the Central Act.

(b) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary was constituted as a National Park in August, 1981, by the Government of Rajasthan. Cattle grazing has been permitted temporarily, on a limited basis, pending an alternative solution for which the State Government has set up a committee consisting of local representatives and officials.

### N.R.E.P. in Nagaland

1180. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment under the NREP programme to Nagaland ;

(b) the amount released so far under this programme to the State ; and

(c) the details of development activities under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (b). Statement-I indicating the allocations/releases of foodgrains and cash funds made to Nagaland under Food for work/National Rural Employment Programme so far is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II indicating the assets created under the programme in the State as reported by the State Government so far is also enclosed.

### Statement-I

*Statement indicating the allocations/releases made to Nagaland of foodgrains and cash funds under food for work/NREP.*

Year	Food grains	(Metric Tonnes)	Cash Fund	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Allo- cation	Relea- sed	Allo- cation	Relea- sed
1979-80	7000	7000	—	—
1980-81	2400	2400	9	9
1981-82	200	100	20	10
	1200	(Revalidated)		

### Statement-II

*Statement indicating the Assets created under Food for work/NREP reported by the State Government of Nagaland so far.*

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New roads constructed Kms.	604	N.R.	N.R.
Other works	63 No.	N.R.	N.R.
	N.R. = Not reported.		



### Marketing of Vegetables and Fruits in Delhi

1181. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sale of vegetables and fruits in the Capital is being controlled by a few wholesalers and consumers have to pay very high prices for them;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the marketing of vegetables and fruits and arrange for their distribution through the public distribution system so that they are made available to consumers at reasonable prices; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There are 2317 wholesalers who are directly concerned with the sale of fruit and vegetables in the principal market-yards at Delhi. These are regulated under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1976. Under the Rules, sale of fruit and vegetables is permitted through open auction only. The Delhi Fruits and Vegetables Consumers' Cooperative Federation is being encouraged and assisted by the Central Government to open retail shops in the Union Territory of Delhi so that the fruits and vegetables are available to consumers at reasonable prices.

### Rent paid by Food Corporation of India in Meerut

1182. SHRI PIUS TURKEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Food Corporation of India by way of rent in the last three years ;

(b) whether it is fact that a large quantity of rice was spoiled in the godown of Food Corporation of India in Meerut; and

(c) the amount that was spent by way of rent for the godowns in Meerut?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The amount spent by Food Corporation of India as rent on hired covered storage accommodation during the last two years was as under:—

Year	Rupees in lakhs
1979-80	3221.76
1980-81	3104.84

The figures for 1978-79 are not readily available.

(b) No stocks of rice stored in the godown of the Corporation at Meerut have been spoiled.

(c) The amount spent by way of rent on hired godown in Meerut during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Rupees (in lakhs)
1978-79	6.80
1979-80	4.69
1980-81	2.84

### Use of Lavatories in Delhi on Payment basis

1183. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to



build public lavatories like "pay and use" for public in New Delhi and Delhi;

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Production of Bidi Tobacco in Gujarat**

1184. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat produces Bidi tobacco in a considerable measure; and

(b) if so, what facilities the Centre propose to provide to the State for research and plant protection measure to boost the yield of tobacco in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The research needs of Bidi tobacco in Gujarat are looked after by the Tobacco Research Centre established at Institute of Agriculture (Gujarat Agricultural University), Anand under the All India Co-ordinated Research Project for the improvement of tobacco. There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing Central assistance to Bidi tobacco growers during the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, extension

work in this regard is being looked after by the State Government.

#### **Allocation for Rural Water Supply in the Sixth Five Year Plan**

1185. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to give special attention to the needs of weaker section of the society for rural water supply; and

(b) the outlay provided in the State sector for this purpose and the amount supplemented under the Centrally sponsored programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Rural Water Supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments. The Minister of Works and Housing has written to the Chief Ministers of State Governments requesting them to give special attention to the needs of the weaker sections, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while implementing the programme. Two conferences with the representatives of State Governments, one at the official level and the other at the Ministers' level were arranged by the Ministry of Works and Housing in February 1982, in New Delhi. It was agreed in these conferences that in the implementation of the rural water supply programme, the needs of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes be given high priority.

(b) The outlay provided in the State Sector for rural water supply (Minimum Needs Programme) during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 1407.11 crores, according to the Sixth Plan document. This will be supplemented by the outlay of Rs. 600 crores

under the Centrally sponsored programme during the Sixth Plan.

**उड़ने वाली गिलहरियों के संरक्षण के लिए कार्यक्रम**

1186. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के सीताबाड़ी वन में केवल 8 उड़न गिलहरियां विद्यमान हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के अन्य भागों में इस दुर्लभ जाति की विद्यमानता के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की है;

(ग) क्या उड़न गिलहरियों के संरक्षण और सीताबाड़ी वन में उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में किन उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :**

(क) सीतामाता आश्रय स्थल में सम्मिलित सीतामाता वन क्षेत्र की गत संगणना में सात उड़न गिलहरियों के होने की सूचना दी गई थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : जनवरी 1979 में राज्य सरकार ने राजस्थान के सीतामाता क्षेत्र को वन्यप्राणी आश्रय स्थल घोषित किया था। उड़न गिलहरी को वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-1 में शामिल किया गया है और इस तरह आखेट तथा

व्यापार से पूरा कानूनी संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

**Representation by Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society Shanti Niketan**

1187. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3117 on 16 March, 1981 regarding representation by Government Servants Cooperative House Building Society, Shanti-niketan and state :

(a) whether a decision in the matter has been laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question referred to is numbered 3717 dated 16-3-1981 and not 3117 as per printed version.

There was no assurance given in reply to part (b) of unstarred question No 3717 on 16-3-1981 for laying any decision on the Table of the Sabha.

Subsequently this issue was again raised in the Lok Sabha and the replies had been furnished under Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4041 dated the 14th September, 1981 and Unstarred Question No. 2410 on 7-12-1981.

**राजस्थान में सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को अनुदान**

1188. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य के

सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को राहत देने के लिये उसे 255 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस अनुरोध पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को राजस्थान के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों पर केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां । भारत सरकार को भेजे गये ज्ञापन में राजस्थान सरकार ने 255.13 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया था । केन्द्रीय दल के दौरे के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने 13.28 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की थी जिसे मिलाकर 1981-82 में मानसून के बाद पड़े सूखे के दौरान सूखा-राहत उपायों के लिए कुल 268.41 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई थी ।

(ख) से (घ) सूखे से हुई क्षति का मौके पर जायजा लेने तथा स्थिति से निपटने के लिए अपेक्षित सहायता का पता लगाने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय दल ने 14 से 17 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक राजस्थान का दौरा किया । इस दल की रिपोर्ट तथा उस पर राहत संबंधी उच्चस्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने 1981-82 के दौरान 3953.06 लाख रुपये तथा 1 अप्रैल से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के लिए 1311.92 लाख रुपये की राशि की अधिकतम व्यय

सीमा मंजूर की, जिसका ब्योरा निम्न-लिखित है :

मद	(लाख रुपये) 1981-82
1. राहत	5.00
2. पेय जल/पियाई प्रणाली की परिवहन व्यवस्था	51.00
3. चिकित्सा तथा जन-स्वास्थ्य संबंधी उपाय	15.00
4. मवेशी संरक्षण तथा चारे की व्यवस्था जिसमें मवेशियों की चिकित्सा तथा इनके स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल/अल्प प्रोटीनयुक्त चारे की सप्लाई तथा गौशालाओं को राज-सहायता भी शामिल है ।	265.50
5. योजना स्कीमों जैसे सड़कें बनाना, सिंचाई व्यवस्था तथा वन-रोपण और मृदा संरक्षण कार्यों में तेजी लाकर रोज-गारोन्मुखी निर्माण कार्यों का सृजन ।	2380.00
6. सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में कुओं की खुदाई करने उन्हें गहरा करने/उनसे गाद निकालने/सामुदायिक	1000.06

हौजों का निर्माण करने तथा ट्रक टैंकों को खरीद करने, ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जल आपूर्ति प्रणाली के माध्यम से पेय जल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था

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|--|--------|
| 7. चारा उगाने, सांडों की खरीद करने और मवेशियों के लिए पाइप से पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए राज-सहायता | 103.50 |
| 8. पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम   | 75.00  |
| 9. छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए कृषि आदानों पर राज-सहायता                                       | 58.00  |

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1981-82 का योग 3953.06

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1982-83

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. "पियाई प्रणाली" सहित जल की परिवहन व्यवस्था   | 90.00   |
| 2. कुएं खोदना, उन्हें गहरा करना और उनसे गाद निकालना तथा सामुदायिक हौजों का निर्माण करना | 176.85  |
| 3. ग्रामीण और शहरी जल-आपूर्ति योजना   | 1045.07 |

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1982-83 का योग : 1311.92

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भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित दीर्घा-वधि कार्यक्रमों के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

**सूखा प्रवरण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम :**

यह कार्यक्रम जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जालोर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, पाली, जोधपुर, नागौर, बीकानेर, चुरू, उदयपुर, अजमेर और भुंभुनू नामक 13 जिलों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। 1981-82 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय हिस्सेदारी के रूप में राजस्थान को 592.50 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है।

**मछु विकास कार्यक्रम :**

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, नागौर, चुरू, भुंभुनू, जोधपुर, सीकर, जालोर और पाली नामक 11 जिले आते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय हिस्सेदारी के रूप में 496.94 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है।

#### Butter Oil and Milk Powder under Operation Flood

1189. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what have been the actual receipts of butter oil and milk powder year-wise under Operation Flood-II and the approved quantities ;

(b) what have been the year-wise and dairy-wise issues made so far ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase imports during the current year over those projected due to failure in milk production under Operation Flood I and II projects; and

(d) whether Government are aware that instead of making the country

self sufficient the gift commodities are likely to lead to commercial imports as happened in case of wheat under PL 480 and the corrective steps proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no such proposal as commercial import of milk powder is banned.

(d) Since the gift commodities are being received on a regulated basis for implementation of specific dairy development programmes, it is not likely to lead to commercial imports.

#### **Retention of Govt. Accommodation on transfer outside Delhi**

1190. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government employees posted to difficult areas in North Eastern States like Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are allowed to retain their residential accommodation in Delhi for 2 years;

(b) if so, whether Ladakh area would also be allowed to be included in this list ;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Officers of All India Service (other than those of the Union Territory Cadre) and Officers of Central Services, in occupation of general pool accommodation in Delhi, may, on their deputation to the States of Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim, and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, be allowed to retain the Government accommodation in their occupation at Delhi, for the bonafide use of members of their families, on request, provided they satisfy certain conditions;

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined;

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance to Karnataka State Government for Drinking Water**

1191. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have provided assistance to the Karnataka State Government for arranging drinking water for rural areas in the State during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, grants to the extent of Rs. 485.50 lakhs were provided to the Government of Karnataka during the current



financial year (1981-82), to supplement the resources of the State Government in providing drinking water to the problem villages.

**News Item Captioned 'Barrage Site Fight Ends'**

1192. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Barrage site fight ends' appearing in TRIBUNE, Chandigarh dated 31, January, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the design of the proposed barrage has since been settled; if so, its estimated storage capacity; and

(c) what will be the apportionment of the cost between the two States involved and whether any amount is being made available by the Centre also by way of loan or assistance; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A High Powered Technical Body has been set up by the Government of India comprising three eminent engineers to decide the design parameters of the proposed barrage, whose report is yet awaited. Since the proposed structure is only a barrage, the question of any storage does not arise.

(c) Central Government is not making available any financial assistance for this work. The cost of the barrage will be shared in the ratio of 2:1 by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

**Future of Rural Poor**

1193. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to group discussion on future of rural poor organised by Delhi Study Group on 1st February, 1982 wherein it has been stated that the number of rural poor has gone up by 77 million for 1971;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) (a) to (c). The Government has come across press reports about the group discussion organised by the Delhi Study Group on the future of rural poor. The Ministry of Rural Development has already sponsored major schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) for raising the income levels of the rural poor consisting of small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans etc. and for providing employment opportunities in rural areas. These programmes also form a part of the Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme.

**Payment of Tax on Central Government Property in States**

1194. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are not paying any property tax or the service charges for the properties

they have in the States to the local bodies;

(b) whether the local bodies and the State Governments have been asked to find more resources to implement the 20-point programme particularly for sanitation, clearance of slums, etc.;

(c) whether State Governments have requested the Central Government to clear the arrears so that some funds are created to carry out schemes of sanitation, slum clearance, providing sanitary latrines, carrying human waste in carts etc.; and

(d) if so, the state-wise break up of arrears of such dues that the Central Government is required to pay to each State Government and by what time this will be paid ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**

(a) The Central Government properties are exempted from payment of local taxes by virtue of the provisions of Article 285 (1) of the Constitution. The Central Government, have, however, decided to pay in respect of these properties service charges for the municipal services actually availed of.

(b) The Central Council for local Government and Urban Development in its 19th Meeting held on the 4th & 5th February, 1982 have resolved that adequate outlays may be made in the budgets of the States and Union Territories during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan for implementing the new 20-Point Programme in the sectors of housing, urban development and water supply.

(c) The Joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Government and Urban Development and

the Executive Committee of Mayors in another resolution in the above meeting have requested the Central Government Ministries/Organisations to settle all outstanding dues of service charges payable to local bodies.

(d) The payment of service charges to the local authorities is made by the property owning Departments/Ministries. The arrears of dues are in respect of local bodies and not State Governments, and hence the question of any payment to State Governments does not arise.

### **Production and requirement of edible oils**

**1195. SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the estimated requirement of edible oils and its production in the current year;

(b) if so, what is the estimated production short of the requirements; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take to make good the shortfall in production and supply of edible oils?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :** (a) to (c). During the last few years the gap between demand and indigenous production of edible oils has been ranging between 10 to 12 lakh tonnes. The policy of importing edible oils towards covering gap is proposed to be continued during the oil year November, 1981 to October, 1982 also.

**Regularisation of Beldars in CPWD**

1196. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 600 vacancies of Beldars are lying vacant in various Divisions of CPWD in Delhi/New Delhi for the last more than a year;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to orders issued to fill up some posts from among the Muster-roll staff of C.P.W.D. as mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1034 dated 24 August, 1981; and

(c) reasons why these vacancies had not been filled up among the eligible candidates of Muster-roll staff of CPWD as yet?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Orders for absorption of muster roll employees of C.P.W.D. in its work charged establishment were issued in July 1981. Certain clarifications/relaxation sought by CPWD have also been given and the process of absorption of muster roll employees has begun.

**Milling of Paddy**

1197. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint strategy has been evolved by the Food Corporation of India with the State Governments to deal with the problem of milling of paddy procured from farmers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government and how

far success has been achieved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). No scheme has been evolved by Food Corporation of India with various State Governments for milling of paddy procured from farmers. However, in Punjab where maximum quantity of paddy is procured, the Food Corporation of India has worked out certain arrangements in consultation with the State Government for expeditious milling of paddy purchased during 1981-82 season. So far contracts have been entered into with millers of Punjab for milling of 12.24 lakh tonnes of paddy against a total purchase of 16.76 lakh tonnes.

**फसल प्रतियोगिता**

1198. श्री कुम्भा राम शर्मा : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि राज्य स्तर पर तथा राष्ट्र स्तर पर फसल प्रतियोगिता बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन प्रतियोगिताओं को पुनः चालू करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय

योजना के तहत इस योजना का संशोधन करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय फसल प्रतियोगिता योजना को (जो राज्य स्तर प्रतियोगिता से संबंधित है) अस्थायी तौर पर समाप्त कर दिया गया है, ताकि धान्य फसलों की बजाय तिलहनों तथा दलहनों पर अधिक बल दिया जा सके।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) 1982-83 से प्रतियोगिता को फिर से चालू करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय में पत्रों का उपयुक्त निपटान न करना**

1199. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में प्लाटों तथा कोयला डिपुओं के आबंटन के लिए प्राप्त कितने आवेदन-पत्र पिछले पांच महीनों से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) उनका निपटान न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक निपटाये जाने की संभावना है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :**  
(क) पिछले पांच महीनों के दौरान चार आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए।

(ख) एक आवेदक के मामले में पहले ही निर्णय लिया जा चुका है और कोयला डिपो स्थल के लिये आबंटन पत्र जारी किया गया क्योंकि उस मामले में सभी औपचारिकताएँ पूर्ण कर दी गई थीं। शेष तीन मामले प्रायुक्त (स्वास्थ्य तथा नागरिक

पूर्ति) की सिफारिशों के अभाव में तथा कोयला लाइसेंस प्रस्तुत न करने के कारण लम्बित पड़े हैं। आवेदकों से अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि आवश्यक अपेक्षाएँ पूरी करें ताकि उनके मामलों में निर्णय लिया जाय।

### **Supply of Unfiltered Water in Mayur Vihar**

1200. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that filtered water is not supplied to Tirlokpur and Mayur Vihar colonies and the water supplied is just untreated, unfiltered and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether the water supplied to Mayur Vihar by DDA is not tested to study the fitness of the water for human consumption;

(c) if tested, the results obtained therefrom; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action to supply adequate treated and filtered water to these colonies and if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**  
(a) to (c). The Delhi Development Authority has informed that as an interim arrangement, tube-wells were sunk for the supply of water to Mayur Vihar Colonies. Samples of water collected from the tubewells, were got tested from reputed/MCD Test houses and only after water was declared potable, it was supplied for human consumption. D.D.A. has further stated that arrangement for chlorination has been done in all the tubewells supplying water for

human consumption. Therefore, the water supplied cannot be termed as untreated.

(d) The feasibility of supplying filtered water to these colonies will be considered when the water treatment plant at Shahdara which is under construction is commissioned.

**ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना**

1201. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेतिहर मजदूरों, भूमिहीनों और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले सभी परिवारों को दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुएं सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब तक लागू कर दी जाएगी ?

कृषि तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) देश में एक व्यापक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पहले से ही कार्य कर रही है। इस समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 2.98 लाख उचित दर की दुकानें हैं, जो गेहूँ, चावल, चीनी, आयातित खाद्य तेलों और मिट्टी के तेल जैसी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उचित मूल्यों पर वितरण करती हैं। राज्य सरकारें इस वितरण में अन्य वस्तुएँ, उनकी अधिप्राप्ति की व्यवस्था करके, शामिल कर सकती हैं। इसलिए, बहुत से राज्य इन खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से दालें, वनस्पति, साइकिल के टायर व ट्यूबें, टार्च, सैल, साबुन आदि भी

वितरित कर रहे हैं। इस प्रणाली के गठन और प्रशासन के लिए राज्य सरकारें जिम्मेदार हैं, और उन्हें इस प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाने तथा इसका विस्तार करने हेतु उपयुक्त कदम उठाने के लिए आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किये गये हैं, ताकि शहरी तथा ग्रामीण दोनों ही इलाकों की सम्पूर्ण आबादी को इसके अंतर्गत लाया जा सके।

नये 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का दूरस्थ इलाकों में और ज्यादा उचित दर की दुकानें खोलकर और औद्योगिक मजदूरों, छात्रावासों आदि की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए दुकानें खोलकर विस्तार किया जाना है।

#### Vacation of Unauthorised Occupation in Lawrence Road, Delhi

1202. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to this reply given to Unstarred Question No. 33 on 23 November, 1981 regarding unauthorised use of land in Phulbagh, Lawrence Road, Rampura, Delhi and State :

(a) the progress made in the matter of getting the Government land vacated from unauthorised possession ; and

(b) the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 against



unauthorised occupants are still in progress in the court of Estate Officer.

(b) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

**Piped Water Supply in the States of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur**

1203. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of villages/towns so far provided with piped water supply in the States of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur;

(b) number of villages/towns provided with drinking water through Pipes in 1981-82 in these States and the number of villages/Towns in these States proposed to be provided with piped water supply in 1982-83 ; and

(c) amount of Central Assistance for provision of drinking water to these States in 1982-83 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Drinking water supply is a State subject. Schemes are

formulated and implemented by the State Governments from the funds provided in the State Plans. However, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is released to supplement the resources of the State Governments in providing drinking water to problem villages. Information is accordingly available in the Ministry regarding the drinking water supply programme in problem villages. Water supply to problem villages is to be provided through various methods and piped water supply, being expensive, is to be adopted only where absolutely necessary.

The information available on problem villages in the States/Union territories in question is shown in the statement attached. Information relating to the year 1982-83 is not yet available.

(c) The Central assistance released to these States/Union territories during the year 1981-82 for works is as follows :—

	Rs.
Mizoram	nil
Meghalaya	242.00 lakhs
Nagaland	128.50 lakhs
Arunachal Pradesh	35.00 lakhs
Tripura	55.50 lakhs
Manipur	92.00 lakhs

Central assistance for the year 1982-83 has not yet been determined.

**Statement**

Name of State/ U. T.	Total No. of villages as per 1971 census.	No. of problem villages which remained to be provided with water supply as on 31-3-80	Coverage of problem villages du- ring 1980-81	Coverage of problem villa- ges during 1981-82 (upto Sept. 1981)
Mizoram	229	214	nil	nil
Meghalaya	4,583	2,927	52	nil
Nagaland	960	649	72	28
Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	1,740	172	34
Tripura	4,727	2,800	579	96
Manipur	1,949	1,212	34	34

### Programme for production of Oilseeds and Pulses in Maharashtra

1204. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have proposed certain programme for production of oilseeds and pulses for the period 1981-82 to 1984-85; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the allocation made by the Government of India for this programme is inadequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following amounts have been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Maharashtra during 1981-82 under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Oilseeds Development and Pulses Development keeping in view the requirements :—

Crop	Amount sanctioned (Lakh Rs.)
1. Oilseeds	51.65
2. Pulses	36.78

दिल्ली की कालोनियों में फल विक्रेता तथा सब्जी विक्रेता

1205. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सब्जी मंडी, रामाकृष्णपुरम सैक्टर-9 में उन फल विक्रेताओं तथा सब्जी विक्रेताओं की संख्या कितनी है जो इस स्थान पर पिछले 12 वर्षों से फल तथा सब्जियां बेच कर अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने रघुबीर नगर, सैक्टर-6 रामाकृष्णपुरम, दक्षिणपुरी, खानपुर आदि दिल्ली के अन्य क्षेत्रों में "थड़े" (प्लेटफार्म) बनाए हैं और उन्हें बहुत ही कम किराये पर इन गरीब दुकानदारों को दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रामाकृष्णपुरम सैक्टर-9 के फल-सब्जी विक्रेताओं द्वारा बार-बार अनुरोध किए जाने पर भी उन्हें अब तक "थड़े" (प्लेटफार्म) संगम सिनेमा के पीछे न देने के क्या कारण हैं और कब तक ये थड़े (प्लेटफार्म) बनाकर उन्हें दे दिए जाएंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Inter Pool arrangement for allotment of Govt. accommodation to the wards of retired Govt. Employees

1206. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council Committee has requested the Government to make inter-pool arrangement on ad-hoc allotment of Government accommodation to sons and daughters of retired Government servants ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government and how many departments having different pools have agreed to the proposal ;

(c) whether Government will allow the retention of Government accommodation by such retired allottees till a final decision is taken ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**

(a) to (e). No formal proposal has been received from the National Council. However, the Government is seized of the problem, and all matters connected with it are under consideration.

### **Printing Presses in Residential Areas of Karol Bagh, New Delhi**

1207. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some printing presses are running in residential areas in Karol Bagh, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of printing presses running without or with temporary licences ;

(c) action Government propose to take against such owners of printing presses who are running these factories in residential areas without valid licences ; and

(d) the criteria in issuing temporary or permanent licences to such printing presses ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISAMA NARAIN SINGH) :**

(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that as per records in their Factory Licensing Department 67 printing presses have been granted licences in 1968, 1975 and 1977 in Karol Bagh Zone.

The information about printing presses running without licences is not available with the MCD.

(c) MCD have reported that wherever a printing press is found functioning without municipal licence in a residential area prosecution under section 416/417 of the DMC Act 1957 is initiated.

(d) The MCD have reported that according to the present policy no temporary or permanent licence to run a printing press is issued in residential area.

### **Board of Directors of Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd.**

1208. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twelve elected Directors of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited, have ceased to be members of the Board of Directors under the Delhi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder ;

(b) if so, whether the Board Meeting held on 18th December, 1980 is illegal and void and that the validity of the Board of Directors is under dispute with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies since then ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop the functioning of the illegal Board and order an inquiry into the functioning of this Bank to safeguard the interests of share-holders, particularly when there have been heavy losses in the Bank for the last decade or so ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On

the basis of the information received from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, ten Directors of the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited were found to be dis-qualified under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 and Delhi Co-operative Societies Rules, 1973 and Bye-laws framed thereunder. Subsequently, a complaint was received that two more Directors were also dis-qualified under the aforesaid Act and Rules. The matter was under examination when it was decided to issue a show cause notice for the supersession of the entire Board of Directors. As reported by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 18th December, 1980, which included some persons found to be dis-qualified is illegal. An arbitration case disputing the validity of the present Board of Directors of the Bank, filled under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act has been referred to an arbitrator for decision/award.

(c) A show-cause notice for supersession of the Board of Directors of the Bank under Section 32 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, was issued to the Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Reply to the show-cause notice is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and village Jauri via village Rampura, district Gurgaon**

1209. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons as to why the work on the sanctioned rural road between Hailey Mandi and village Jauri via village Rampura, District Gurgaon has not been started;

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers of District Gurgaon adjoining areas are facing hardship on account

of transportation of foodgrain to Hailey Mandi due to sandy and kuchha rural road between Jauri and Hailey Mandi via Rampura;

(c) if so, the time by which aforesaid rural road would be completed; and

(d) whether a letter from a Member of Parliament has also been received in this regard and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) and (c). The work mentioned has not yet been sanctioned by the Government of Haryana. Therefore, the question of starting the construction work and fixing a time-limit for its completion does not arise.

(b) There is no major hardship in transporting foodgrains to Hailey Mandi except that a little extra distance has to be covered.

(c) No such letter seems to have been received in the Ministry of Rural Development in the recent past.

**Paper Sheets from Jute sticks.**

1210. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Technological Research Laboratory of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Calcutta has developed a process for making good quality paper sheets from jute sticks;

(b) if so, the facts and salient features thereof ;

(c) how far such paper will be cheaper as compared to paper produced from bamboo; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce new technology if so, when and where ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jute Technological Research Laboratory developed the technology to make various grades of paper from jute sticks on a laboratory scale. This technology is now being tried on a large scale in a paper mill to ascertain its techno-economic feasibility.

(c) Compared to the paper made out of bamboo or other hardwood material, it is expected to work out cheaper. However, the economic feasibility and cost aspects are being studied through a large scale mill test as mentioned above under (b).

(d) A Working Group has been set up by the Government to examine the feasibility of utilising jute stick as a raw material, either wholly or in blends, and its report is awaited. Further action to introduce the new technology would be taken thereafter.

#### Allocation of Sugar to Gujarat

1211. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government that allocation of sugar to Gujarat should be 800 grammes per capita and monthly allocation should be 28412 tonnes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the requirement of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) In August, 1980 Gujarat Government had indicated the per capita consumption of sugar in the State as 880 grams without specifically asking for the allocation of monthly quota of 28412 tonnes. In their latest communication dated 23-7-1981 Gujarat Government requested for increasing the monthly levy sugar quota from 14031 tonnes to 14671 tonnes for ensuring monthly per capita availability of 425 grams in the State.

(b) The existing Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas which were fixed with effect from December 1977 are based on the per capita availability of 425 grams with reference to the projected population as on 1-4-1978. However, in the case of Gujarat the per capita availability on the said basis was 447 grams. Due to limited availability of levy sugar it had not been possible to increase the quotas of various State with reference to the latest population figures so far.

#### Implementation of law against Black Marketeers of Essential Goods

1212. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have since implemented the provisions of the special law against black marketeers of essential goods to bring down prices;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have refused to implement the provision of this special law and if so, the reasons given by them for not implementing the provisions of this law; and



(c) what is the reaction of Central Government towards the attitude of such State Governments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, was enacted by Parliament in February, 1980. It empowers the Government to detain any person with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. The Act is enforceable throughout India except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, the then State Government of Kerala, as well as the State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura had declined to take recourse to the provisions of this Act, as they were not in favour of preventive detention measures as a matter of policy. None of the other States/Union Territories have expressed such a disinclination. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi have, till now, ordered detentions under this Act.

The Central Government from time to time has requested the State Governments to make use of the provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 and similar other legal weapons which empower the State Governments to curb the activities of anti-social elements in the trade and industry.

#### Composition of Governing Body of I.C.A.R.

1214. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the composition of the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. ;

(b) the number of non-officials in the Governing Body of the said organisation ; and

(c) any plan for reorganisation of ICAR on the pattern of some existing ones, like CSIR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Rule 35 of the Rules of the ICAR Society provides that Governing Body shall have the following members from amongst the members of the Society :—

- (i) Director-General Chairman
- (ii) Member, Finance. Member
- (iii) Secretary, Planning Member Commission.
- (iv) Secretary, Agriculture. Member
- (v) Chairman, University Grants Commission. Member
- (vi) Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission (or Director Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, if nominated by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission). Member
- (vii) Three Scientists Members who are not employees of the ICAR nominated by the President, ICAR.
- (viii) Three Vice Chancellors of Agricultural Universities nominated by the President, ICAR. Members
- (ix) Three Members of Parliament — Two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha — nominated by the President, ICAR. Members

- (x) Three farmers/re- Members  
presentatives of  
rural areas nomina-  
ted by the President,  
ICAR.
- (ix) Three Directors of Members  
Research Institutes  
of the Council no-  
minated by the  
President, ICAR.
- (xii) Secretary, ICAR. Member
- (b) Twelve. Secretary
- (c) No Sir.

**Irrigation Projects pending  
Clearance with Central  
Water Commission**

1215. SHRI SATYASADAN  
CHAKRABORTY: Will the  
Minisiter of IRRIGATION be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 68  
major and medium irrigation pro-  
jects are pending with the Central  
Water Commission since long ;

(b) State-wise break-up of those  
projects ;

(c) estimated cost of those  
projects : and

(d) the steps being taken by  
Government to give clearance of  
those irrigation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGA-  
TION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : (a)  
At present only 34 major and  
medium irrigation project are  
pending for clearance with Central  
Water Commission.

(b) and (c). A statement is  
enclosed.

(d) These projects are in various  
stages of examination in Central  
Water Commission in consultation

with the concerned State Govern-  
ments. These projects can be  
processed further for obtaining the  
approval of the Planning Commission  
only after their techno-economic  
feasibility and cost effectiveness is  
established and inter-State aspects,  
if any, are satisfactorily resolved.  
To expedite this process, the Central  
Water Commission invites the con-  
cerned State Government officers  
for discussions and clarfications.

**Statement**

*List of Irrigation Projects pending  
for clearance with Central Water Com-  
mission.*

S. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs.
<i>I. Major/Multi purpose Projects</i>		
<i>Bihar</i>		
1.	Ajgaibinath pump Canal.	1716.20
2.	Bararai pump Canal	755.82
3.	Bagmati	18542.98
4.	Siktia Barrage	6603.00
<i>Gujarat</i>		
5.	Modernisation of Shatrunji at Polithana.	1343.70
6.	Sidhumbar Reservoir	3053.03
<i>Haryana</i>		
7.	Ujina Diversion Drain.	3167.00
<i>Karnataka</i>		
8.	Bhima	3179.00
9.	Upper Krishana- Stage II	78344.00
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
10.	Bihrikurd	4043.00
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
11.	Watna	20184.13
12.	Lower Godavari	6334.61

1	2	3
<i>Orissa</i>		
13.	Subernarekha	22167.79
14.	Ib	12591.00
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
15.	Raising Meja Dam	787.00
16.	Increasing capacity of Chillimal Pump Canal.	558.00
17.	Ganga Barrage	5111.00/ 6420.00
<i>West Bengal</i>		
18.	Behula	1026.00
<i>Medium Projects</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
19.	Buggavanka	486.00
<i>Gujarat</i>		
20.	Khambada	296.35
21.	Umaria	282.31
<i>Karnataka</i>		
22.	Feeder Channel to Dharampura Tank	311.00
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
23.	Maniramkhed	193.61
24.	Bor (Dahegaon)	307.85
25.	Deogad	2105.42
26.	Jam	566.45
27.	Jangamhati	345.41
28.	Shivna	855.79
29.	Umrodi	1010.43
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
30.	Barni	640.37
31.	Tokli	452.77
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
32.	Kelavarpalli	501.00
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
33.	Lakheri	409.80
34.	Pathrai	321.34

## Production of Sugar

1216. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI SATYANARAYN JATIIYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated sugarcane production in the country for the crushing year 1981-82;

(b) what is the estimated sugar production for the year; and

(c) whether Government expect a fall in the prices of sugar in view of increased production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) The estimates of sugarcane and sugar production for the sugar year 1981-82 are about 180 million tonnes and 67-68 lakhs tonnes respectively.

(c) The open market prices of sugar have remained at reasonable level have shown a steady trend in the last few months because of careful monitoring and adequate releases of free sale sugar in the open market.

ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों में प्रत्येक गरीब परिवार को दी गई धनराशि

1217. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक गरीब परिवार को राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : आवास-स्थल एवं निर्माण सहायता की व्यवस्था की योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण परिवारों को मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है। यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है तथा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम एवं नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का यह एक अंग है। राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता समेकित ऋण तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है। यद्यपि, छठी पंचवर्षीय

योजना में स्थानीय भवन निर्माण सामग्री के लिए प्रति परिवार 500/- रु० की निर्माण सहायता की व्यवस्था है किन्तु राज्य सरकारें प्रति परिवार 500/- रुपये 6,500/- रुपये के बीच की श्रृंखला में, आंशिक अनुदान तथा आंशिक ऋण बतौर विभिन्न दरों पर सहायता दे रही है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में बरती जा रही सहायता पद्धति को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

गृह निर्माणार्थ (एम. एन. पी.) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों को दी गई सहायता के व्योरे

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	सहायता की पद्धति	लाभ भोगियों (क) दिए गए बनाए टिप्पणी
	सरकारी सहायता ऋण	का सहयोग गए मकान (ख) लाभ भोगियों द्वारा किया गया सहयोग
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1000	— —
2. असम	1500	— 1250 (ख) सहायता में भूमि का मूल्य
3. बिहार	बताया नहीं गया	शामिल है
4. गुजरात	1000 250*	1500 250 (क) *जिला पंचायत से (हुडको/बैंक)
5. हरियाणा	1000	4000 —
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3750	— 1250 (ख) हुडको की सहायता ऋण हेतु उपयोग में लाई गई
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	—	3000 (योजना निधि) 3,000 हुडको —
8. कर्नाटक	1500 1500	1000 500 (क) जनता आवास योजना (क) प्रयोगात्मक कम लागत के मकान
9. केरल	1000	3000 — (ख)
10. मध्य प्रदेश	500 तथा 18 बल्ली तथा 50 बांस	— — (ख)

11. महाराष्ट्र	2,000**	—	—	(क)	रोजगार गारन्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रम प्रभारों के लिए 300/-**
12. उड़ीसा	1500	—	500	(क)	
13. पंजाब	5500	1000	—	(क)	
14. राजस्थान	750 जिन्स के रूप में	—	750	(ख)	अन्य योजना के अन्तर्गत 5000/- रु० का एक ऋण दिया जाता है।
15. तमिलनाडू	1000	2000	750	(क)	
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	2000 (मैदानों में) 3000 (पहाड़ों में)	बताया नहीं गया	—	(क)	
17. पश्चिमी बंगाल	1000 से 1500 तक नकद तथा जिन्स में	—	—	(ख)	
18. चण्डीगढ़	500	3000	—	(ख)	
19. दिल्ली	2000	—	1000	(ख)	
20. पाण्डेचेरी	750	—	—	(ख)	

(एन. बी. ओ./योजना प्रलेखों द्वारा एकत्रित सूचना के आधार पर तैयार)

मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, लक्षद्वीप तथा मिजोरम में ये योजना चालू नहीं है।

त्रिपुरा, अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादर तथा नागर हवेली तथा गोआ, दमण एवं द्वीप से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

### Production of Sugar

1218. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to build buffer stocks and reduce the consumer price of sugar ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any heavy increase in the production of sugar this season ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The sugar production upth 15th February



during the current sugar year 1981-82 has reached the level of 39.50 lakh tonnes as against the production of 32.05 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1980-81 sugar year.

(b) and (c). A decision in principle has been taken to build a buffer stock in the sugar year 1981-82 onwards. The exact quantum of the buffer stock and the modalities of its operation etc. are in the process of being worked out. The open market prices have remained at reasonable levels and have shown a steady trend in the last few months because of careful monitoring and adequate releases of free sale sugar in the open market.

#### **Report by National Flood Commissioner**

1219. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rashtriya Barh Ayog submitted its report some two years back and this has not been discussed on the floor of the House ; whether the Ministry has come to the conclusion on its recommendations ;

(b) whether the recommended item such as Flood Prone Area Programme shall receive the urgent attention of the Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog submitted in March 1980, were examined in detail by two special inter-Ministerial Committees set up by the Government of India, which also had the benefit of discussions with the senior officers of the State Governments as well as the

written comments of most of the States. Based on such in-depth study and advice, the Committees considered each recommendation of the Ayog and indicated the manner and extent to which it should be implemented and the modus operandi for the purpose. After considering the recommendations of the two Committees, further action to be taken for implementing the recommendations of the Ayog suitably modified or amended, where necessary, has been decided upon and the guidelines and instructions for the purpose were issued to the State Governments and concerned Departments/Agencies of the Central Government in September, 1981. Flood being a State subject, they have been requested to take action expeditiously to implement the recommendations and send periodical reports to the Ministry on the Programme envisaged for implementation on each item and progress thereon. Copies of the booklet containing the guidelines and instructions are also available in the Lok Sabha Library for reference and record.

#### **Districts and Blocks covered under IRDP**

1220. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many districts and blocks have been covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether any endowment survey has been completed in any place before initiating Integrated Rural Development Scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme covers all

the 5011 development blocks and the rural areas of all districts in the country.

(b) and (c). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the development block has been selected as the unit for planning and implementation of the programme. Detailed operational guidelines have been issued on the formulation of block plans under the programme. According to these guidelines, preparation of an inventory of local resources is an essential step in the formulation of Five Year block plans. The resource inventory provides the basis for identifying the development potential and evolving suitable programmes for assisting the rural poor. Household surveys are also being undertaken for the identification of families of the 'target group' for providing assistance under the programme. An amount of Rs. 10,000 per block can be utilised for undertaking such household surveys. Annual action plans based on household surveys have been formulated in most states and these are currently under implementation.

#### Losses Incurred by Food Corporation of India

1221. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government inquired into the working of Food Corporation of India during the last five years and if so, with what results;

(b) whether F. C. I. have been incurring losses and if so, what was the total loss on account of damage of foodgrains during the same period, year-wise and if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to avoid such losses in future and what steps have been taken by Government to improve the drawbacks of this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SAWMI-NATHAN) : (a) Government and management of Food Corporation of India keep the working of the Food Corporation of India under constant watch in order to improve its efficiency. The Committee on Public Undertakings of the Parliament have also gone into the functioning of the FCI first in 1972 and again in 1981. The 22nd Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on F.C.I was presented to the House on 29th April, 1981. The Corporation has, by and large, succeeded in carrying out the functions assigned to it.

(b) Yes, Sir. The total loss on account of damage and deterioration to foodgrains caused mainly due to cover and plinth storage, rats and insects are as follows :—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1977-78	7.93
1978-79	9.10
1979-80	4.79
1980-81	4.40

(c) Yes, Sir. To avoid losses in future scientific storage structures which are rat and damp proof are being constructed to replace the CAP storage; control measures are undertaken to avoid losses due to insects, rats and birds: qualified and technical staff is deployed for proper upkeep and maintenance of foodgrains.

**Beldars in CPWD**

1222. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2314 on 7th December, 1981 regarding regularisation of Beldars in C.P.W.D. and state :

(a) whether necessary relaxations in rules regarding the regularisation of services of those Muster Roll Beldars who were registered with Employment Exchange has been made;

(b) whether giving of preference to the Beldars stated at (a) above over the beldars who were sponsored by Employment Exchange does not mean negation of justice; and

(c) if reply given to part (a) and (b) be in affirmative the steps Government propose to take in the matter to set right the wrong done to the Muster Roll Beldars who were duly sponsored by Employment Exchange.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the considerable length of service rendered by Muster Roll employees who were registered with the Employment Exchange, and keeping in view the Government policy regarding absorption of such Muster Roll employees, it has been decided to give preference to such employees in the matter of absorption in the vacant posts in the direct recruitment quota of workcharged establishment, subject to their fulfilling other conditions of the recruitment rules. This does not involve any negation of justice.

(c) Does not arise.

**Agricultural Prices Commission without Chairman**

1225. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agriculture Price Commission is functioning without a Chairman and if so, since when ;

(b) whether Government propose to reorganise the A.P.C. and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the New Chairman of APC will be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The post of Chairman, Agricultural Prices Commission fell vacant on 1-11-1981 on the expiry of term of appointment of its incumbent.

(b) No such proposal is being considered.

(c) The proposal for the appointment of a New Chairman, APC is under the consideration of the Government.

**New Housing Projects By HUDCO**

1226. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation sanctioned any new Housing Projects during 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects ;

(c) the names of cities, towns and States where these projects are to be located ;

(d) the amount sanctioned to be incurred on each project ;

(e) when the projects are likely to be completed ; and

(f) the number of families likely to be benefited/rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total project cost of schemes sanctioned during 1981-82 as on 31-1-1982 is Rs. 221.55 crores (with HUDCO'S loan commitment of Rs. 149.81 crores) and would help construction of 199184 residential and non-residential dwelling units and development of 11854 residential and non-residential plots.

(c) The towns and States in which these projects (sanctioned during 1981-82 and as on 31-1-82) are located is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The number of projects in each State and loan sanctioned by HUDCO during 1981-82 and as on 31-1-1982 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The projects are implemented by the housing agencies and the period of scheduled completion/duration varies from city to city and project to project.

(f) Total number of families, which would benefit, from these schemes, would be over 2.1 lakhs.

### Statement—I

*Cities and Towns in which HUDCO sanctioned Projects are located during 1981-82.*

As on 31-1-1982

State/UT	Towns/Cities Covered
Andhra Pradesh	Jogipet, Chevelle, Puttur, Sattanampalli, Tenali, Vetapalem, Medak, Nagarkurnool, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Tadipatti and several villages in different districts.
Assam Bihar	Doom Dooma Patna, Sasaram and several villages in different distts.
Gujarat	Umreth, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Morn, Mehsana, Ankleswar, Amreli, and several villages in different distts.
Haryana	Faridabad, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Panipat, Khizrabad, Kaithal.
H. P.	Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Dharamshala, Solan, Chamba, Una, Mandi, Nahan.
J & K	Ladakh, Jammu, Roopnagar, Channi Himmat, Srinagar.
Karnataka	Bidar, Gulberga, Shahpura, Ariskere, Kushalnagar, Bhatkal, Rental schemes in several villages in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Shimoga, Mysore, Hassan, Mandya, Chickmagalur, Kodagri, Dakshin Kannada, Belgaum,

		Statement—II		
		<i>Statewise No. of schemes and loan sanctioned by HUDCO during 1981-82</i>		
		(As on 31-3-82)		
		State/UT	No. of Loan sanctioned scheme	(Rs. in Crores)
	Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Bijapur, Bangalore, Kodagu, Humnabad, Bijapur, Mysore.			
Kerala	Alwaye, Calicut and Urban areas of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Nallapuram, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Kollayam, Ernakulam and Trichur.			
M. P.	Bilaspur, Satna, Sagar, Indore, Bhopal, Korba, Bhilai, Gwalior, Rewa.	Andhra Pradesh	54	26.22
Mahara-shtra	Bombay, Nanded, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Pune, Manmad, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nerul.	Assam	1	0.05
		Bihar	5	3.17
		Gujarat	28	13.28
		Haryana	9	8.20
		Himachal Pradesh	9	1.30
Orissa	Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Attagarh, Baunsalundi-Bhanjangir and several villages in several districts.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	4.56
		Karnataka	26	8.25
		Kerala	5	4.54
		Madhya Pradesh	9	4.56
Punjab	Abhor, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Pathankot, Mohali and several villages in different districts.	Maharashtra	32	16.95
		Nagaland	1	1.57
		Orissa	12	9.84
		Punjab	22	9.90
Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Annasagar, Kota, Ajmer, Udaipur, Hanumangarh, Alwar, Bhilwara.	Rajasthan	26	12.44
		Tamil Nadu	18	10.02
		Uttar Pradesh	11	7.15
		West Bengal	4	5.97
Tamilnadu	Udumalpet, Madras, Vellore, Arkonam, Erode, Trichy, Dindigal, Manali, several villages in different districts.	Chandigarh	2	1.42
		Pondichery	1	0.42
Uttar Pradesh	NOIDA Complex near Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Hapur, Rampur, Jaunpur, Mathura, Meerut, Jhansi.	Total	287	149.81
West Bengal	Calcutta			
UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh			
UT of Pondicherry	Pondicherry			

#### Hike in D.M.S. Ghee Prices

1227. SHRI R. R. Bhole : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme has indirectly



increased the price of D.M.S. Ghee from Rs. 130 for a 4 Kg. tin container to Rs. 35 per kg, in a polythene bag container ;

(b) what is the actual increase in prices per kg. ghee after deducting the price of empty 4 kg. tin container ; and

(c) how much profit has been made so far since this switch over in supply to polythene bag containers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme is no longer marketing ghee in 4 kg. tin containers. Instead ghee is being marketed in one kg. polythene pack priced at Rs. 37.00 with effect from 11-2-1982.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to increase in milk procurement price and the costs of various inputs, the estimated cost of production of D.M.S. ghee works out to Rs. 36.67 per kg. in polythene pack, as against the selling price fixed at Rs. 37.00.

### **International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade**

1228. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the guidelines formulated for the implementation of rural water supply programme in the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and sanitation decade ;

(b) the number of problem villages located by the survey conducted in 1971-72 (State-wise);

(c) the number of problem villages that have been provided with potable water and the number that remained to be covered as on 31 January, 1982 ; and

(d) how long these problem villages will have to wait for potable water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) A statement-I is attached.

(b) A statement-II is attached.

(c) About 95,000 villages were provided with potable water by March, 1980. However, according to the latest data received from the State Governments, there were about 2.31 lakh villages in the country as on 1st April, 80 which need to be provided with water supply facilities on a priority basis. During the year 1980-81, 25,978 problem villages were provided with water supply facilities. During 1981-82 (Upto September, 1981) water supply was provided to 8166 problem villages. The coverage as on 31-1-1982 is not available.

(d) The effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of potable water available throughout the year, during the Sixth Plan.

### **Statement-I**

Guidelines recommended in the implementation of the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

(i) According to the Sixth Plan Document, about 57,000 problem villages still remained to be covered out of the earlier list prepared on the basis of the survey in 1971-72. First priority may be accorded to the provision of safe drinking water to these villages which had been

identified earlier and which have remained for so long without this essential facility.

(ii) A sanitary dugwell constructed in such a manner as to prevent percolation of water from the first layer with arrangement for proper drainage and covered from the top and preferably fitted with a hand-pump for drawing water from the well should be considered as a safe and adequate source of water supply.

(iii) Of the remaining problem villages, first priority may be accorded to 'No-source villages'.

(iv) At least one source of potable water should be available throughout the year in every problem village.

(v) Where the population of a village is more than 300, additional source (s) may be provided on the basis of one source, for 250-300 population. An additional source should be provided preferably in Harijan bustees for every 250-300 population.

(vi) For hard rock areas, tube-wells with handpumps should be the first preference.

(vii) Piped water supply schemes might be necessary in cases where water is brackish or source of water is at a distance. However, piped water supply schemes or power pumps should be the last alternative.

(viii) Suitable engineering solutions may be worked out and the most economical of the alternatives may be adopted to cover the needy villages. In the hilly areas, gravity flow or devices like hydraulic rams could be economical alternatives.

(ix) Piped water supply schemes meant to upgrade existing drinking

water facilities should not be included under the Minimum Needs Programme.

### Statement-II

*Number of problem villages as per identification done in 1972*

Name of the State	No. of Problem Villages
Andhra Pradesh	6133
Assam	7619
Bihar	35000
Gujarat	3000
Haryana	4180
Himachal Pradesh	9400
Jammu and Kashmir	4000
Karnataka	8252
Kerala	1514
Madhya Pradesh	14020
Maharashtra	5233
Manipur	1100
Meghalaya	3306
Nagaland	814
Orissa	4619
Punjab	2340
Rajasthan	4277
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	2585
Tripura	3396
Uttar Pradesh	15478
West Bengal	12451
A & N Island	70
Arunachal Pradesh	2451
Chandigarh	—
Delhi	145
Goa, Daman & Diu	241
Mizoram	693
Pondicherry	75
Total	152,392

### Shortage and High Price of Vanaspati in Punjab

1229. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vanaspati is in Short supply in Punjab and the price of this cooking medium has also gone up;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet its demand and bring down the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). By and large, availability of vanaspati at reasonable prices in the market has been satisfactory in Punjab. However, some shortage of vanaspati in the fair price shops was reported during the work ending 13-2-82. The two associations of vanaspati manufacturers were requested to rush supplies to the fair price shops to meet the situation.

With a view to encouraging the vanaspati industry to tap fully the potentials of indigenous oils from non-traditional sources as well as oils of tree and forest origin, and minor oilseeds, an appropriate oil usage policy by the vanaspati industry has been recently adopted and announced by Government. The proportion of imported edible oils in the manufacture of vanaspati has been revised from 70% (effective) to 60% (gross) of the total requirements. This is expected to encourage greater usage of indigenous oils. Also the price of imported oils supplied to the manufacturers of vanaspati has been revised to Rs. 8500/- per M. T. from Rs. 7,210/- per M. T. to reduce the gap between domestic oil prices and prices of imported oils. Vanaspati

manufacturers have voluntarily announced a price restraint by fixing the exfactory price of a 16.5 kg. tin of vanaspati so as not to exceed Rs. 217/- inclusive of excise duty from Rs. 192/- earlier fixed by them.

The prices of imported oils issued through public distribution system have also been suitably adjusted recently by fixing prices of all varieties of oils supplied to the State Governments by the State Trading Corporation at Rs. 8,500/- per MT. to maintain a reasonable parity with the domestic oil prices to sub-serve the producers' as well as the consumers' interests.

The cumulative effect of all these long-term as well as short-term policies is expected to contribute towards achieving self-sufficiency and improving availability of edible oils in the country including Punjab.

**"Som Vihar" Colony, R. K. Puram, New Delhi**

1230. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE  
GOWDA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of "Som Vihar" a colony opposite Sangam cinema, R. K. Puram, New Delhi has begun; if so, when;

(b) when the land was sanctioned, by whom and when the physical possession was given;

(c) what are the details about allotment and price etc.;

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Patriot of 30 January, 1982 in this regard; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) to (c). A piece of land measuring 8.8 acres in Sector-X, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi was allotted by the the Government to Delhi Development Authrity for further allotment to the Army Welfare Organisation on the 5th January, 1981. The Delhi Development Authority handed over the possession of the land on the 14th January, 1981. The land has been allotted at the rate of Rs. 200/- per square metre for construction of Group Housing. The MCD has reported that the plans for construction were sanctioned on 21-9-81.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is no controversy as alleged in the Press Report.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

1231. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम तथा समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को समन्वित ढंग से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई नये मार्ग-दर्शी निर्देश तैयार किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या ये मार्गदर्शी निर्देश सभी राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये हैं ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :  
(क) और (ख) जी हां । मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रतियां सभा पर रखी जाती हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयीं । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3437/82]

(ग) जी हां ।

विधायकों द्वारा गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर जोर

1232. श्री दौलत राम सारण :  
श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :  
श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :  
डा० कृपासिंधु भोई :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक वर्षों से देश के अनेक संगठन गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने हेतु एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने की मांग करते आ रहे हैं और विनोबाजी ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए आमरण-अनशन भी किया था तथा देश में एक सार्वजनिक सत्याग्रह भी शुरू किया गया था और प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आश्वासन दिये जाने पर उसे वापस लिया गया था और यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसा एक केन्द्रीय कानून न बनाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) देश में गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध के लिये दिये गये आश्वासन का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) देश के उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहां गोवध पर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध है और इन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ऐसा कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है तथा वहां ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) देश में ऐसे कितने बूचड़खाने हैं जहां गोवध किया जाता है, वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं, प्रतिवर्ष वहां कितनी गायों, बैलों तथा बछड़ों का वध किया जाता है, देश में कितनी मात्रा में गौमांस की खपत होती है तथा कितनी मात्रा में इसका निर्यात किया जाता है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन): (क) से (घ) अनेक संगठन मांग करते रहे हैं कि गौहत्या पर पूर्व प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए और इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों अथवा केन्द्र द्वारा पर्याप्त कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए।

समूचे देश में गौ तथा उसकी सन्तति के वध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाने की मांग के समर्थन में आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने 1979 में अनशन किया था। गौरक्षा तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान कानून की स्थिति के बारे में संसद सदस्य, डा० रामजी सिंह द्वारा रखे गए संकल्प पर लोक सभा के सातवें सत्र में बहस भी हुई थी।

तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने 26-4-79 को लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा, दोनों में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने संसद के उसी सत्र में संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पेश करने की बात कही थी ताकि गौसंरक्षण, गौरक्षा तथा गौसुधार से संबंधित प्रविष्टि को राज्य सूची से निकाल कर समवर्ती-सूची में शामिल किया जा सके तथा तदनुपरान्त इस संबंध में आवश्यक कानून बनाया जा सके।

तत्पश्चात् गाय और बछड़ों और अन्य पशुओं तथा भारवाही पशुओं के वध पर रोक लगाने के विषय पर संसद को कानून

बनाने की विधायी शक्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया गया। तथापि, छठी लोक सभा के भंग होने के साथ यह विधेयक निरस्त हो गया।

केरल, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में गौहत्या पर नियन्त्रण या रोक लगाने के लिए कानून बनाए गए हैं।

केरल में जानवरों का वध पंचायत नगर-पालिका कानूनों से अधिशासित होता है। मणिपुर में भूतपूर्व मणिपुर दरबार के एक संकल्प से गौहत्या पर रोक लगी हुई है, जिसे कानूनी वैधता प्राप्त है।

विगत में जब केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकारों से पूर्ण अनुज्ञेय सीमा तक कानून बनाने के लिए कहा गया तो इन राज्यों ने सुधार, पालन कार्यक्रमों, जनता के एक बड़े भाग की भोजन सम्बन्धी आदतों और मामले की गम्भीरता जैसे सामाजिक आर्थिक आधार पर इस मामले में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की।

बूचड़खानों की संख्या जहां गायों का वध किया जाता है और वे स्थान जहां ये बूचड़खाने स्थित हैं, इसकी सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसी सूचना एकत्र नहीं करी गई है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, देश में प्रति वर्ष औसतन एक प्रतिशत गौपशुओं का वध किया जाता है।

देश में उत्पादित गौ मांस और बछड़े के मांस की मात्रा प्रति वर्ष 72,000 मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है। देश से गौ मांस के निर्यात पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध है, अतः उत्पादन किए जाने वाले गौमांस की समूची मात्रा की खपत देश में ही होती है।



**बिहार को बाढ़ सहायता**

1233. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ सहायता के रूप में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बिहार सरकार को कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया है ; और

(ख) सारण जिले में राहत कार्यों पर खण्डवार कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है और उन लोगों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें यह राहत उपलब्ध कराई गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) 2 से 3 जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान जिस केन्द्रीय दल ने बिहार का दौरा किया, उसकी रिपोर्ट तथा राहत सम्बंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने बाढ़ों से प्रभावित लोगों के राहत तथा पुनर्वास, क्षतिग्रस्त सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की मरम्मत तथा पुनःस्थापना के लिए 1981-82 में 2074.00 लाख रुपए की अधिकतम व्यय की मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Implementation of New 20 Point Programme for Conserving Oil Fertilisers and Pesticides**

1234. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken for translating into action-oriented programmes the Prime Minister's

emphasis on reducing the use of oil, fertilisers and pesticides on agriculture as a part of the new 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the arease in which these programmes are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) and (b). There is no programme under the New 20-Point Programme to reduce the use of oil, fertilisers and pesticides on agriculture. In so far as fertilisers and pesticides are concerned, Government's policies are directed towards achieving greater and scientific use of these two vital inputs for agricultural development. In respect of oil, the endeavour is to conserve it to the maximum extent.

**Progress of Amba-Valley Project**

1235. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) progress of Amba-Valley Project (Dist. Raigad, Maharashtra State) with special reference to the original schedule of execution of the project ;

(b) the changes/variations/alterations made in the project especially during the last three years (year-wise) with reasons therefor ; and

(c) alternative arrangements made/projects undertaken, to supply water to the areas which were originally planned to be brought under command but which are threatened to be starved due to aforesaid changes/variations/alterations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Amba-Valley Project was approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 285

lakhs by the Planning Commission in November, 1970 and was scheduled to be completed in a period of three years. However, this project is now anticipated to be substantially completed by the end of Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 501 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1982 against latest estimated cost of Rs. 1419 lakhs. The outlay approved for the Sixth Plan for this project is Rs. 1065 lakhs.

(b) The revised estimate indicating therein changes/variations/alterations made in the project by the Government of Maharashtra has not been received at the Centre so far.

(c) Does not arise.

**Plans and proposal to set up family size and Community size Biogas Plants in Rural India**

1236. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have definite plans and proposals to set up family-size and community-size bio-gas plants in rural India in a bid to solve energy crisis in rural areas;

(b) if so, what is the nature of these plans and proposals ; and

(c) what progress has since been made during the first two years of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a Central Sector Scheme entitled "National Project for Biogas Development" with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores envisaging a target of

setting up of 400,000 biogas units (family-size) during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has launched a programme of setting up 30 Demonstration - cum - Experimental Community Biogas Plants with the objective of evolving a viable techno-economic and management methodology for operating such plants.

(c) National Project for Biogas Development has been sanctioned from 1981-82. During the current year, so far about 9500 biogas units have been set up in the country.

Eight Demonstration-cum-Experimental Community Biogas Plants have been completed so far

**Allotment of Government Accommodation in Delhi**

1237. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ. 1034 on 4 May, 1981 regarding Government accommodation in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the information asked for by way of supplementary has since been collected ;

(b) whether details of the Crash Programme to liquidate the waiting list will be indicated and the progress made therein so far ;

(c) whether the waiting list of type 'B' has since been cleared as assured ;

(d) the number of employees waiting for the allotment of Type 'C' accommodation, since when and when it is likely to be liquidated together with priority date of the last allottee ; and

(e) when the allotment is likely to start on the applications invited recently ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. We have already sought extension of time for laying the requisite information on the Table of the House upto 4-5-1982.

(b) A statement giving the targets fixed for the VI Plan and the progress made is appended.

(c) No such assurance was given. It was only indicated that on completion of Crash Programme the waiting period for Govt. accommodation would be reduced. This position is confirmed.

(d) 4151 employees are waiting for type 'C' accommodation as on 31-1-82. Priority date covered on 18-2-82 is 3-2-1964. Due to financial constraint, Govt. is not in a position to meet full demand. With the completion of Crash Programme of construction of quarters the waiting period on type 'C' will be reduced to that extent.

(e) New allotment year is to commence from the 1st April, 1982.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Type of Quarter	Total sanctioned in VIth Plan	Achieved during 1980-81	Likely achievement in 1981-82	Likely achievement 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Crash Programme</i>					
1.	A	742	168	168	160
2.	B	3661	72	1160	1480
3.	C	9589	2447	1517	2345
4.	E	120	—	—	—
Total		14112	2687	2845	3985

#### Other than Crash Programme

1.	A	270	243	—	—
2.	B	1531	1387	144	—
3.	C	1089	599	32	—
4.	D	72	—	56	—
5.	Hostel	184	—	—	—
Total		3146	2229	232	—

#### Decline of Agro-service Centres

1238. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of agro-service centres in the country are in a bad shape and that more than 500 such centres have been closed down while many are on the verge of bankruptcy; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) As per the survey conducted by the Central Government Training Centres at Budni and Hissar in the year 1977 covering the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, J & K, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, 75% of the agro-service centres were operating on profit and 25% alone as not doing well. Subsequent survey carried out by the Tractor Training Centre, Hissar in 1978 revealed that 67.50% agro-service centres on an average were running on profit whereas 19.8% were working on loss. The remaining 12.7% did not report their financial benefits. As on 31st March, 1981 508 out of 3206 centres (i.e. 15.8%) have closed down. The Government, however, have no information to lead to the conclusion

that many of these centres are on the verge of bankruptcy.

(b) *Details:* State-wise position of break-up of 508 centres reported to have been closed is given in the enclosed statement.

*Reasons for the failure :*

As per the survey carried out in 1977 the reasons for failure or closing down of some of these centres was low work turn-over because of their being engaged only in the activity of custom hiring in tractors accompanied by competition from tractor-owning farmers, escalation in the operational cost of these machines due to hike in prices of diesel and other lubricants and other raw materials, high cost of these machines, escalation in the cost of repair and maintenance, non-maintenance of proper records about their working, lack of requisite efforts on the part of entrepreneurs to improve their performance etc.

*Steps taken by the Government to improve the situation :*

The steps taken by the Government to improve performance and financial viability of these centres are detailed below :—

(i) These agro-service centres were given priority allotment of tractors both indigenous and imported.

(ii) The RBI on our initiative have extended the benefits of concessional rate of interest to these agro-service centres on par with small scale industries and credit guarantee cover.

(iii) At various stages seminars and meetings were held to monitor the performance of these centres wherein these entrepreneurs were advised to diversify their business on commercially viable basis as per the

local demands and not confine themselves to custom hiring of tractors, alone.

(iv) The Ministry of Finance advised the RBI to issue instructions to the nationalised banks to rephase the payment schedule of the instalments of bank loans taken by them wherever necessary.

(v) On transfer of the scheme to the State Plan Sector on 1-4-1979 the State were directed to honour the commitments out of such transfer and to extend such other necessary help as would be required for running them on viable basis.

(vi) Minister of State for Agriculture addressed the Chief Ministers concerned to take such steps as would be necessary for strengthening these centres, including expeditious settlement of the claims of these agro-service entrepreneurs towards interest subsidy.

(vii) Minister (A, RD&CS) once again addressed the Chief Ministers of the States to take action to disburse the interest subsidy of these entrepreneurs urgently, to route the distribution of important agricultural inputs in the areas where these centres are functioning through them to help them in getting custom hiring work, particularly in the various schemes implemented by the State Government under their various programmes including programmes of land reclamation and command area development. Simultaneously he addressed the Union Finance Minister to instruct the Commercial Banks to waive interest charges on loans advanced to these centres and to rephase the payment of principal amount. Union Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers was also addressed by him to consider the case of these centres for allotment of dealership in diesel, petrol and petro-based lubricants.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the progress of Establishment of Agro Service Centers up to 31-3-81,*

Sl. No.	State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	Agro Service Centres			
		Train- ed	Set up	Closed down	In operation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344	249	139	110
2.	Assam	98	11	2	9
3.	Bihar	587	245	3	242
4.	Gujarat	280	131	10	121
5.	Haryana	221	128	37	91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	1	1	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	6	—
8.	Karnataka	463	177	15	162
9.	Madhya Pradesh	600	330	38	292
10.	Kerala	23	10	5	5
11.	Maha-rashtra	390	360	67	293
12.	Orissa	132	50	10	40
13.	Punjab	593	321	58	263
14.	Rajasthan	580	388	2	386
15.	Uttar Pradesh	464	262	29	233
16.	Tamil Nadu	297	214	35	179
17.	West Bengal	450	323	51	272
Total		5534	3206	508	2698

**Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO**

1239. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :  
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of schemes sanctioned and the amount spent by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to the different State during the last three years ;

(b) State-wise details thereof ;

(c) estimated cost of new schemes; and

(d) number of residential and non-residential buildings to be constructed under these schemes, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) During the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, HUDCO has sanctioned 800 schemes with a total loan of Rs. 408.86 crores in different States and Union Territories:

(b) State-wise details of above are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The project cost for new schemes during 1981-82, as on 31-1-82, is Rs. 221.55 crores with loan commitment of Rs. 149.81 crores.

(d) Schemes sanctioned during 1981-82 (as on 31-1-82), would help construction of 1,99,184 residential and non-residential buildings.



**Statement**

*Statewise details of No. of Schemes, and loan sanctioned by HUDCO during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.*

State/U.T.	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned	No. of Schemes	Loan Sanctioned
	(Rs. in Crores)		(Rs. in Crores)		(Rs. in Crores)	
Andhra Pradesh	17	8.79	59	22.81	32	9.02
Assam	2	0.64	1	0.96	2	1.66
Bihar	3	2.16	2	2.07	7	4.44
Gujarat	33	15.61	38	27.63	35	16.75
Haryana	4	3.77	3	5.65	15	4.66
Himachal Pradesh	5	1.54	—	—	2	0.38
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.33	—	—	1	0.18
Karnataka	9	4.85	10	6.45	41	12.14
Kerala	9	6.42	3	6.20	18	12.69
Madhya Pradesh	25	6.59	7	4.70	15	4.46
Maharashtra	8	4.54	9	3.04	57	26.27
Manipur	—	—	—	—	1	0.11
Orissa	13	8.05	5	2.01	3	0.83
Punjab	2	1.70	10	4.75	19	10.37
Rajasthan	27	10.42	14	9.12	22	8.77
Tamil Nadu	34	9.79	32	11.77	28	13.39
Uttar Pradesh	21	12.69	24	15.63	28	22.20
West Bengal	5	3.59	2	5.55	11	6.47
U.T. of Chandigarh	5	4.55	4	5.63	5	5.13
U.T. of Delhi	2	1.84	4	5.23	2	0.94
U.T. of Goa, Daman & Diu	1	0.11	—	—	—	—
U.T. of Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	2	0.82
<b>Total :</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>107.98</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>139.20</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>161.68</b>

### उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम

1240. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य शुरू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इसे शीघ्र शुरू किया जाएगा ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) राज्य बजट में प्रारम्भ में बराबर की निधियां सुलभ नहीं की गई थीं। कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य बजट में निधियों का आवश्यक प्रावधान पूरक अनुदान के माध्यम से सितम्बर के अन्त में ही किया जा सका।

(ख) इस समय यह कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

### Steps to improve working conditions of ICAR Scientists

1241. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many agricultural scientists working with the ICAR have committed suicide during the last three years out of frustration and similar other reasons ;

(b) steps taken after each case, by the Government to improve the working conditions of the ICAR ; and

(c) the results of those measures, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No scientist of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research committed suicide during the last three years out of frustration or due to other reasons attributable to service matters. One scientist, however, committed suicide in 1980 reportedly because of domestic problems.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

### दिल्ली की गंदी बस्तियों में पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी सुधार लाना

1242. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1981 में गन्दी बस्तियों में पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी सुधार लाने के लिए कुछ अनुमान प्रस्तुत किए थे, और यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ये अनुमान सम्बन्धित हैं और उन अनुमानों की धन राशि कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उन कार्यों को चालू करने के लिए अब तक इन अनुमानों को स्वीकृत नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने जिन कार्यों के लिए अनुमान प्रस्तुत किए थे उन्हें कुछ क्षेत्रों में शुरू कर दिया है और जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रों में वे कार्य शुरू नहीं किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या आधार है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। क्षेत्रों के नाम तथा आकलनों की राशि संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी, हां। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आकलनों की जांच की जा रही है उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इन आकलनों का आगे स्पष्टीकरण करना अपेक्षित है और आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरणों के प्राप्त होने पर इनको अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

(ग) जी हां। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन अनुमानों के औपचारिक रूप में अनुमोदन की प्रत्याशा में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से कुछ काम चरणबद्ध रूप में शुरू किये गये हैं।

#### विवरण

#### अनुलग्नक

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र का नाम	अनुमानित राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1.	शहरी जोन में गन्दे क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना	30.05
2.	सी. एल. जोन में गन्दे क्षेत्रों की पर्यावरणीय सुधार	21.14
3.	बस्ती निजामुद्दीन का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	5.28
4.	सी. एल. जोन फेज-II का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	3.52
5.	बस्ती पी जी सी. एल. जोन का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	1.15
6.	सी. एल. जोन में गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	4.35

7.	एस. पी. जोन सी. सं० 81 में गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों का पर्यावरणीय सुधार	1.32
8.	सी. सं० 78, 79, 80, 81, 91 के गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य	27.17
9.	सी. सं० 84, एस. पी. जोन के गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य।	1.78
10.	सी. सं० 81 के गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य	2.23
11.	सी. सं० 90 एस. पी. जोन के गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य	2.96
12.	सी. सं० 86 के गन्दगी वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार कार्य	1.01

योग : 104.96

#### Unauthorised Sub-letting of Govt. accommodation in Delhi

1243. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 3545 on 14 December, 1981 regarding Misuse of Government Houses and state :

(a) how many surprise checkings of unauthorised sub-letting and misuse of accommodation were carried out during the last six months together—with their details and action taken thereon;

(b) were any appeals of the type mentioned in the above quoted reply made in the past; if so, with what results and details thereof; and

(c) if not, should a general amnesty be not granted to those who committed irregularities in the allotment of accommodation etc. due to sheer ignorance of rules and without any malafide intentions to suppress the facts; keeping however their record of service in view; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) During the period from August 1981 to January, 1982 random surprise checking was conducted in 268 quarters. In 196 cases no subletting was detected. After initiating proceedings, in 11 cases allotments have been cancelled and the allottees declared ineligible for Government accommodation for period ranging from 1 to 3 years. In 8 cases allottees have been debarred from sharing accommodation and in one case warning has been issued. Proceedings are under process in respect of remaining 52 cases.

(b) No such appeal had been issued in the past.

(c) and (d). It is not proposed to grant a general amnesty to those who have committed irregularities, as such action is likely to encourage persons to indulge in subletting and misuse of Government accommodation.

#### **Housing Scheme by Government of Kerala**

1244. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Housing Schemes have been submitted by the Government of Kerala for assistance of the Government of India during the last 2 years; give their details ;

(b) what was the quantity of the assistance asked from the Government of India for each category of the housing schemes; give details;

(c) the details of the assistance already given; and

(d) what the Government of India propose to do in future in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING: (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) to (d). Housing is a State subject and various housing schemes are sanctioned and implemented by the State Governments. However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has sanctioned (as on 31-1-82) 60 schemes in Kerala with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 44.56 crores.

#### **उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982**

1245. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री जय नारायण रोट :

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष घोषित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले ठोस कदमों का ब्यौर क्या है और इस संबंध में संगठनों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को क्या निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और उनके द्वारा उन्हें कैसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में  
राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) उत्पादकता वर्ष में फसल उत्पादन तथा उससे सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों, जैसे पशु पालन, डेरी, मात्स्यकी तथा वानिकी के लिए उच्च लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य योजनाओं दोनों के लिए अधिक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के तहत प्रयासों को तेज किया जाएगा। फसल उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के उपायों में ये शामिल हैं :- सामुदायिक नर्सरियों तथा मिनीकिट प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार करना, उच्च कोटि के बीज, रसायनिक उर्वरकों एवं कीटनाशी दवाइयों के उपयोग में वृद्धि करना, उन्नत फार्म उपकरणों को लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा उनका वितरण करना, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित सहकारी, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के माध्यम से कृषि ऋणों की अधिक सप्लाई करना, कृषि उत्पादों के भण्डारण, परिसंस्करण तथा विपणन के लिए भ्रवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना, आदि। राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों के साथ उत्पादकता वर्ष 1982 के कार्यकारी कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने तथा उसे अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए नई दिल्ली में 26 तथा 27 फरवरी, 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष तथा नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में कृषि विकास के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की जा रही है।

### World Bank aid for Technical Assistance Project in Bastar

1246. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank Technical Assistance Project in tribal dominated Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh has been given up and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

b) the details of such World Bank schemes in other parts of the country and the total value of the aid received from the World Bank for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are no such other World Bank aided Forestry Projects in other parts of the country and hence no aid has been received from the World Bank for such Projects. However, there are two World Bank assisted Social Forestry projects under implementation in Gujarat and U.P. and the third Social Forestry Project with World Bank assistance will soon be implemented in West Bengal.

### Sacking Orders on Agricultural Scientists in I.C.A.R.

1247. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:  
SHRI HARINATHA  
MISRA :  
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) detailed reasons for giving sacking orders on several agricultural scientists in the ICAR since 1980 ;



(b) how many such orders have been issued so far by the said organisation ;

(c) reasons given in each case ; and

(d) whether this may have grave and far reaching ill-effects on the development of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Orders have been issued terminating the services of some Scientists for over-stayal abroad beyond the period authorised by ICAR/Government. Similar action has been taken against some Scientists who left the Country for employment abroad without proper permission. In some other cases, action has been taken for acts of omission and commission, after due disciplinary proceeding. Action following disciplinary proceedings is mandatory as in any Govt. Deptt., and there is no discretion left to the Council. Likewise in the case of those who have left ICAR on their own without permission or proper permission, ICAR had little choice than to separate them. In the case of Scientists over-staying abroad without permission, action had to be taken consistent with current rules as the work was suffering in their absence and substitutes have to be appointed in their place. The Council had to take these steps to overcome

the set-back the research programmes were receiving due to such un-authorised absence. However, no one has been 'dismissed'.

(b) In all, the ICAR has taken action against 25 scientists : against eight for un-authorised over-stayal abroad beyond approved deputation period ; against eight who proceeded abroad without permission of the Govt./ICAR ; against four for not returning back to jobs after sanctioned leave period and five against whom disciplinary action was taken for various acts of omission and commission. (Statement-I and II appended)

(c) The reasons are indicated in the statement-III appended.

(d) No, Sir. Action taken against the defaulting employees of the ICAR as well as those who committed lapses could not create any ill-effects on the working of the ICAR and the development of agriculture. It would on the other hand improve the discipline and general working climate in the ICAR system. Action taken in each case was in public interest and in line with the general policy of the Government to observe certain minimum degree of discipline. In each of these cases, action has been taken strictly according to Rules. Substitutes would be appointed in each case to ensure that the research work does not continue to suffer because of the over-stayal of defaulting scientists.

**Statement-I**

*List of Scientist in whose case orders for Termination of Services for overstaying abroad/unauthorised absence/left India without permission were issued.*

Deputed abroad but overstayed unauthorisedly without sanction of the competent authority	Left India without permission	Went abroad after taking leave etc. on personal grounds and did not come back after expiry of leave etc.
--	-------------------------------	--

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Dr. V. N. Pathak, S-1, IARI, New Delhi.           | 1. Sh. Dhan Pal, S-1, IARI, New Delhi.                         | 1. Sh. K. L. Adhlakha, S-1, IARI, New Delhi. |
| 2. Dr. M.A. Khan, S-2, CAZRI, Jodhpur.               | 2. Sh. K.K. Arora, S-1, CSWRI, Avikanagar.                     | 2. Mrs. Malti Lavasa, S-1, IARI, New Delhi   |
| 3. Dr. Jagdish Bahadur S-3, IARI, New Delhi.         | 3. Sh. P. S. Ahuja, S-1, CSSRI, Karnal.                        | 3. Sh. V. Massy, S-1, IARI, New Delhi.       |
| 4. Dr. P. K. R. Nair, S-2, CPCRI, Kasaragod.         | 4. Sh. Hari Babu, S-1, JTRL, Calcutta.                         | 4. Smt. S. Veleyudhan, S-1, IIHR, Bangalore. |
| 5. Dr. (Mrs.) Shobha Sriharan, S-2, IARI, New Delhi. | 5. Sh. S. S. Sandhu, S, CSSRI, Karnal.                         |  |
| 6. Sh. N. A. Zende, S-1, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur.         | 6. Dr. R. L. Tripathi, Head of Divn. Entomology, ILRI, Ranchi. |  |
| 7. Dr. M. S. Chawla, S-2, NDRI, Karnal.              | 7. Dr. M. V. Ramanna Rao, S-1, NDRI, Karnal.                   |  |
| 8. Sh. R. P. Wahi, S-2, CIAE, Bhopal.                | 8. Sh. M. Ramosh Babu, S 1, IVRI, Izatnagar.                   |  |

**Statement-II**

*Disciplinary action was taken and orders for Termination were issued in respect of the following Scientists who were within the country.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Shri R. K. Sadhir, S-1, C.S.W.R.I., Avikanagar | 2. Km. Ann Mary Mariadass, S-1, I.V.R.I., Izatnagar. |
| 3. Sh. M. M. Girdhar, S-1, NBSS & LUP, Nagpur.    | 4. Sh. K. Kurian, S-1, CSWCR & TI, Dehradun          |
| 5. Dr. D. Sundaresan, S-6, N. D. R. I., Karnal.   |  |

**Statement-III**

*List of Scientists in whose cases orders were issued Terminating their services for overstay abroad/unauthorised absence/leaving India without permission/disciplinary action indicated against each*

S. No.	Name of the Scientists & Grade	Name of the Institute	Reasons of terminating the service
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. V.N. Pathak, S-1	IARI, New Delhi	Proceeded on deputation on 20th Sept., 1973 to Nigeria for a period of 3 years and after that he did not resume duty. Order of termination of his service were issued on 23-9-1981 under Rule 5 (T.S. Rules).
2.	Sh. M.A.Khan, S-2	CAZRI, Jodhpur	Deputed to the Govt. of Nigeria w.e.f. 3-10-79 and after that he did not resume duty. Order of termination of his service were issued on 6-11-1981 under Rule 5 (T.S. Rules).
3.	Sh. Dhan Pal, S-1	IARI, New Delhi	Proceeded on E. L. went abroad without intimation. Orders of terminating services issued on 14-4-1981.
4.	Dr. Jagdish Bahadur, S-3	do	Proceeded to Libya for assignment for a period of 1 year w.e.f. 12-12-78 but did not resume duty. Orders for terminating the services were issued w.e.f. 27-6-81.
5.	Sh. K.L. Adhlakha, S-1	do	Was granted E. L. from 30-4-79 to 26-10-79 for visiting U.S.A. to see his relations. Inspite of letters to him he did not resume duty. Orders of termination of his service were issued on 8-6-1981 under Rule 19 (ii) of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.
6.	Mrs. Malti Lavasa, S-1	do	Sanctioned leave for 4 months from 18-9-78 to 16-1-79 for accompanying her husband to USA. On expiry she did not resume duty. Order of termination of her services were issued on 28-10-81 under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules).
7.	Dr. P. K.R. Nair, S-2	CPCRI, Kasaragod	Gone abroad on assignment to Kenya on 3-10-79. Did not report back for duty. He came to India, resigned and went back without acceptance of resignation. Orders for terminating service under Rule 5 (T.S. Rules).

1	2	3	4
8. Sh. K.K. Arora, S-1	CS&WRI, Avikanagar		Proceeded on leave and went abroad on fellowship without permission and order of termination of his service were issued on 18-8-81 under Rule 5 (T.S. Rules).
9. Sh. R. K. Sadhír, S-1	do		He applied for E. L. and after that he did not report for duty inspite of reminders. Orders for termination of his services have been issued under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules).
10. Kum. Ann Mary Mariadass, S-1	IVRI, Izat-nagar		She proceeded on leave from 7-9-80 to 25-9-80 but did not report for duty thereafter. Order of termination of her service were issued on 23-1-1981 under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules).
11. Sh. P. S. Ahuja, S-1	CSSRI, Karnal		Proceeded on leave from 29-9-80 to 1-10-80 but submitted resignation thereafter. Left India on a Commonwealth Scholarship without permission. Order of termination of his service were issued on 20-3-81 under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules).
12. Sh. M. M. Gir-dhar, S-1	NBSS&LUP, Nagpur		Services terminated due to non-devotion to duty and non-compliance of orders. Orders of termination of his service were issued on 31-1-80 under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules).
13. Sh. Hari Babu, S-1	JTRL, Calcutta		Managed a Post Doctoral Fellowship from Switzerland. Requested for grant of study leave which was not granted. He left India without approval. Order of termination of his services were issued on 1-9-80 under Rule 19 (ii) of CCS (CCA) 1965.
14. Dr. (Mrs.) Shobha Sriharan, S-2	IARI, New Delhi		Granted study leave for Post-Doctoral Fellowship in West Germany. After that she did not come back. Order of termination of her services were issued on 11-12-1980.
15. Sh. V. Massey, S-1	IARI, New Delhi		Granted leave from 30-10-78 to 30-11-78 and H. P. L. for 31 days from 1-12-78 to 31-12-78 for his visit to Saudi Arabia. On reaching Baghdad he accepted an assignment under the Govt. of Iraq without prior permission. Order of termination of his services were issued on 28-5-81 under Rule 14 of CCS(CCA) Rule 1965.

1	2	3	4
16.	Sh. Sadhu Singh Sandhu, 'S'	CSSRI, Karnal	Awarded Fellowship by the Govt. of Norway through Min. of Education. Left India on 18-8-80 without prior approval. Orders issued terminating the service w. e. f. 18-8-80 under Rule 5 (T. S. Rules) 1965.
17.	Sh. N. A Zende, S-1	NBSS&LUP, Nagpur	Proceeded on leave from 20-9-80 to 31-10-80. Went to Pakistan/Afghanistan with permission but did not return. Orders for termination his services w. e. f. 30-7-81 under Rule 19(ii) CCS(CCA) Rule 1965 were issued.
18.	Dr. M. S. Chawla, S-2	NDRI, Karnal	Dr. Chawla who was in Libya was sent notice for initiating of disciplinary proceedings for absenting himself from duty unauthorisedly from 25-2-79. He did not respond to communication. Dr. Chawla has been served with a Memo. for termination of his services under Rule 19(ii) of the CCS(CCA) Rules 1965 w. e. f. 25-2-79 (Memo. No. 11-5/69-EE. I, dated 13-1-1982).
19.	Dr. R.L. Tripathi, Head of Division of Entomology	ILRI, Ranchi	Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against Dr. Tripathi, under Rule 14 of CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965 for approaching the foreigners for seeking employment accepting employment and leaving the country without the prior approval of the competent authority. The penalty of removal from service was imposed on Dr. Tripathi vide order No. 13-1/79-Vig., dated 29-1-80 by the appointing authority.
20.	Dr. K. Kurian, S-1	CS&WCR&TI Dehradun	Dr. Kurian, Scientist S-1 (Engg.) of CS&WCR&TI, Ootacamund Centre went on leave from 13-2-78 to 30-4-78. Further grant of leave to him was refused. Communications were sent to his address but no reply was received. Orders of termination of his services were issued on 30-9-78 under Rule 19(ii) of CCS(CCA) Rules 1965 vide order dated 25-11-81.



1	2	3	4
21.	Smt. Sundary Velayudhan, S-1	IIHR, Bangalore	Smt. Velayudhan proceeded abroad to join her husband in North Yemen Arab Republic without the approval of the competent authority. She tendered her resignation from abroad on 21-6-80. She has been removed from service under Rule 19 (ii) of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.
22.	Dr. M. V. Ramanna Rao, S-1	NDRI, Karnal	Dr. Rao proceeded abroad to join the International Post-graduate courses on Modern Problems on Biology, Prague starting from Oct. 1980 without obtaining the approval of the Council. Though he was charge sheeted but no reply was received from him. Orders for termination of his services were issued from 13-1-1982 under Rule 19(ii) CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965.
23.	Sh. M. Ramesh Babu, S-1	IVRI, Izatnagar	Sh. Ramesh Babu, Engineer (Refrigeration) IVRI, left for Iraq to take up the foreign assignment received through the Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, without the Council's approval. Sh. Babu submitted his resignation. The case was examined and the services of Sh. Babu were terminated under Rule 5 of CCS (T.S. Rules) w.e.f. the date he handed over the charge i. e. 19-5-81.
24.	Dr. D. Sunderesan, S-6	NDRI, Karnal	Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against Dr. Sunderesan for some serious charges. After conducting inquiry the charges were proved and he was therefore compulsorily retired w. e. f. 18-12 1981.
25.	Sh. R. P. Wahi, S-2	CIAE, Bhopal	Sh. Wahi proceeded on leave for 2-1/2 months to USA to see ailing brother from where he applied for extension which was not granted. Orders for terminating his services for unauthorised absence under Rule 5 of Temporary Service Rules were issued on 6-5-1981.

**Central Study Team on Cyclone  
Affected Areas of West Bengal**

1248. SHRI MUKUNDA  
MANDAL :  
SHRI BASUDEB  
ACHARYA :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI :  
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Study Team visited the flood and cyclone affected area of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government ;

(d) if so, a copy of the report to be laid on the Table ;

(e) whether Government have taken any action on the basis of the report ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Central Team visited West Bengal between the 6th and 8th January, 1982 to make an on the spot assessment of the extent of damage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report is for internal use only. Hence it is not laid on the Table of the House.

(e) & (f). On the basis of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief based on the report of the Central Team, the

Government of India sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 1817.87 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 757.50 lakhs during 1982-83 for relief and rehabilitation of the people affected and for repair and restoration of public properties damaged by the cyclone.

**Reorganisation of the I. C. A. R.  
Headquarters**

1249. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to reorganise the ICAR headquarters making that office more compact, effective and meaningful ;

(b) whether a tribunal is going to be set up to go into the grievances of about 27000 employees of the organisation ;

(c) whether a multi-member recruitment board will be set up for proper recruitment of scientists and employees in the organisation ;

(d) whether uniform service condition will be framed for the employees of the organisation ;

(e) if so, the details of Government's moves in all the above points with full details ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was reorganised in 1966 in the light of the recommendations of the Research Review Team (1963) and again in 1973 on the basis of the

recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee. The present structure and organisational set-up of ICAR are based on the detailed considerations of this Committee's Report and decisions taken by the Government thereafter.

More recently the Estimates Committee of the Sixth Lok Sabha (1978-79) reviewed the working of the ICAR and made a number of recommendations including those pertaining to the organisational pattern of ICAR. These recommendations were considered in depth by the Government at the highest level, and it was decided that there was no need to change further the organisation and structure of the ICAR since it was effective and meaningful in its present form.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up any tribunal to look into the grievances of ICAR employees. With the object of promoting harmonious relations and securing the greatest measure of co-operation between the Council and the General Body of its employees, in matters of common concern and with the further object of increasing the efficiency of the service, the Council have established Joint Staff Council in the institutes and at its headquarters. Further, there is also a Central Joint Staff Council consisting of the representatives of the staff of the institutes and of the headquarters. With a view to providing an opportunity to its employees for ventilating their grievances relating to official matters, for imparting a degree of objectivity and fairplay in the consideration of such grievances and for ensuring prompt consideration and decision thereon, the Council have also set up Grievance Cells at its headquarters and in the institutes. The present set-up is working satisfactorily.

(c) There is no proposal to set up a multi-member recruitment board for selecting ICAR scientists. The recruitment procedures in ICAR

were reviewed by the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha, 1978-79) in its 35th Report. After a detailed consideration of the relevant recommendation, it was decided by the Government not to entrust the recruitment of scientists in the ICAR to the UPSC but to continue the recruitments to be made by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board with such modifications in procedures as were considered necessary in the light of past experience.

Accordingly, the procedures adopted by the ASRB for recruitment were reviewed in detail and a number of changes in the procedures including composition of the Selection Boards for senior posts were made after approvals at the highest level to improve the functioning of the ASRB. At present the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) has only one whole-time Member as Chairman but each selection Board consists of 2 to 4 outside members. With this set up the ASRB is working effectively in the matter of recruitment of scientists to the Agricultural Research Service etc. Workload also would not justify more than one whole-time member. It is, therefore, not necessary to set up a multi-member recruitment board.

(d) The Council have constituted an Agricultural Research Service and also a Technical Service with effect from 1-10-1975. The service conditions of all members of these services are common both in the institutes and at the headquarters. The terms and conditions of service of the employees belonging to the Administrative and Group 'D' Categories are those admissible to similar staff in the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government. The service conditions of the employees belonging to these categories are uniform in all the institutes of the Council.

(e) and (f). Does not arise in view of the replies against (a) to (d) above.

**नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भूमि का आबंटन**

1250. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भूमि सुधार के फलस्वरूप उपलब्ध भूमि के आबंटन के लिए राज्यों को आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसे आदेश किस तारीख को जारी किए गए थे और क्या इन आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया गया है ; और

(ग) कृषि श्रमिकों में वितरित करने के लिए भूमि कानूनों के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहित भूमि के अलावा राज्यों के पास कितनी परती भूमि उपलब्ध है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्र सरकार भूमि सुधार के मामलों जो राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं, के बारे में आदेश जारी नहीं करती है। तथापि, उनसे 11 फरवरी, 1982 के एक पत्र द्वारा अनुरोध किया गया है कि अधिकतम सीमा से फलतू भूमि शीघ्र वितरित की जाए और अदालतों में लंबित पड़े मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए कदम उठाये जाएं।

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार भूमिहीनों को वितरण करने हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों में उपलब्ध परती भूमि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र नहीं करती है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस प्रकार का वितरण इस विषय से संबंधित अपने कानूनों अथवा योजनाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार संशोधित अधिकतम भूमि सीमा कानूनों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में 40,43,823 एकड़ क्षेत्र फलतू घोषित किया गया है।

**Progress by Integrated Rural Development Programme Since 1978-79**

1251. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI MOOL CHAND  
DAGA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Integrated Rural Development Programme since its inception in 1978-79 :

(b) how far it has succeeded in its aims and objectives ; and

(c) the future course of action to promote rural development and integration of the existing programmes of the Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and the Command Area Development Programme to reduce unemployment and provide assets and inputs to the rural poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced only in 1978-79. A statement

indicating the progress of the scheme in various states in 1978-79 is attached.

(b) No general evaluation of the impact of the scheme has been made so far. Some states like Gujarat & Rajasthan have however attempted a limited study and have found the results encouraging.

(c) The SFDA scheme has been merged with IRDP with effect from

2-10-1980 and the latter extended to all the blocks in the country. While the IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme and CAD are location specific area development programmes. It will not therefore be possible to integrate these with IRDP. They will however be supplementary to IRDP to provide infra-structural support in the implementation of IRDP.

### Statement

#### INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*Statement showing Financial and Physical Progress during 1978-79*

State/U.T.	Amount allocated (Rs. lakhs)	Amount released (Rs. lakhs)	Total expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Credit mobilised (Rs. lakhs)	Families assisted Nos.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	810.80	597.55	411.74	821.44	97811
2. Assam	229.50	132.00	2.37	N.R.	450
3. Bihar	1499.80	1031.80	201.62	26.63	1200
4. Gujarat	454.20	236.70	140.65	198.63	24834
5. Haryana	208.70	165.45	83.82	77.25	20825
6. Himachal Pradesh	96.40	96.40	25.89	13.08	5550
7. Jammu & Kashmir	187.60	86.60	14.66	N.R.	2887
8. Karnataka	413.80	256.30	77.54	N.R.	40225
9. Kerala	254.90	245.40	161.55	531.32	30118
10. Madhya Pradesh	738.40	607.05	346.78	270.62	61906
11. Maharashtra	585.30	443.80	391.59	476.35	74168
12. Manipur	38.80	38.30	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
13. Meghalaya	41.90	35.65	12.20	—	2433
14. Nagaland	65.00	65.00	32.19	—	4534
15. Orissa	584.90	343.65	198.60	488.40	42962
16. Punjab	253.00	253.00	199.19	317.25	14669
17. Rajasthan	488.70	239.70	87.24	122.73	9961
18. Sikkim	10.00	5.00	5.04	11.28	539
19. Tamil Nadu	691.30	546.30	394.26	1197.98	102976
20. Tripura	35.00	35.00	16.64	7.94	3862
21. Uttar Pradesh	1753.90	1104.15	437.20	856.08	76788
22. West Bengal	807.80	410.80	N.R.	N.R.	—



1	2	3	4	5	6
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**Union Territories :**

23. A & N Islands	4.60	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	23.00	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	2.30	2.30	—	—	—
26. D & N Haveli	2.30	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	1.	7.50	3.09	9.18	1442
28. G. D. & Diu	35.00	17.50	13.87	26.48	3630
29. Lakshadweep	4.60	4.60	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	11.50	11.50	11.50	N.R.	200
31. Pondicherry	10.00	5.00	2.49	7.47	443
All India	10368.00	7045.00	3266.78	5460.11	624288

**Expeditious Execution of on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects**

1252. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA

SHRI MAGANBHAI  
BAROT :SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
YADAV :Will the Minister of IRRIGATION  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the massive projects that are among the laggards include Koshi (Bihar), Malaprabha (Karnataka), Kallada (Kerala), Tawa (Madhya Pradesh), Rajasthan Canal and Kangsabati (West Bengal); if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken for proper monitoring of the execution of these projects and their expeditious execution; and

(b) the project-wise year when it is expected to be completely executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION  
(SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. These projects are being moni-  
tored by the Central Water Com-  
mission. The State Governments  
have also been advised to set up

Monitoring Units at the State Level  
and Project Level for all their major  
irrigation projects including the  
projects mentioned.

(b) The expected year of com-  
pletion of these projects is given  
below :—

Kosi (Bihar)	Eastern Canal	1985-86
	Western Canal	1986-87
Malaprabha (Karnataka)		VIIth Five Year Plan
Kallada (Kerala)		1986-87
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)		1983-84
Rajasthan Canal		1986-87
Kangsabati (West Bengal)		1982-83

**दिल्ली में झुग्गी निवासियों का पुनर्वास**

1253. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या  
निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी  
निवासियों को बेघर कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें गृह निर्माण के लिए कोई जमीन इत्यादि आबंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) \* (ग). 1960 और मार्च, 1977 के दौरान दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों की सार्वजनिक भूमि से हटाये गये लगभग 2 लाख भुग्गी-भौंपड़ी निवासियों को भुग्गी-भौंपड़ी उन्मूलन योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास कालोनियों में टेनामेन्ट/प्लॉट दिये गये। सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय लिया है कि मार्च, 1977 में दिल्ली की अवशिष्ट पौकियों में शेष अनधिवासियों को जब हटाया जाय तो उन्हें पुनर्वास की सुविधाये दी जायें।

### Launching of "Rohini Scheme" Delhi

1254. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has launched the "Rohini Scheme" to provide residential plots for all categories, including group housing scheme, if so, all the relevant details of the scheme planned;

(b) whether the Delhi Urban Arts Commission has in its Report found several faults in the Rohini Scheme and has demanded modification, if so, the main objections by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission;

(c) whether about 650 hectares of agricultural land has been illegally converted into residential and added in the Rohini Scheme;

(d) whether the Report of Delhi Urban Art Commission has suggested making a provision to rehabilitate those displaced and the labour engaged in construction of the Rohini Scheme; and

(e) the details of the modifications made in the Rohini Scheme as per suggestion of DUAC?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING : (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Irrigation Target for 1980-81

1255. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Irrigation target for 1980-81 has been fully achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to help the States in this regard, details, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Against a target of 2.64 million hectares, a potential of 2.44 million hectares has been achieved during 1980-81.

(b) The main reasons for the shortfall in achieving irrigation target during 1980-81 are given below :—

(i) Non-availability of adequate financial allocations to individual projects.

(ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the States resulting in thin spreading of

not only financial, but also managerial and technical resources.

- (iii) Large escalation in costs of projects.
- (iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.
- (v) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, etc.

(c) Emphasis on completion of on-going projects on first priority basis, monitoring of Irrigation Projects and ensuring allocation of scarce materials required for the projects are some of the measures already taken by the Government for ensuring implementation of the Plan programme.

#### National Scheme for use of Ground Water

1256. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister in her broadcast on 14th January said "A National Scheme for the use of Ground Water has been taken up" if so, the specific measures which have been undertaken in this connection ;

(b) whether the proposed Ground Water Corporation at the national level have been shelved for all time to come ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Government have drawn up a scheme for creation a total irrigation potential of 7.00 million ha. through use of ground water during the VIth Plan. The anticipated achievement during the first two

years of the Plan is expected to be 3.15 million ha. The balance potential is proposed to be created during the remaining three years of the Plan. To support the above scheme, the Central Ground Water Board has finalised scheme to undertake hydrogeological surveys over an area of 6.6 lakhs sq. k.m. in addition to drilling of 2500 exploratory bore holes during the VIth Plan.

(b) and (c). The scheme for setting up of the Central Ground Water Development Corporation has been reconsidered because the Government felt that instead it would be advisable to strengthen the Central Ground Water Board suitably to take up additional work of exploration and construction of production wells to achieve the targets set for the VIth Plan.

#### गेहूँ का उत्पादन

1257. श्री जैनुल बशर :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितना गेहूँ उत्पादित होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) वर्तमान दशक में विश्व भर में गेहूँ की कमी की आशंका को ध्यान में रखते हुए संचित भण्डार के रूप में कुल कितने टन गेहूँ रखने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष भी गेहूँ का आयात करने की आवश्यकता होगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) वर्तमान फसल वर्ष के दौरान गेहूँ के उत्पादन के कोई पक्के अनुमान फिल-

हाल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, कुल मिलाकर वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान मौसम स्थिति नितान्त अनुकूल रही है और गेहूं की फसल की समूची सम्भावनाएँ बहुत ही उत्साहवर्द्धक हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने 1978 में वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न अवधियों में 35 से 88 लाख मीटरी टन के रेंज में परिचालन स्टाक रखने के अलावा 20 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं और चावल का वांछनीय अनुपात 60 : 40 रखते हुए) का बफर स्टाक तैयार करने और उसे बनाए रखने का निर्णय किया था। वर्तमान जरूरतों के संदर्भ में बफर स्टाक की मात्रा और इसके परिचालन के तौर-तरीकों की जांच इस समय एक तकनीकी ग्रुप द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान गेहूं का आयात करने की किसी आवश्यकता के बारे में इस समय अन्दाजा लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

#### **Rural Housing Units Constructed by HUDCO**

1258. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the rural housing units so far constructed by the HUDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) in each State and Union Territory and

(b) the proposed units to be constructed during the sixth five year plan—statewise and union territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH)  
(a) The total number of rural houses sanctioned by HUDCO as on 31-1-82 and since its inception is given as follows :

	No. of Units
Andhra Pradesh	53529
Bihar	15000
Gujarat	82487
Haryana	3161
Karnataka	150900
Kerala	90000
Madhya Pradesh	400
Orissa	30000
Punjab	22980
Tamil Nadu	34343
Total	482800

(b) HUDCO sanctions loan for projects, as and when received as per its guidelines. As such, it is not possible to specify the number of units to be constructed in each State/Union Territory during the Sixth Plan Period.

#### **Loss to Crops in Madhya Pradesh due to Hail Storm**

1259. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated loss to crops in Madhya Pradesh due to hail storm which fell in the month of January, 1982 and February, 1982 ; and

(b) what districts were affected and what assistance the Government

intends to extend to the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the preliminary report of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the estimated value of crops damaged due to hail-storm is Rs. 26.53 crores.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that out of 45 districts in the States, 35 districts namely Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgoan, Bilaspur, Shadol, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwar, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Sehore, Raisen, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Dewas, Dhar, Khargone, Khandwa, Indore, Jhabua, Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena and Guna were affected by hail-storms.

The State Government took the following steps to give relief to the people affected :

- (i) Instructed the Collectors to be vigilant and undertake intensive tours in the affected areas;
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was sanctioned out of the farmers relief fund and allotted to the Collectors to render help to hail-storm sufferers;
- (iii) Sanctioned remission of land revenue to the farmers whose crops have been damaged 63 paise or above;
- (iv) Gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 100-250 to the farmers who have suffered loss of crops between 25% to 100% per family;

- (v) Rs. 100 has been sanctioned per family for repair of their houses damaged; and bamboos and ballies will also be given free of cost ;
- (vi) Gratuitous relief at the scale of Rs. 150 to 800 was sanctioned for replacement of livestock lost due to hail-storm ;
- (vii) Collectors to declare those areas as epidemic areas where crops are affected by pests and arrange spraying operations for which 50% subsidy will be given to the farmers;
- (viii) In case farmers desire to sow summer crops in the affected areas, they will be provided seed and 50% subsidy as seed taccavi;
- (ix) Affected farmers have been allowed concession in the recovery of cooperative banks loan ; and
- (x) The State Government sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3500/- to the family of one person who died due to hail storm.
- (xi) The question of Central assistance will be considered after receipt of the memorandum from the State Government.

#### **Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Societies**

1260. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has launched a programme of re-organisation of primary agricultural credit societies on a viable basis;



(b) if so, the basis and main features of the programme of re-organisation and the date on which the programme was launched along with the names of the States in which it has been completed or is in progress;

(c) whether the programme will also be undertaken for the States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the programme would be commenced in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies (PACS) are important organisations in the co-operative credit system. The committee on Co-operative Credit set up by the Govt. of India (1960) had first set out the criteria for the viable PACS. The Vth Plan laid emphasis on the need for re-organisation of PACS into viable economic units to provide efficient service to the members. Based on this recommendation, the Reserve Bank of India, in May, 1976, laid down, in consultation with the State Governments broad guidelines for implementing the programme of re-organisation of PACS. According to these guidelines, a gross cropped area of 2000 hectares, whether irrigated or not, might be taken as adequate to provide a minimum short term credit potential of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for a reorganised society, which is considered as the minimum amount of business necessary to make it a viable unit.

The programme of re-organisation of PACS on a viable basis has more or less been completed in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar

Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have reported that the re-organisation programme has been initiated in the States. Steps have not been taken so far to implement the programme in Gujarat and Maharashtra. As this programme is to be implemented by the concerned State Governments, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have been impressing on the State Governments to implement and expedite the completion of the re-organisation of PACS.

#### Housing Scheme by HUDCO for Bangalore

1261. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the housing scheme sanctioned through Bangalore Development Authority by HUDCO;

(b) when was the Project for building thousand tenements for low income group at Kumara Swamy layout in Bangalore started:

(c) when was it expected to be completed (as per plan) ; and

(d) when will all the buildings be ready to be handed over to the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) HUDCO has so far sanctioned 10 schemes to Bangalore Development Authority with Project Cost of Rs. 584.98 lakhs and HUDCO's loan assistance of Rs. 440.20 lakhs.

(b) The Project for construction of 1000 EWS houses at Kumara

Swamy was sanctioned on the 4th July, 1977.

(c) As per the scheduled programme the project was to be completed by 31-3-79.

(d) As per the latest progress report for the quarter ending December, 1981, received from the Agency, 102 houses have been completed and 898 houses are at final finishing stage.

### छोटा नागपुर के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण

1262. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन के अनेक क्षेत्रों तथा बिहार के कुछ सीमावर्ती जिलों में 95 प्रतिशत खरीफ तथा भदाई की फसल अत्यधिक सूखे से प्रभावित और नष्ट हुई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया था और स्थिति को सही पाया ;

(ग) क्या अनाज के उन व्यापारियों, जो दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्रों से गेहूँ, चावल आदि हासिल करके उसे छोटा नागपुर को भेजते हैं अथवा जो कलकत्ता से इस क्षेत्र को अनाज भेजते हैं, के विरुद्ध आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत मामले दर्ज करके उनके माल को पकड़ कर तथा उन्हें गिरफ्तार करके आवश्यक वस्तुओं को और अधिक कमी पैदा की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अतिरिक्त उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्रों से अभाव वाले

इस क्षेत्र को खाद्यान्नों को निर्वाध ले जाने की अनुमति देने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) बिहार सरकार की प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 1981 में हथिया क्षेत्र में वर्षा के न होने की वजह से भदई और अगहनी फसलों की क्षति होने की सूचना मिली थी। अभाव की परिस्थितियों द्वारा 16 जिलों में 66 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र के प्रभावित होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सूखे की स्थिति पर एक विस्तृत ज्ञापन तैयार किया जा रहा है और फरवरी, 1982 के अंत तक भारत सरकार को भेज दिया जायेगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय दल सूखे द्वारा हुये नुकसान का जायजा लेने के लिये बिहार का दौरा नहीं कर सका।

(ग) भारत सरकार के पास इस सम्बंध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) सामान्य नीति के अनुसार, खाद्यान्नों को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने ले जाने पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है और इस उद्देश्य के लिये समूचे देश को एक क्षेत्र के रूप में समझा जा रहा है। तथापि, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने राज्यों के बाहर बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों के लाने ले जाने को रोकने या मिल मालिकों/व्यापारियों द्वारा लेवी से बचने या राज्य के अन्दर अधिक उपलब्धि और अधिप्राप्ति को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से राज्यों के बाहर धान को लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है या राज्यों के बाहर खाद्यान्नों के लाने ले जाने पर लेवी लगा दी है।

### Problem of Drinking Water in Andhra Pradesh.

1263. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified problem villages requiring instant attention for drinking water ; and

(b) if so, the districtwise break-up of such villages in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to accelerate the pace of providing drinking water to these villages and if so, the broad outline of this scheme under the 20-point programme and the targets of achievement fixed for 1982 and what additional Central resources will be made available for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) The State Governments have identified problem villages requiring provision of drinking water on a priority basis.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Supply of drinking water to all problem villages has been included in the new 20-Point Programme. During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the indentified problem villages with atleast one source of safe drinking water available throughout the year. The Sixth Plan has provided an outlay of Rs. 2007.11 crores for this purpose, of which Rs. 1407.11 crores are in the State sector (Minimum Need Programme) which will be supplemented by the outlay of Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan. The outlay

provided in the Sixth Plan of Andhra Pradesh State for this purpose is Rs. 95 crores (This figure is since reported to have been raised to Rs. 115 crores). During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 436.23 lakhs was released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Central assistance released during the year 1981-82 for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 326.75 lakhs. As drinking water supply is a State subject, the schemes are formulated and targets set by the State Governments against the over all the objective of covering all problem villages during the Sixth Plan as indicated earlier.

#### Statement

Name of District	No. of Problem villages remaining to be covered as on 31-3-1980
Srikakulam	580
Vizag	393
Vizianagaram	118
East Godavari	449
West Godavari	428
Krishana	249
Guntur	482
Prakasham	557
Nellore	379
Cuddapah	240
Kurnool	416
Cittoor	336
Anantapur	535
Ranga Reddy	224
Mahabubnagar	381
Medak	354
Mizamabad	123
Nalgonda	342
Warngal	373
Khammam	232
Karimnagar	315
Adilabad	700

**प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों संबंधी उत्तर प्रदेश का कार्यक्रम**

1265. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों संबंधी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा कोई कार्यबल (टास्क फोर्स) गठित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यबल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) अभी हाल में कार्यबल ने उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन ब्लकों को प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों संबंधी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने के लिये सिफारिश किये गये ब्लकों को सूची में से किन-किन ब्लकों को छोड़ दिया गया है और उसका आधार क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा एक कार्यबल का गठन किया गया है। इसके गठन का वर्णन विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

(ग) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के उन खण्डों जिनके बारे में कार्यबल द्वारा सिफारिश की गई थी, के नाम विवरण-2 में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से उनके सुभाव 25 अगस्त, 1980 तक भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मई 1981 में 191 खण्डों के लिए सिफारिश की थी। राज्य सरकार ने इसके पश्चात् 27 और खण्डों की दो किस्तों में सिफारिश की जिन पर कार्यबल द्वारा विचार नहीं किया जा सका। कार्यबल ने 191 खण्डों में से 152 खण्डों की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। इसके अलावा कार्यबल ने इस

कार्यक्रम को उन 13 खण्डों में बन्द करने की सिफारिश की थी जहां यह इस समय चल रहा है। इन 165 खण्डों की एक समेकित सूची विवरण-3 में दी गई है। कार्यबल की सिफारिशों सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

### विवरण—1

1. डा० एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन, सदस्य (कृषि) योजना आयोग, नई दिल्ली
2. श्री डी० अरोड़ा, उपाध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश डेरी विकास निगम लि०, हैदराबाद
3. डा० बी. पी. छिल्लियाल, प्रोफेसर आफ एग्मिनेन्स, गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, कृषि तथा औद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर
4. निदेशक, केन्द्रीय शुष्क भूमि क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर
5. परियोजना निदेशक, शुष्क भूमि कृषि के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना, हैदराबाद
6. श्री एस० एन० सिंह, कृषि-मौसम वैज्ञानिक शुष्क भूमि कृषि के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना, हैदराबाद
7. वित्तीय सलाहकार, ग्रामीण विभाग, मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली
8. आयुक्त एवं कृषि सचिव, हरियाणा सरकार, चण्डीगढ़
9. सचिव, विशेष योजना संगठन, कृषि विकास राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर
10. सचिव, कृषि, वन तथा सहकारिता विभाग, गुजरात सरकार, गांधी-नगर
11. सचिव, वन एवं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हैदराबाद
12. भारत सरकार, ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम का कार्य देखने वाले संयुक्त सचिव।

## विवरण—2

जिला	खण्डों की संख्या	खण्डों के नाम
1. मिर्जापुर	10	बमानी, हालिया, छानवे, छोपन, दुद्धी, म्योरपुर रोवर्टसगंज, छतरा, घोरावाल, नागबा
2. बांदा	10	कारबी, मानिकपुर, पहाड़ी, रामनगर, नरैनी, कामसदीन, जसपुरा, तिन्दवाड़ी, ब्रोसर, मऊ।
3. जालौन	3	डाकोर, माहेबा, कडौरा
4. हमीरपुर	5	चरखरी, महोबा, मोदाहा, सरिला, सुमेरपुरा
5. भांसी	3	गौरानीपुर, गुड़सराय, बामौड़
6. ललितपुर	2	बिरघा, महावाड़ा
7. बहराइच	14	बाल्हा, सिरसा, शिवपुर, नवाबगंज हरिहरपुर रानी, गिलीना हजूरपुर, इरुजैना, जरवाल, केसरगंज महसी, मेहिनपुरवा, ईश्वरपुर, सेजवापुर
8. गोंडा	5	कर्नलगंज, गेनसारी, हरेयासतगरवा, पचपुरवा, तुलसीपुर
9. खेरी	6	बिजवा, धोरीहारा, ईखानगर, नकाना, निवासन, पालिपा, फूलबेहर, राशियाबेहर
10. सौतापुर	3	वेहता, रयोसा, सकरान
	<u>63</u>	

## विवरण—3

कार्यबल द्वारा सिफारिश न किए गए खण्डों के नाम (लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1265, जिसका उत्तर 1-3-1982 को दिया जायेगा, के भाग (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण)

क्रम सं०	जिला	खण्डों की संख्या	खण्डों के नाम
1	2	3	4
1.	नैनीताल	4	धौखालकान्डा, वीतल घाट, राम गढ़ तथा भीम ताल।
2.	अल्मोड़ा	14	ताकुला, बौलादेवी, मासियाछाना, लामगाड़ा, हवाल बाग, कपकोट, गरुड़ बैजनाथ, बागेश्वर, चौखुटिया, ताड़ीखेत, द्वाराहाट, भिकियासंण, स्यालडे तथा साल्ट।



1	2	3	4
3.	पिथोरागढ़	11	कनालीछीना, डिगतादु, बीरिनाघ, धारचुला, पिथोरागढ़, गंगौलीहाट, मुनाकोट, मुनैरी, चम्पावत, बड़कोट, लौहाघाट ।
4.	चमौली	9	जौशीमठ, कर्णप्रयाग, गैरीसंण, नारायण बाजार, थराली, दसौली, नागपुर पौखरी, उखी मठ तथा अगस्त-मुनि ।
5.	उत्तरकाशी	4	मटवाड़ी, डुन्डा, नोगांव तथा पुरीला ।
6.	पौढ़ी गढ़वाल	13	पौढ़ी, कोट, सिरसू, कालीखाल, पावो, थैलीसंण, लैन्स-डीन, ढांगू, एकेश्वर, पौखड़ा, वीरोखाल, रिखणीखाल तथा नैनी-डांडा ।
7.	देहरादून	2	चकराता, कालसी ।
8.	टिहरी-गढ़वाल	10	जौनपुर, चम्वा, थोवमधार, मिलंगाना, प्रताप-नगर, जखराधार जखौली, देव प्रयाग, कीर्तिनगर तथा नरेन्द्र नगर ।
9.	इलाहाबाद	20	धानपुर, अन्दिआ, प्रतापपुर, सैदाबाद, बहादुरपुर, कोडीहार, नवादा, मूरतगंज, कनेली, सरसवा, कारा, सिरथू, चाका, जसरा, कारेहना, कोरों, मेजा, मंडा, शंकरगढ़ तथा उरवा ।
10.	फतेहपुर	3	अमौली, अस्थार, बीजापुर ।
11.	देवरिया	3	दुधई, बिसनपुर तथा सियोराही ।
12.	गोरखपुर	1	बराहलगंज ।
13.	मिर्जापुर	5	लालांज, मरिहून, मिर्जापुर सिटी, पहाड़ी तथा राजगढ़ ।
14.	बलिया	5	दुलहर, बिलहारी, वैरिया, मुरली छौरा और सोहों ।
15.	जौनपुर	1	मुँगरा बादशाहपुर ।
16.	गाजीपुर	2	भंवरकौल, र्योतीपुर ।
17.	आगरा	3	जगेपुर, पिनहाट, जैतपुर कलां ।
18.	सहारनपुर	2	मुजफराबाद, साधौली कासीम ।
19.	बिजनौर	2	अफजलगढ़ तथा नजीबाबाद ।
20.	बदायूँ	1	उसावन ।
21.	हरदोई	5	टांडियावन, टोडरपुर, माधोगंज, हरपालपुर, सांडी ।

1	2	3	4
22.	खेरी	3	वांकेगंज, वेहजाम तथा लखीमपुर ।
23.	उन्नाव	5	गंजी मोरादाबाद, फतेहपुर, सिकन्दरपुर, करान, वीधापुर तथा हिलौली ;
24.	सीतापुर	5	लहरपुर, गोन्डलाभाउ, पिसांवा, रामपुर मथुरा तथा बिसावन ।
25.	बहराइच	2	रेशिया तथा जमुमहा ।
26.	गोन्डा	6	कटरा बाजार, हरधरमऊ, इटियाथोक, श्री दत्ता-गंज, पारसपुर तथा बलरामपुर ।
27.	प्रतापगढ़	2	संदवाचन्द्रिका, विहार ।
28.	सुल्तानपुर	5	जगदीशपुर, जमो, मुसाफिरखाना, मेदुआ; धनपतगंज ।
29.	बाराबंकी	1	सूरतगंज ।
30.	हमीरपुर	4	कोरारा, मुनहारा, जैतपुर तथा पनवाड़ी ।
31.	बांदा	1	बाबेरू ।
32.	ललितपुर	4	तलबेहद, बाड़, जखोरा तथा मेहरोनी ।
33.	भांसी	5	चिरगांव, मौठ, बड़ागांव, बाबिना तथा वगा ।
34.	जालौन	2	जालौन तथा कोच ।
योग		165	

**Articles entitled White Revolution—A Reality or Mirage circulated at Dairy Cooperatives Conference Lucknow**

1266. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a collection of articles entitled White Revolution—a reality or mirage circulated at the Dairy Cooperatives Conference held in Lucknow on 7th January, 1982 indicating that as against 18 milk sheds originally approved by the Government the Dairy Board actually started 9 additional milksheds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these additional milksheds were started with the

approval of the Government and if so, the reasons for this deviation;

(c) whether this has resulted not only in regional imbalances but also resulted in delay in implementation of the project by extra 6 years and also its failure on all fronts; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint an evaluation Committee for examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

### Off take of Foodgrains from Central Pool

1267. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the off take of foodgrains from the Central Pool declined in 1981 compared to that of previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMI-NATHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. The off take from the Central Pool was about 11.85 million tonnes in 1981 as against 13.87 million tonnes in 1980.

(b) The scarcity and drought conditions during July, 1979-June, 1980 resulted in fall in production and consequently increased pressure on public distribution system. With increase in production during both Kharif and Rabi in 1980-81 the open market availability was better, resulting in lower off take in some States.

### Production of Sugar

1268. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the production of sugar in the country has crossed the 18 lakh tonnes mark in the first three months of the sugar year 1981-82 beginning October, 1981 marking an increase of 4 lakh tonnes over the corresponding period in 1980-81 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMI-NATHAN):** Yes, Sir. The sugar

production in the first three months of the sugar year 1981-82, that is, upto 31st December, 1981 was 18.02 lakh tonnes as against the production of 13.99 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of 1980-81 sugar year, showing an increase of about 4.03 lakh tonnes.

### देश में सहकारी समितियों की कुल संख्या

1269. **श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य-वार कुल कितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं;

(ख) प्रारम्भिक, केन्द्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर पर अलग-अलग श्रम और ऋण-दाता समितियों सहित सभी प्रकार की कुल कितनी समितियां हैं;

(ग) इनमें से कुल कितनी समितियां निर्वाचित निदेशक बोर्डों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं और कितनी समितियां मनोनीत पदाधिकारियों/निदेशक बोर्ड और प्रशासकों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार शीघ्र चुनाव कराकर इन समितियों का प्रशासन निर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों को कब तक सौंपने का है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन):**

(क) 30 जून, 1980 को देश में 2,94,286 सहकारी समितियां थीं, जिनके बारे में केवल अस्थाई आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। राज्य-वार ब्योरा विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

(ख) उपलब्ध जानकारी विवरण-2 में दी गई है।

(ग) 30-6-1978 को अधिक्रमण/निलम्बन के अंतर्गत सहकारी समितियों की प्रबन्ध समितियों की संख्या के बारे में राज्य-वार स्थिति, जिसके नवीनतम प्रकाशित आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, विवरण-3 में दर्शायी गई हैं।

(घ) "सहकारी समितियां" राज्य का विषय है तथा राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों की देखरेख करने और उनका मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। इन समितियों का नियंत्रण सम्बन्धित राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस अधिनियम में सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक को सुघा-रात्मक उपाय के रूप में तथा कुछ परि-स्थितियों में सामान्य प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही के रूप में किसी भी सहकारी समिति की प्रबन्ध समिति को हटाने का अधिकार है। कुछ राज्यों में सहकारी समिति विधान में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि जहां पदमुक्त समिति समय पर प्रबन्ध समिति का चुनाव नहीं कराती वहां उक्त समिति समाप्त हो जाएगी तथा ऐसी समितियों में पंजीयक प्रशासक की नियुक्ति कर सकता है। अधिक्रमण की कुल अवधि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग होती है और यह प्रायः चार वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होती।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से हटायी गई प्रबन्ध समितियों का शीघ्र चुनाव कराने तथा निर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों की प्रबन्ध समितियां बनाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

### विवरण-1

30-6-1980 को सभी श्रेणियों की सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार कुल संख्या।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	33044
2.	असम	6908
3.	बिहार	12390
4.	गुजरात	30168
5.	हरियाणा	5018
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3487
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1737
8.	कर्नाटक	21662
9.	केरल	5983
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	11655
11.	महाराष्ट्र	57352
12.	मणिपुर	1437
13.	मेघालय	681
14.	नागालैण्ड	210
15.	उड़ीसा	6154
16.	पंजाब	16900
17.	राजस्थान	18275
18.	सिक्किम	—
19.	तमिलनाडु	13345
20.	त्रिपुरा	708
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	20745
22.	प० बंगाल	22683

### संघ शासित क्षेत्र :

23.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार	261
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	104
25.	चण्डीगढ़	471
26.	दादरा एवं नागर हवेली	34
27.	दिल्ली	2239
28.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	432
29.	लक्षद्वीप	32
30.	मिजोरम	—
31.	पांडिचेरी	171
	अखिल भारत	294286

\*राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अस्थायी आंकड़े।

**विवरण-2**

30-6-78 को राज्य, केन्द्रीय, जिला और प्राथमिक स्तर की सहकारी समितियां।

समितियों की श्रेणी	30-6-78 को सहकारी समितियों की संख्या	कुल	ऋण	श्रम
राज्य		200	47	4
केन्द्रीय		938	345	—
जिला		778	—	78
प्राथमिक		2,98,552	1,43,232	10,492
योग :		3,00,441	1,43,624	10 534

स्रोत : भारत में सहकारी आन्दोलन के संबंध में सांख्यिकीय विवरण 1977-78 : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

**विवरण-3**

30-6-78 को सहकारी समितियों की प्रबन्धक समितियों के अधिक्रमण/निलम्बन के बारे में राज्यवार स्थिति।

राज्य/संघ शासित राज्य	अधिक्रमण/निलम्बन के अंतर्गत समितियों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	570
गुजरात	337
हरियाणा*	2423
हिमाचल प्रदेश	19
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर***	146
कर्नाटक	575
केरल*	79
मध्य प्रदेश	4662
महाराष्ट्र	795
मणिपुर	524
उड़ीसा	586
पंजाब	299

राजस्थान	427
तमिलनाडु*	570
त्रिपुरा	13
उत्तर प्रदेश*	2629
प० बंगाल	149
चण्डीगढ़**	2
दादर तथा नागर हवेली	4
गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	13
लक्षद्वीप	7
पांडिचेरी	17
योग	14,846

\*ये आंकड़े 1976-77 के सम्बन्ध में हैं।

\*\*रिपोर्ट देने वाले प्राधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े।

\*\*\*रिपोर्ट देने वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में आंकड़े।

स्रोत : भारत में सहकारी आन्दोलन के संबंध में सांख्यिकीय विवरण, 1977-78। (भाग-2)

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

### Cancellation of Sugar Licences in Delhi Cantt. Area

1270. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not cancelled the whole-sale sugar licences of whole-sale dealers of Delhi Cantonment area, who did not sell and purchase the sugar in the stipulated period of 1st January, 1981 to June, 1981 and became active only when sugar became scarce and yielded undue profit, while the licences of other dealers were cancelled; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons alongwith the name and addresses of such dealers whose licences were not cancelled?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : (a) and (b). To begin with, licences of 30 Wholesale Sugar Dealers in Delhi were cancelled as they were not found engaged in the purchase, storage and sale of sugar during the period from January, 1981 to June, 1981. On appeal by the aggrieved dealers, it was held by Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi, that cancellation of the licences was not within the provisions of the Delhi Sugar Licensing Order, 1963. The Delhi Administration thus decided to restore the cancelled licences. As a result, no further licences of sugar wholesalers were cancelled including those in the Delhi Cantonment Area.

A list giving the names and addresses of wholesale licensees of sugar in Delhi Cantt. area is enclosed as statement.

#### Statement

*List of wholesale licensees for sugar in Delhi Cantt. Area*

S.No.	Lic. No.	Name and Address
1.	313	M/s. Jagdish Prasad Gupta, WZ2554-B Nangal Raya.
2.	818	M/s. Ashoka Trading Co. 1190 A, Nangal Raya.
3.	825	M/s. Shive Kumar Mhinder Kumar WZ 519 Raj Nagar Palam Colony.
4.	873	M/s. Munshi Ram Gupta & Co. WZ 257-A/2, Nangal Raya Delhi Cantt.
5.	877	M/s. Jaggu Mal Ved Parkash 2/53/2, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.
6.	989	M/s. Mitul Sales Corpn. WZ-25/2-3, Nagal Raya.
7.	991	M/s. Dadu Enterprises (P) Ltd., 4, Community Centre Maya Puri.
8.	1026	M/s. Haryana Flour Mills, WZ-1644, Nangal Raya.
9.	1043	M/s. Ranjit Singh Amar Nath WZ-611-A, Raj Nagar Palam Colony.

#### Unapproved Property Dealers and Colonisers

1271. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to a News items in English Daily Indian Express dated 30th January, 1982, under caption Crores for an unapproved venture high lighting collection of huge amounts by property dealers in respect of land in a different State which is yet to be purchased or approved for house building ;

(b) what steps are being taken by the Government to put a check on such property dealers and colonisers from robbing the depositors; and

(c) has any investigation been made in the aforesaid matter, if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As intimated by the Haryana State Govt. any coloniser interested in setting up a colony in the State has to make an application for a licence under section 3 of the Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Area Act, 1975. Where it comes to the notice of the State Government that any person has sold or advertised for sale any piece of land by carving out plots without obtaining a licence, action is taken under section 7 of the said Act.

(c) The matter referred to in the news item above is being investigated by the Police.

### दिल्ली में पुनर्वास बस्तियां

1272. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पुनर्वासित बस्तियों की संख्या बढ़कर 26 हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बस्तियों के क्या नाम हैं;

(ग) इन कालोनियों में कुल कितने लोग निवास करते हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन निवासियों को स्वस्थ जीवन जीने के लिए सभी प्रकार की नागरिक सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) सरकार उपरोक्त कालोनियों में नागरिक सुविधायें कब तक प्रदान करेगी?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली में 44 भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी पुनर्वास कालोनियां हैं।

(ख) इन कालोनियों की एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) 1979 में भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान द्वारा बनाई गई अध्ययन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इन कालोनियों की जनसंख्या लगभग 10 लाख थी।

(घ) से (च) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पेयजल सुविधायें, सामुदायिक शौचालय, स्ट्रीट लाईट, सड़क, स्कूल, यातायात, डिस्पेंसरी इत्यादि जैसी सार्वजनिक सुविधायें पहले ही इन कालोनियों में मुहैया कर दी गई हैं।

### विवरण

भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी पुनर्वास कालोनियों की सूची

क्र० संख्या	कालोनी का नाम
1.	सनलाईट कालोनी
2.	श्री निवासपुरी
3.	गढ़ी
4.	कालकाजी
5.	मदनगीर
6.	तिगड़ी
7.	मोती बाग-II
8.	पाण्डु नगर
9.	नरेणा
10.	रणजीत नगर, खामपुर
11.	नजफगढ़ रोड
12.	नजफगढ़ रोड, चरण-4
13.	हस्ताल
14.	मादीपुर
15.	वजीरपुर
16.	सीलमपुर चरण-I तथा II
17.	सीलमपुर चरण-3 तथा 4
18.	पुरानी सीमापुरी
19.	दक्षिणपुरी
20.	दक्षिणपुरी विस्तार
21.	खानपुर
22.	चौखण्डी
23.	ख्याला चरण-I
24.	ख्याला चरण-II

25. ख्याला चरण-III

**Statement**

26. नांगलोई चरण-I तथा II

*Arable (Cultivable) area and percentage of Area Irrigated in India in 1977-78*

27. नांगलोई चरण-III

('000 hectares)

28. ज्वालापुरी चरण-I

29. ज्वालापुरी चरण-II

30. मंगोलपुरी चरण-I

31. मंगोलपुरी चरण-II

32. मंगोलपुरी चरण-III

33. जहांगीरपुरी चरण-I तथा II

34. त्रिलोकपुरी

35. कल्याणपुरी

36. खिचड़ीपुर

37. हिम्मतपुरी

38. नन्दनगरी चरण-I तथा II

39. सुलतानपुरी

40. गोकलपुरी

41. शकूरपुर चरण-I

42. शकूरपुर चरण-II

43. शकूरपुर चरण-III

44. शकूरपुर चरण-4

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Arable (Cultivable Area)	Percentage of land covered by Irrigation*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15850	34.9
2.	Assam	3288	17.3
3.	Bihar	11744	32.7
4.	Gujarat	12449	17.5
5.	Haryana	3800	51.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	803	16.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1065	41.1
8.	Karnataka	12790	15.4
9.	Kerala	2460	12.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22611	10.4
11.	Maharashtra	21119	11.6
12.	Manipur	164	35.2
13.	Meghalaya	1102	23.0
14.	Nagaland	738	29.7
15.	Orissa	7521	18.3
16.	Punjab	4287	81.3
17.	Rajasthan	25966	18.7
18.	Sikkim	67	15.4
19.	Tamil Nadu	8533	47.9
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21074	42.9
21.	West Bengal	7085	19.6
22.	Tripura	350	7.5
Total States		184766	26.6
Union Territories		1594	26.0
All India		186360	26.6

**Arable Land in India**

1273. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of arable land in India State-wise; and

(b) what is the percentage of land covered by irrigation (Both Kharif and Rabi) State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

\*Gross Area Irrigated/Gross Sown Area (1977-78.)

### Milk Supply in Delhi

1274. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of milk supply in Delhi by Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) At present Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy put together are marketing about 8 lakhs litres of milk daily.

(b) To augment the milk supply, the processing capacity of the Mother Dairy has now been increased from 4 lakhs litres to 6 lakhs litres per day. Further the Delhi Milk Scheme has also been renovated to process 3.75 lakhs litres of milk daily.

### Housing in Delhi

1275. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state steps being taken by the Government to promote housing activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): In the field of public housing, the Delhi Development Authority has been able to meet the growing housing needs to a considerable extent through (a) disposal of developed plots, (b) allotment of land to cooperative societies and (c) construction of houses of different categories in various residential schemes developed by it. The DDA has so far provided 2,50,000 plots by allotment/auction and through cooperative societies in addition to

constructing over 60,000 dwelling units. At present, 40,000 houses are under construction by the DDA and work of preparation of estimates, feasibility check-ups and preparation of notices inviting tenders have been taken up for approximately 32,000 houses. The DDA has also taken steps to allot land to the cooperative group housing societies registered in 1979. These steps are expected to promote house construction activities and also results in appreciable reduction in the backlog of houses in the next five years.

Besides, the Government also build houses for their employees in Delhi.

### Palm Oil from Ration Shop and Super Bazar

1276. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ration Shops in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware of the shortage of palm oil in the Ration Shops and Super Bazars;

(c) if so, the reasons for not releasing palm oil to the Fair Price shops and Super Bazars; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to make available palm oil in all the ration shops ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) As reported by Delhi Administration the total number of fair price shops in the Union Territory of Delhi is 2852, out of which 765 fair price shops are located in the South District of Delhi including New Delhi.

(b) to (d). The policy of the Government is to import edible oils to cover the gap between the total demand for edible oils and their indigenous production. Imported edible oils are, therefore, meant only for supplementing the supply of indigenous edible oils in the market. Allocations of imported edible oils are made every month to State/Union Territories for supply through the public distribution system. While making these allocations, factors like availability of indigenous edible oils, consumer preference, etc., are kept in view. Consumers in Delhi have a preference for refined rapeseed oil which is taken for a substitute for mustard oil. On the other hand, RBD palm oil is taken by many consumers as a substitute for vanaspati which is available in the open market. For ensuring availability of vanaspati at reasonable prices in the market, Government supplies certain quantities of imported edible oils to vanaspati industry. The vanaspati industry, has agreed to announce a voluntary price restraint. When in January 1982, reports about shortage of vanaspati were received, the Delhi Administration took regulatory steps to make vanaspati in loose form available on ration cards. Taking vanaspati and RBD palm oil together the overall availability position in Delhi is, by and large, satisfactory, though the possibility of temporary localised shortages cannot be ruled out.

### **Civil Supply Corporation in States**

1277. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to some State Governments for the formation of Civil Supply Corporation in their States; and

(b) if so, the number and the name of the States where such Civil Supply Corporations have been formed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). No specific suggestion had been made by the Ministry of Civil Supplies to State Governments for setting up Civil Supplies Corporations at the State level, as this was a matter which had to be considered by the respective State Government itself looking at the circumstances and conditions in that State. However, the Sixth Five-Year Plan takes note of the fact that for successful operation of the public distribution system, it would be necessary to revamp and strengthen the existing arrangements in the States. This may include setting up of Civil Supplies Corporations or to strengthen the existing Civil Supplies Corporations/Essential Commodities Corporations in the States. In view of the weak resource base of the North-Eastern States, the Sixth Five-Year Plan includes a provision for assisting States in that region in setting up Civil Supplies Corporations as also for assisting these Corporations for constructing godowns and for subsidy to retail outlets in inaccessible areas etc. The proposals from the States/UTs. of the North-Eastern Region in this regard are awaited.

There are 12 States and one Union Territory which have set up Civil Supplies Corporations on their own. These are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat and Delhi.



**Houses allotted by DDA to persons belonging to Low Income and Economically Weaker Sections**

1278. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA is making efforts to provide better housing for more and more people;

(b) if so, the total number of persons belonging to the low income and economically weaker sections having been given houses so far under different schemes;

(c) how many more persons belong to low income and economically weaker sections approximately expected to get houses from DDA in the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Flats Released by DDA**

1279. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses released by DDA in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether some more number of houses are proposed to be released by DDA in 1982-83; and

(c) if so, the details about their number?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Modification to Master Plan, Delhi**

1280. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have modified the Delhi Master Plan recently and changed the green belt into a residential area ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). 43 acres of land in 'agricultural green belt' has been changed into 'residential' use in Delhi Master Plan for the purpose of construction of staff quarters for its employee by the Badarpur Thermal Power Station. The land is situated in Zone F-19 surrounded on the north by railway siding to Badarpur Thermal Power Station, Mathura Road on the west and on the south and south east by residential and industrial areas.

**HUDCO Schemes for Delhi**

1281. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new schemes proposed to be started by HUDCO

in the sphere of housing and urban devevelopment in Delhi during 1981-82; and

(b) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). During 1981-82 (from 1-4-1981 to 31-1-1982), no scheme has been received by HUDCO from any Housing Agency in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, since inception, HUDCO has received 24 schemes from various Housing Agencies with HUDCO's Loan of Rs. 24.09 crores, of which 17 schemes have been sanctioned by HUDCO with HUDCO's loan commitment of Rs. 20.76 crores, which will help provide 13,947 residential units in the Union Territory of Delhi. Remaining seven schemes with HUDCO's commitment of Rs. 3.33 crores are pending with the Housing Agencies for complying with certain requirements.

#### **Problem of Potable Water in Villages of Delhi**

**1282. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey had been made about the number of problem villages having no potable water availability in Delhi ; and

(b) the schemes to provide water to these villages during the Sixth Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the problem villages are proposed to be provided with water supply during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

#### **World Bank Loan for Promotion of Prawn Cultivation in Chilika Lake Orissa**

**1283. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought World Bank Finance for the promotion of prawn cultivation in Chilika Lake of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan expected from the World Bank for implementing the above programme ;

(c) whether any amount had been given as credit by the World Bank for the above purpose earlier ;

(d) if so, what are the works progressed by the utilisation of World Bank Finance that time ;

(e) the total amount of World Bank Finance expected for promotion of prawn cultivation in Chilika Lake of Orissa this time ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

#### **Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Scheme in Orissa**

**1284. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor", a centrally sponsored scheme, has been introduced in Orissa ;

(b) if so, how many poor families of the State have been included in the above scheme as on 31st December, 1981 ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to expand such scheme in the year 1982-83 ;

(d) if so, the total number of poor families of Koraput District expected to be brought under the purview of the above scheme in 1982-83 ; and

(e) the details about the total number of families from Koraput district of Orissa included under the above scheme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : The Scheme of Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural poor is not a Centrally sponsored scheme.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

#### **Agricultural Extension Schemes in States**

1285. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Centrally sponsored Agricultural Extension Schemes have been introduced ;

(b) whether such schemes have been introduced in Orissa ;

(c) if so, what are the steps taken for the development of cotton and cane cultivation in Koraput district of the State ;

(d) the total areas of land expected to be brought under the cotton and cane cultivation in the Sixth Plan Period ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments.

#### **Inflated Crop Estimates**

1286. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he accused the States of sending exaggerated crop estimate to the Centre which has created problems for the Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether he sought help of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics to devise a method to cross check the claim sent by the State Governments ;

(c) if so, is it also a fact that certain states lowered their food output estimation by 2-3 m.t. during the month of December, 1981 ; and

(d) what are the States who had resorted to give in higher production figures to the Centre and what were the reasons to lower it after a few weeks and what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). All State Governments and Union Territories give an advance assessment of the likely production during the year at the time of discussions of their Annual Plans in the Planning Commission usually during December and January. Sometimes, advance estimates of production are also indicated by

the Agricultural Production Commissioners/Agriculture Secretaries or other senior State officials during meetings convened by the Ministry of Agriculture, or during visits of Central officials to the States. Advance estimates are also framed periodically by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of preliminary estimates of area under different crops and available results of crop cutting surveys from different States. Experience has shown that the final figures given by some of the State Governments by about March-April for kharif crops and July-August for rabi crops are significantly lower than the advance estimates. Reductions in earlier estimates are reported from different States in different years. Such changes upset the assumptions made by Government for planning and policy formulation and are obviously undesirable.

It is not correct that certain States lowered their food output estimates by 2-3 million tonnes in December 1981. However, the advance estimates of foodgrains output for the 1980-81 crop had to be lowered because the final estimates received from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh were lower.

During the Inaugural Address at the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation & Civil Supplies drew pointed attention, inter-alia, to this problem of variations and asked if the agricultural statisticians could help the Government in devising techniques for cross-checking the advance estimates of production. This problem has been considered subsequently in the Ministry of Agriculture also and a Committee of Experts has been set up to examine the question of improving the quality and timeliness of estimates of crop production.

### Price fixation by APC

1287. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to modify the method adopted by Agricultural Price Commission for the cost of production of different farm products in order to make price fixation process more realistic ;

(b) if so, what are the main changes made ; and

(c) to what extent these changes have been welcomed by the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission while recommending support/procurement price of agricultural commodities takes into account the cost of production of the respective commodities. The data for the estimation of such costs is, however, collected by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in the Ministry of agriculture through implementing agencies which are mostly located in Agricultural Universities in the various States. Until 1980-81 crop season, the sampling design adopted for the estimation of cost of production was related to a single crop approach. In the selection of tehsils, villages and holdings for the collection of cost data the focus was placed on the single selected crop. From the crop year 1981-82 this procedure has been changed. On the basis of recommendations of the Special Expert Committee headed by Dr. S. R. Sen, crop complex approach has been adopted. Under this approach the cost data will be collected for all important crops simultaneously. The objective of the revised approach is to generate cost of production estimates of all important crops



in the country. This procedure would also enable the Government to prepare cost estimates for various crops both at the State level and national level. It is expected that new approach would result in strengthening the basis for fixation of procurement/support prices.

(c) The new approach has been just introduced during the current year. It is reasonable to expect that the improvements in the methodology for strengthening the basis for determination of cost of production estimates would be welcomed by the farmers.

#### **Scheme to Strengthen Integrated Rural Development Programme in States**

1289. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre wants the States to strengthen the development of the machinery at the district level and below with a view to make the Block Development Officer responsible for the execution of the integrated rural development programme;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government of India has offered the State Governments 50 per cent of the additional expenditure incurred on the strengthening and reorganisation of the extension machinery at the block level;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Union Ministry insists that in addition to the BDO each NES Block should have a team of at least 8 Extension Officers; and

(d) if so, what are the other guidelines issued by the Centre in this regard and how many States have accepted this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has been advised that against the 8 Extension Officers envisaged under the earlier schematic budget, atleast 3 posts of Extension Officer, Credit, Industries and Women Programme should be there. Following are the conditions under the scheme:

- (i) The block level set up should ordinarily provide for 10 village Level Workers a complement of Extension Officers atleast for Credit, Industries, Women's programme and a progress Assistant as was envisaged in the original schematic budget. The gap in the present strength will be judged with reference to this norm.
- (ii) The additional requirement of staff at the block level will be assessed in respect of each State individually.
- (iii) The State Government should be prepared to meet 50% of the cost of additional staff.
- (iv) Only the minimum additional staff required for efficient implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme will be considered after taking into account the staff already sanctioned under the various other developmental schemes including tribal programmes, special component plans, special livestock programme, etc. at the block level and the village level.
- (v) The additional staff may be phased over 2-3 years.



- (vi) The proposal in respect of each State will be considered by a sanctioning Committee consisting of a representative of the State Government concerned, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

So far proposals have been approved in respect of 13 States/Union Territories.

### Rural Water Supply Problem in Villages of Eastern and North Eastern Region States

1290. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages identified upto date in eastern and north-eastern region States, State-wise district-wise with the percentage of the total villages in the State and the districts;

(b) the details of the outlay made to these eastern and north-eastern States, State-wise during the last three years, year-wise, under the Centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme;

(c) the numbers of the villages benefited under this programme in eastern and north-eastern region States, state-wise, district wise during the last three years, Year-wise; and

(d) the details of the programme supplying pure water to these problem villages of these States, State-wise for the next three years, year-wise, with the number of villages to be benefited in these State, State-wise and district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). The information available is given in the statements attached (Statements I & II). Full district-wise figures are not available. It may be mentioned that drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments.

(d) The effort during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe & potable water available throughout the year. As drinking water supply is State subject, the details will be formulated by the State Governments.

Statement-I

State/UT	Total No. of villages as per 1971 census	No. of problem villages identified	No. of problem villages remained to be provided with W/S as on 31-3-1980	Coverage of problem villages during 1980-81	Coverage of PVs (up to Sept. 81 in 1981-82)	Percentage of problem villages (Col. 3) to total villages (Col. 2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	21,995	19234	15743	963	350	87.45
Bihar	67,566	39741	15194	2660	441**	58.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	1,949	1280	1212	34	34	65.67
Meghalaya	4,583	3306	2927	52	Nil	72.14
Nagaland	960*	1045*	649	72	28	100.00
Orissa	46,992	27077	23616	1630	595	57.62
Sikkim	215*	403*	296	21@	14@	100.00
West Bengal	38,074	30275	25243	874£	324£	79.52
Arunachal Pr.	2,973	2973	1740	172	34	100.00
Mizoram	229	229	214	Nil	Nil	100.00
Tripura	4,727	4727	2800	579@	96	100.00

\*Increased due to re-grouping of villages during survey.

\*\*Covered under accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme only.

@Includes partial coverage.

£Report of spot sources not included.

### Statement-II

*Statement showing the details of financial assistance released for works during the last three Years under the Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Assam	144.13	323.15	427.11
Bihar	500.00	680.45	503.36
Manipur	50.0	48.55	105.00
Meghalaya	100.00	106.60	149.00
Nagaland	91.00	133.57	150.00
Orissa	212.00	203.00	307.00
Sikkim	39.09	20.00	19.50
Tripura	110.00	91.15	112.44
West Bangal	530.00	670.05	443.50
Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	44.20	35.00
Mizoram	18.50	17.05	26.25

**Flood Control Project**

1291. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any programme regarding the States particularly known as Chronic-Flood States or to say that floods either from Sea Storm or river etc. have been noticed almost every year;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) what are the specific steps taken by Government for the safety of the sea coast living people;

(d) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to such States; and

(e) whether Government are satisfied with the progress of the projects which are under construction to control the flood and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Flood control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning, investigation and execution of flood control and other related projects rests with the State Governments and funds for this sector are provided by the States in their respective Annual Plan Budgets. However, Central Government has constituted the Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparation of a comprehensive Plan for flood control in the Ganga Basin States, drawing out phased and coordinated programme of the implementation of the flood control works in the basin States. Brahmaputra Board has also been constituted recently in pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980

to prepare a Master Plan to control the floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage having regard to the development and utilisation of water resources of Brahmaputra Basin for irrigation, hydropower, navigation and other beneficial purposes.

(c) and (d). Government of India is providing Central loan assistance to the Kerala Government for anti-sea-erosion works to protect 320 km. of the vulnerable coastline in a phased manner. So far 253 km. of coastline has been protected upto March 1981. Central assistance of Rs. 21.96 crores has been provided to the Kerala Government for anti-sea-erosion works upto March 1981 against a total expenditure of Rs. 49.79 crores by the State Government.

(e) The flood control schemes executed by the State Governments have provided reasonable protection to the areas covered by such schemes.

**Stock of Foodgrains**

1292. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) stock position of foodgrains of all kinds with Government as on the 1st February, 1982;

(b) whether there is any appreciable fall in the stock position since 1st November, 1981; and

(c) whether the quota of foodgrains to be distributed through the Fair Price Shops for the States has been reduced; if so, facts in detail with particular reference to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The stock of foodgrains with the public agencies

as on 1st February, 1982 was estimated at 11.34 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To ensure judicious utilisation of stock with the Government, allotments of foodgrains to various States including Bihar are made on a month to month basis keeping in view the overall availability of stocks, market availability in the State, relative needs of various States and other related factors.

In so far as Bihar State is concerned, allotments of wheat and rice for public distribution made from November, 1981 to March, 1982 are as under:—

(In Tonnes)		
Month	Rice	Wheat (for public distribution)
November, 1981	60,000	17,000
December, 1981	40,000	19,000
January, 1982	50,000	19,000
February, 1982	50,000	19,000
March, 1982	50,000	24,000

#### Productivity Year

1293. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
SHRI DAULATSINHJI  
JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive Programme for all round development of agriculture in the productivity year has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the agency-wise target and thrust areas in Gujarat for the cultivation of summer groundnuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Special Project for Intensive Groundnut Production in Saurashtra region of Gujarat, the area under summer groundnut is proposed to be increased from 68 thousand hectares in 1979-80 to 2 lakh hectares in 1982-83. The Project is being implemented in the districts of Rajkot, Amreli, Junagarh, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Kaira, Mehsana, Panchmahal and other potential areas for summer groundnut in Gujarat.

#### Import of Edible Oil

1294. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :  
Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during the period October-December, 81 and January, 82, month-wise and supplied to the producers of vanaspati;

(b) whether it is a fact that still there is shortage of vanaspati in the country;

(c) what are the basis; and

(d) what measures are being taken to solve the problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The quantity of edible oil

imported and supplied to producers of vanaspati is indicated below :—

Qty. (MT) (Provisional)

Month	Edible oils imported	Edible Oils delivered to vanaspati units
October, 81	95,433	64,298
November, 81	133,172	51,000
December, 81	127,613	52,000
January, 82	83,235	44,000
	439,453	211,298 Approx.

(b) to (d). Availability of vanaspati has, by and large, been satisfactory in the country. However, localised shortages of a temporary nature cannot be ruled out. Whenever, any such shortage is reported, the vanaspati manufacturers are requested through their associations to rush supplies to these areas.

#### Financial Assistance to Sugar Mills in Bihar

1295. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided some financial assistance to the owners of sugar mills in the State of Bihar for modernisation of their mills during 1980-81;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to extend its co-operation during the current financial year also; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The

Central Government has sponsored a scheme for providing soft loan assistance to the sugar factories in order to encourage them to modernise their plant and machinery. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) which is entrusted with this scheme have informed that during the year 1980-81 (April-March) they sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 50.00 lakhs in respect of one sugar mill in Bihar viz., Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd. located at Chanpatia, West Champaran Distt. for modernisation and expansion of its sugar plant from 1250 TCD to 1600 TCD. The IDBI and ICICI have also sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively to the said concern during this period. IFCI disbursed an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs in September, 1981, against the aforementioned assistance sanctioned to the said concern.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Guidelines to States for Protection of Poor People from Cold Wave

1296. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines were sent by his Ministry to various States to protect the poor and destitute people from cold wave ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The State Governments have been requested to maintain Night shelters for use by homeless and the pavement dwellers, to provide free of cost mats, blankets and heating arrangements etc. and to direct the Police officials to carry



out special drive to persuade the pavement dwellers to move in Dharamshalas or Night shelters during the cold weather. It has also been suggested to the State Governments for immediate sanction of ex-gratia payment to the kith and kin, in case of unfortunate deaths due to cold waves.

### **Economic Rehabilitation Scheme in States**

1298. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal to continue the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme in some States in 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether such Economic Rehabilitation scheme will continue in Orissa also ;

(c) the total amount proposed to be allocated to Orissa in 1982-83 for implementing Economic Rehabilitation Scheme; and

(d) the details about the name of the districts of Orissa which will benefit by the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) There is no 'Economic Rehabilitation Scheme' in the Central or Centrally sponsored sector.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

### **Deputation of I.C.A.R. Scientists in Foreign Country.**

1299. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scientist serving in the ICAR has been deputed to any foreign country during the year 1979 to 1981 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scientists total service of each in the ICAR and the countries to which they were deputed and duration of deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals of about 200 (two hundred) Scientists for deputation abroad on assignments (short-term of six months and less and long term of six months and above) and for training/fellowships in various foreign countries were approved by the ICAR Headquarters during the period from 1979 to 1981. However, the exact number of those who actually availed of the approved deputation, their length of service in the ICAR, duration of deputation (exact dates of departure and arrival back) is not readily available at the ICAR Headquarters. The same has to be ascertained from the various Research Institutes/Units under the ICAR. Further it is likely that the Scientists whose deputation proposals were approved by ICAR prior to 1979 might not have gone abroad during the period covered by the present Question, as the departure depends on completion of certain formalities such as receipt of air ticket, date from which the Scientist is required to take up the assignment abroad, etc. Therefore, the figure of 200 is only tentative. The exact information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Dismissal of I. C. A. R. Scientists Deputed in Foreign Country**

1300. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM :

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scientist deputed to the foreign countries by ICAR

has been dismissed from service during the years 1979 to 1981 :

(b) if so, the reasons for the said dismissal ; and

(c) whether C C S Classification Control and Appeal Rule followed in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) No ICAR Scientist deputed abroad has been 'dismissed' during the period 1979 to 1981. However, the services of some of the Scientists who proceeded on foreign assignment without permission or overstayed beyond their authorised period of deputation without approval of ICAR/Government of India have been 'terminated'.

(c) Yes, Sir. In all the cases of termination of services the relevant Rules and procedures have been followed and the decisions have been taken at the highest level after considering all facts in each case.

#### **Vacant Post of Chairman in Food Corporation of India**

1301. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairman and six non-official Directors of Food Corporation of India expired in June/September, 1980 ;

(b) whether these posts have been filled up now ;

(c) what is the reasons for not filling up the posts as soon as these fell vacant ; and

(d) who are the present incumbents of those posts and what interest each represents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Office of the Chairman and six other Directors on the Board of Directors of the Food Corporation of India fell vacant during June-September, 1980.

(b) The positions of the Chairman and two Directors have since been filled up and there are at present four vacancies of other Directors.

(c) The question of filling up vacancies on the Board of Directors is taken up as and when vacancies arise. Efforts are made to fill the vacancies as early as possible.

(d) The present incumbents of the posts of Chairman and two other Directors are :—

Shri P. Ramachandran	Chairman
Dr. G.S. Vidyarthi,	Director
Joint Secretary,	
Deptt. of Agriculture,	
Government of India	

Shri I. M. Sahai	Director
Joint Secretary,	
Ministry of Civil	
Supplies,	
Government of India	

#### **Advisory Bodies of F. C. I.**

1302. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that for over 12 years Food Corporation of India has no advisory body; and

(b) what steps Government have taken so far to set up such advisory bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). An Advisory Committee was constituted on 1st October, 1966 under the provisions of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. As the Committee did not serve the purpose for which it was set up, it was wound up in November, 1968. Thereafter, no Advisory Committee was set up as it was not felt to be necessary.

सुन्दर प्राणियों के गैर-कानूनी शिकार की रोकथाम के लिए कार्यवाही

1303. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे विश्व में भारत ही एक मात्र ऐसा देश है कि जहां उड़न गिलहरी हैं ;

(ख) इस समय भारत के किन-किन स्थानों पर ये उड़न गिलहरियां पाई जाती हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन सुन्दर प्राणियों के गैर-कानूनी शिकार को रोकने तथा उनके संरक्षण और प्रजनन के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इन जानवरों के संरक्षण के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

तथापि, वे उप-हिमालय तराई क्षेत्र, मध्य भारत के हिस्सों, पश्चिमी घाट और नीलगिरी के जंगलों में पाए गए हैं ।

(ग) उड़न गिलहरी वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की अनुसूची-I में सम्मिलित है और इस प्रकार शिकार तथा व्यापार से इसे पूर्ण सुरक्षा प्राप्त है ।

### Destruction of Cotton by Pests

1304. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton crops are facing extensive damage due to bollworms pests and as a consequence production of cotton has fallen;

(b) whether the Cotton Development Research Association of India propose to undertake a research in the cotton pests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) There is no report to the effect that cotton crops are facing extensive damage due to bollworms pests and as a consequence production of cotton had fallen. Bollworm incidence was from trace to light and timely action by State Departments of Agriculture resulted into good control of pest.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware whether the Cotton Development Research Association propose to take up research on cotton pests.

**Cattle feeding centres in drought  
affected districts of Rajasthan  
under NREP**

1305. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of relief works and cattle feeding centres opened in the drought affected districts of Rajasthan under the National Rural Employment programme ; and

(b) the details thereof, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Detailed information is awaited from the Government of Rajasthan and the same will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

**Research by Universities for  
Growing High Yielding Pulses**

1306. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of research being carried on by growing disease

resistance, high yielding varieties of pulses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Research for evolving disease resistant and high yielding varieties of pulses has been in progress at different institutions of the ICAR and in the Agricultural Universities. All the researches on Pulses, including production of disease resistant varieties are coordinated at the national level by the All India Coordinated Pulse Improvement Project of the ICAR. There are 28 centres of this project operating in different states of the country.

(b) As a result of the research efforts of our scientists a number of varieties suited to the needs of different agro-ecological regions have been developed. Some of them carry resistance or tolerance to some of the disease like wilt, mosaic, virus, blight etc. The more popular, among the varieties developed are :—

Crop	Variety	Area of adoption
Gram	Pusa 203	North West and North East Plains (Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal).
	Pusa 209	North West and north-east plains (Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat).
	Pusa 212	Gujarat
	H 208	North-west and north-east plains (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar).
	C 235	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
	K 468	Uttar Pradesh.
	Type 3	Uttar Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh.
	JG 62	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka.
	BDN 9-3	Maharashtra.

1	2	3
	Annigiri	Karnataka.
	Part G-114	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, H. P., Delhi, U. P., Bihar, West Bengal and North Eastern States.
Arhar	T-21	North Western plains.
	Pusa Ageti	Central and Peninsular region.
	Khargone 2	Madhya Pradesh.
	BR 183	Bihar.
	BS 1	Plains of Bihar.
	DL 74-1	North-west plains, central region.
	4-84	April and June sowing in North-west plains.
	4-64	Peninsular region.
	HY 1	Peninsular region.
	C 159	Peninsular region.
	JA 9-19	Central and Peninsular region.
	UPAS 120	Low rainfall areas in North-western plains.
	Prabhat	North-western plains—low rainfall.
	Pant A 3	North-western plains—low rainfall.
	Sharda	Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.
	Mukta	Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa.
	Bahar	Bihar (rabi season)
	C 11	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.
	No. 148	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.
	JA 3	Madhya Pradesh.
	ST I	Andhra Pradesh.
	HY 30	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
	Tur 15-15	Gujarat.
	SA I	Tamil Nadu.
Mung	Pusa Baisakhi	All states of India.
	PS 16	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir.
	Type 1	Uttar Pradesh
	Type 44	Uttar Pradesh
	K 851	Uttar Pradesh
	Sunaina	Chota Nagpur, Plateau of Bihar.



	1	2	3
	Kopargaon	Maharashtra	
	Krishna 11	Gwalior region (M. P.)	
	Khargaon 1	Nimar tract of Madhya Pradesh.	
	B-1 (yellow colour seed)	West Bengal	
	B-105	West Bengal	
	Gujarat 2	Gujarat State	
	G-65	Punjab, Haryana	
	Varsha	Haryana	
	D-66-226	Rajasthan	
	RS-4	Udaipur and Kota regions of Rajasthan.	
	CO 1	Tamil Nadu	
	CO 3	Tamil Nadu	
	KM 1	Tamil Nadu	
	Pusa-7	All states of the county.	
	Pusa-10	All states of the country.	
Urd	T-9	All states of the country.	
	Pusa Sel. 1	Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.	
	Mash 1-1	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir.	
	Mash 48	Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh.	
	Pant U-19	Central and Eastern U. P., Bihar, West Bengal and all North Eastern states.	
	Pant U-30	Central and Peninsular regions of the country.	
Cowpea	C-152	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.	
	FS-68	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Orissa.	
	T 5269	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.	
	UPC 5286	Plains of U. P., M. P., Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Assam.	
Lentil	L 9-12	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Assam.	
	Pant L-406	Punjab, Haryana, U. P., Bihar.	
	T-36	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh.	
	Pant L-209	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.	
	Pant L-639	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh U. P., Bihar, West Bengal, North Eastern States, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.	

### Renovation of Dilapidated Tanks in Rajasthan for Irrigation Purposes

1307. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former native States of Rajasthan have a large number of tanks which are either extinct or in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether Government have gathered information about these tanks in the former princely states ; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to take up a project for repair, renovation and modernisation of these tanks in the former princely state; and purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution water is a State subject. As such the planning, investigation, design and construction of all minor irrigation schemes including maintenance of tanks entirely comes under the purview of the State Government. On enquiry from the Rajasthan State Government, it has been ascertained that there are several tanks which were either extinct or in a dilapidated condition in the former native States of Rajasthan. The State Government is taking up the repair, renovation and modernisation of Techno-economically viable tanks having culturable command area of more than 20 ha. under the normal State Plan of Minor Irrigation.

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय विभाग में मनोरंजन पर व्यय

1308. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय विभाग द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक

वर्ष में मनोरंजन शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ख) क्या अधिकारियों द्वारा यह व्यय सरकारी नियमों के अन्तर्गत किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 'मनोरंजन' नामक ऐसा कोई अलग शीर्ष नहीं है। तथापि, संस्थान द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संयंत्रों आदि के उद्घाटन तथा अन्तर्विभागीय बैठकों पर किया गया व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	संयंत्रों के उद्घाटन/विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों के दौरों पर, प्रैस सम्मेलनों आदि पर किया गया व्यय	अन्तर्विभागीय बैठकों पर किया गया व्यय
	रु०	रु०
1978-79	6,290.00	9,994.54
1979-80	8,976.24	10,439.20
1980-81	1,020.00	7,526.08

(ख) इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उपर्युक्त व्यय सक्षम प्राधिकारी की स्वीकृति पर किया गया।

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा  
भूमि का अर्जन**

1309. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 15 फरवरी, 1982 तक एकड़ों में भूमि के कितने क्षेत्र का अर्जन किया गया और उसके लिए मुआवजे की कितनी राशि अदा की गई;

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनधिकृत कब्जे को रोकने के लिए किन-किन क्षेत्रों में अपनी भूमि के चारों ओर कांटेदार तारों की बाड़ लगाई है तथा किन-किन क्षेत्रों में ऐसी बाड़ नहीं लगाई गई है; और

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूमि का अर्जन क्षेत्रवार कब किया गया था और कहां कहां बाड़ नहीं लगाई गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**मन्त्रियों की कोठियों पर व्यय**

1310. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक मन्त्री की कोठी के रख-रखाव पर 1979-80 और 1980-81 में कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**मन्त्रालयों के सचिवों और संयुक्त सचिवों की कोठियों पर व्यय**

1311. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय के सचिवों और संयुक्त सचिवों की कोठियों के रख-रखाव पर वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कितना व्यय किया गया ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Metalling of Bye-Lanes in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi**

1312. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 1255 dated 30 November, 1981 regarding Maintenance of Roads/Bye-lanes in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has not taken any steps to take up the metalling of the bye-lanes referred to in part (b) of the reply in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi despite of the fact that its budget for 1982-83 had already been announced ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Corporation had not apprised him of the precise position while replying to later part of the reply to part (b) of the above question as the tall wild bushes and grass which are the breeding ground for all sorts of reptiles and insects very much exist there ; and

(d) the action which he proposes to take to remove this longstanding grievance of the residents of the above colony before long ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation has informed that it has already taken steps for taking up the work of metalling of bye-lanes. The estimates have been framed and the execution of works will be taken up after completing the formalities.

(c) The Corporation has informed that the work of clearing the lanes of wild bushes and grass was carried out a few months back but the bushes and grass re-appeared which have again been removed.

(d) As stated above.

**Improvement of Roads and Bye-Lanes in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi**

**1313. SHRI KUNWAR RAM :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 2135 on 31 August, 1981 regarding upkeep of Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state :

(a) steps being taken to carry out the improvement work of the remaining roads and bye-lanes in the Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi;

(b) the constraints which lie in the way of Delhi Municipal Corporation to complete the residuary work; and

(c) in case the Corporation is unable to spend Rs. 21 lakhs on the entire work, whether he will direct it to execute the maintenance work bye-lanes left out in phases particularly when these have not been attended to once even after the take over of the Colony in July, 1976 ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) The Municipal Corporation of

Delhi has informed that steps have been taken to formulate proposals for the improvement of remaining bye lanes and service roads in Shantiniketan Colony.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has informed that the works of improvement of bye-lanes and service roads are proposed to be carried out in phases in the next financial year.

**Milk Production in Operation Non-operation Flood Districts**

**1314. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per final W.F.D. evaluation report only two thirds of raw milk to 4 metro cities came from Operation Flood districts;

(b) whether the W.F.P. report have stated that the milk production in the country has gone up largely because of Operation Flood I and if so, the basis of the claim; and

(c) what is the milk production increase in operation flood districts and non-operation flood districts in 1970 and 1980 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) :** (a) The Terminal Evaluation Report on Operation Flood I Project, prepared by the U.N. Inter-Agency Mission, has indicated that in 1980 the cooperatives in the Operation Flood I districts contributed approximately two-thirds to the procurement of the four metropolitan cities;

(b) The Report has also indicated that although during 1970 and 1980 milk production in the country has increased significantly due to the activities of Operation Flood I,

the overall milk production has not yet been able to meet the growing demand in the country. According to the Report that U.N. Inter-Agency Mission has made this observation on the basis that attention was given to increasing milk production under the project.

(c) The estimates of increase in milk production, district wise, in Operation Flood and non-Operation Flood areas have not been prepared.

### Rice Production

1315. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of rice in the country during the year 1981-82 and the estimated production of rice for the year 1982-83; and

(b) the amount of rice likely to be available on 1-4-1982 and 1-4-1983 and quantity in hands of the Government and Government agencies on 1-4-1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Firm estimates of production of rice crop for 1981-82 have not yet become available. However, in case the weather conditions during the current season are available, production of rice crop during 1981-82 may exceed 54 million tonnes. For 1982-83, the target of production of rice has been fixed at 58.0 million tonnes.

(b) The required information is not available.

### World Bank aid for Irrigation Projects 1981-82

1316. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of irrigation projects for which the World Bank has given loan and the amount of loan given by the World Bank for each irrigation project during the year 1981-82; and

(b) what are the names of the irrigation projects in respect of which identification reports have already been given to the World Bank and the decision of the World Bank in respect of each such project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No agreement was signed with World Bank for any irrigation project during 1981-82. However, negotiations with IDA for credit assistance of US \$ 220 million have been completed in August, 1981 for M.P. Major Irrigation Project. An Agreement for this project is likely to be signed in February-March, 1982.

(b) Identification Reports for the following projects have been given to the World Bank during the period in question :

1. Sardar Sarovar Project (Multi State project located in Gujarat)
2. Chambal (M.P.) CAD Phase-II
3. Haryana Irrigation Phase-II
4. Chambal (Rajasthan) CAD Phase-II
5. Narmada Sagar Project (Madhya Pradesh)
6. Upper Narmada Project (Madhya Pradesh)



7. Maheshwar Project (Madhya Pradesh)
8. Omkareshwar Project (Madhya Pradesh)
9. Bargi Left Bank Canal Project (Madhya Pradesh)
10. Kallada Irrigation Project (Kerala)
11. Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Orissa and Bihar).

These projects are at various stages of examination of the Bank and are being discussed by them with the State Governments and the Central Government.

**Number of Pump Sets likely to be in Operation by end of Sixth Plan**

1317. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the MINISTER of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of pump sets that are likely to be in operation by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) what is the hectrage of land expected to be brought under cultivation by the pump sets by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :  
(a) The number of pumpsets at end of Sixth Plan are proposed to be :

Electrically operated — 6.45 m. nos.

Diesel operated — 3.55 m. nos.

(b) By the end of Sixth Plan an irrigation potential of 29 m. ha. from ground water sources is expected to be created in the country including those from pumpsets.

**Out-of-Turn Allotment of Residential Accommodation to Handicapped Govt. Employees**

1318. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the physically handicapped Central Government employees, who applied for out-of-turn allotment of residential accommodation on medical/compassionate grounds, during the current financial year;

(b) the names of such among them as have been allotted this accommodation in the 'Year of the Disabled'; and

(c) the reasons for the non-allotment of the residential accommodation in remaining cases ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Assistance to Karnataka State Government for Rural Housing**

1319. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the Karnataka State Government for completing rural housing projects in the State during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) and (b). The State Governments

get the Central assistance for all State Plan Schemes including housing in the form of block loans and block grants. The allocation for different sectors is determined by the State Governments. Apart from this assistance, loan assistance for rural housing is also provided by the Central financial institutions like the HUDCO, the LIC, the GIC and the Banks. The assistance provided to the Karnataka State during the current financial year for rural housing by the financial institutions is as under :—

(i) L.I.C. —Rs. 105.00 lakhs.

(ii) HUDCO —Rs. 205.17 lakhs.

#### **Rabi, Production of Punjab**

1320. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated quantum of production of ensuing rabi crop in Punjab ;

(b) whether any action is being taken to fix the procurement price of wheat in view of the high cost of inputs ; and

(c) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The final estimate of the production of ensuing rabi crop in Punjab is not yet available. However, assuming normal wheather conditions in the remaining part of the season, the production of 1981-82 rabi crop is likely to be higher than last year.

(b) and (c). The question of fixation of procurement price of wheat for 1981-82 crop is under active consideration of the Government.

#### **Adulteration in Essential Items supplied through Fair Price Shops**

1321. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether essential items particularly rice and wheat in fair price shops in Delhi and other parts of the country are frequently found adulterated and of poor quality;

(b) what steps Government are taking/have taken to check such adulteration;

(c) the number of such cases which came to the notice of Government during year 1981; and

(d) what action has been taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). It is not true that rice and wheat in fair price shops at Delhi and other parts of the country are frequently found adulterated and of poor quality. Only those stocks which conform to uniform specifications as laid down by the Union Government are issued to State Governments/fair-price shops for distribution to public. Quantity and quality certificates are obtained from the fair-price shop owners or their representatives after they are satisfied with the stocks delivered to them. They are also provided with jointly-signed and sealed 'type samples' for display at their shops. Where some instances of poor quality came to notice, the concerned stocks were replaced by the Food Corporation of India. The Quality Control Cell in the Department of Food also carries out surprise inspections and investigates specific complaints. The Quality Control Cell in the Department of

Food at Delhi received 24 complaints pertaining to poor quality of foodgrains. After investigation, the concerned Departments/agencies have been intimated of the discrepancies and they have been advised to take suitable action against the defaulters.

### **Requirement of Groundnut Oil during 1981-82**

1322. SHRI K. MALIANNNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding the quantity of groundnut oil for their consumption during the year 1981-82;

(b) whether it is also a fact that we are not self-sufficient in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the quantum of oil our country has been importing since last two years to meet the demands in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) According to present estimates the 1981-82, groundnut crop is expected to be substantially higher than that in 1980-81 which was above 50 lakh tonnes. Most of this crop is used for production of groundnut oil.

(b) and (c). The gap between demand and indigenous availability of oil is estimated above one million tonnes annually. To meet this gap, 11.49 lakh tonnes and 10.74 lakh tonnes of oils were imported during the oil-years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (November-October) respectively.

**खुले बाजार में चीनी बेचने के लिये चीनी मिलों को दी गई छूट**

1323. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन चीनी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1980 में लेवी चीनी बेचने के लिए छूट दी गई थी और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी छूट दी गई है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार छूट दी गई चीनी पर कोई कर लगाया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मिलवार लगाये गये कर की राशि कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष भी ऐसी छूट देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :**

(क) 1980 में खुले बाजार में लेवी चीनी बेचने के लिए किसी भी चीनी मिल को छूट नहीं दी गई थी। तथापि, ऐसी कुछ चीनी मिलों, जोकि संशोधित प्रोत्साहन योजना दिनांक 15-11-80 के अधीन प्रोत्साहन मंजूर किए जाने के लिए हकदार थीं, को चीनी वर्ष 1980-81 में 35 प्रतिशत की खुली बिक्री की उनकी सामान्य हकदारी के अलावा, अतिरिक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी निर्मुक्त की गई थी। इसके ब्यौरे परिशिष्ट-I पर दिए विवरण में दिए गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3428/82]।

(ख) और (ग) लेवी चीनी पर सामान्य शुल्क के अलावा, मिल द्वारा देय कोई अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं था।

(घ) और (ङ) जैसा कि उत्तर के भाग (क) में उल्लेख किया गया है, चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान खुले बाजार में लेवी चीनी बेचने पर किसी छूट की परिकल्पना करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। तथापि, जो चीनी मिलें अपनी लेवी संबंधी जिम्मेदारियों के बदले अतिरिक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी के रूप में 1980-81 के लिए प्रोत्साहनों के लिए हकदार हैं अथवा जिन्हें पहले ही प्रोत्साहन दिए जा चुके हैं उन्हें इस वर्ष भी अतिरिक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी मिलेगी। 1981-82 के लिए खुली बिक्री की चीनी की प्रतिशतता के लिए उनकी हकदारी से संबंधित ध्यौरे परिशिष्ट-2 पर दिए विवरण में दिए गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी-3438/82]

#### मत्स्यपालन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कार्यवाही

1324. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या है जो मत्स्यपालन शुरू करने के लिए किसानों को अनुमति नहीं दे रहे हैं, और

(ख) इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी कोई नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Proposed Sale of Urea by Sri Lanka

1325. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka have expressed to sell 4000 tonnes of Urea in January, 1982 ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) & (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) which is the agency entrusted with imports of fertilisers, received a preliminary inquiry from Trade Commission for the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in India in the month of September, 1980 to explore the possibility of offering Urea to India from their plant. The MMTC had shown interest in the import of Urea from Sri Lanka. There has however been no response from Sri Lanka thereafter. The MMTC has not received any offer for supply of 4000 tonnes of Urea in January 1982 from Sri Lanka.

#### Urban Land Ceiling Act in States

1326. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) in which of the States and Union Territories the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been implemented and in which it has not been;

(b) the reasons for not implementing it in the latter case; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome the difficulties lying in the way of the Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on 17-2-1976 in the following 11 States/Union Territories :—

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories.

The Act was subsequently adopted by the following States :—

Assam	25-3-76
Bihar	1-4-76
Madhya Pradesh	9-9-76
Manipur	12-3-76
Maghalaya	7-4-76
Rajasthan	9-3-76

The Act has not been adopted by Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala wanted to have their own legislations to suit local conditions. In Nagaland and Sikkim there is no pressure on urbaa land. In Tamil Nadu there is a State law which has been in force from 14-5-1978.

### **Pilferage and Theft of Steel and Cement in D.D.A.**

1327. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in the theft and pilferage of steel and cement held by the D.D.A. for Asiad Projects and their own buildings;

(b) if so, the quantum of cement and steel thus clandestinely stolen and sold in the black-market;

(c) whether any penal action has been taken against the Officers and contractors involved in this racket; if so, what; and

(d) what preventive measures have been taken not only to preserve and properly utilise scarce commodity like cement but to carry out a complete check of the inventory of both cement and steel purchased by DDA during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The D. D. A. have reported that there has been no theft or pilferage of steel. Details of some cases of theft/pilferage of cement which have taken place are contained in the enclosed statement.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) As reported by D. D. A., cement is drawn from central stores, and is being weighed on the weigh bridge. The Junior Engineer in-charge of the work accompanies the trucks to avoid pilferage during transit. Further, the cement is kept at site under a double lock system.



**Statement**

Sl. No.	No. of bags of cement	FIR No. & Police Stn.	Date of occurrence
1.	4 bags loose	FIR No. 1082/27-12-80 P. S. Hauz Khas	27-12-80
2.	Ten loose bags 2 sealed bags	FIR No. 1095/31-12-80 P. S. Hauz Khas	31-12-80
3.	200 bags	FIR No. 10/81-P. S. Rai	21-1-81
4.	260 bags	FIR No. 226/81 P.S. Vinay Nagar	6-5-81
5.	250 bags	FIR No. 493/81 P.S. Adarsh Nagar	8-7-81
6.	250 bags	FIR No. 593/81 P. S. Sadar Bazar	10-9-81
7.	—	FIR No. 310/13-11-81 P.S. Maharauli	13-11-81
8.	250 bags	FIR No. 12/82 P.S. Tilak Nagar	7-1-82
9.	250 bags	FIR No. 22/82 P. S. Daryaganj	7-1-82

**Use of Fertilizers**

1328. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research have revealed that the small farmers used relatively high doses of fertilizers as compared to the large farmers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). National Council of Applied Economic Research on the basis of a sample of about 22,000 households conducted in 1975-76 have found that the small farmers upto the land holdings of 2 hectares use large quantities of fertilisers per fertilized area compared to farmers with large farm holdings. The data reported by National Council of Applied Economic Research in this regard is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Quantity of fertiliser used (in kilogram of nutrient) per fertiliser area (in hectares) during 1975-76*

Sl. No.	State	Size of Farm (in hectares)					All house-holds
		Below 1	1-2	2-4	4-10	Above 10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109.8	118.5	115.9	117.4	85.6	111.7
2.	Karnataka	169.1	131.7	106.3	97.4	39.3	104.6
3.	Kerala	93.4	88.6	73.4	171.4	—	92.0
4.	Tamil Nadu	133.5	133.0	122.5	120.5	127.3	128.1
5.	Gujarat	78.7	64.7	59.7	43.1	34.7	45.8
6.	Madhya Pradesh	72.1	66.9	55.4	41.3	41.9	46.5
7.	Maharashtra	90.5	95.8	85.4	75.3	63.3	77.3
8.	Rajasthan	59.2	55.6	57.9	59.0	48.1	55.5
9.	Haryana	54.6	64.2	57.0	74.5	98.2	76.6
10.	Punjab	88.1	80.3	90.9	90.8	93.6	90.8
11.	Uttar Pradesh	73.5	66.0	65.4	65.6	47.7	64.6
12.	Himachal Pradesh	41.7	26.0	20.9	22.3	17.3	28.5
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.6	50.8	47.0	34.4	—	47.0
14.	Assam	69.1	51.2	56.2	50.1	15.4	49.4
15.	Bihar	64.7	50.8	45.7	45.4	49.3	49.7
16.	Orissa	86.9	71.5	77.6	97.3	111.5	90.8
17.	West Bengal	100.0	103.6	77.3	65.9	177.5	89.5

**Development of adjoining Towns of Delhi**

1329. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop the towns adjoining Delhi, e.g. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Sonapat, Palwal and Ballabgarh etc; if so, the outlines thereof ;

(b) whether instructions have been issued to State Governments to acquire vacant land for the purpose ;

(c) if so, whether these instructions include the acquisition of houses already built in those towns ;

(d) whether Government propose to acquire the houses constructed by Central Government employees after getting it approved by the concerned Municipal Committees of the said towns, particularly in Palwal, District Faridabad; and

(e) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken in the interest of Central Government employees who have built their houses at Palwal after taking loan from Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) The National Capital Region Plan which was approved in September, 1973 by a High Powered Board, envisages the orderly development of Delhi and the surrounding areas in the States of Rajasthan, U.P., and Haryana within the delineated region and the development of identified ring town in these States. The central loan assistance under this scheme is provided for the integrated urban development of selected ring towns under a Central sector scheme. The loan assistance is restricted to 50% of the cost of the approved project subject to provision of matching funds by the State Government. At present 5 towns viz. Meerut and Hapur (in U.P.) Gurgaon and Panipat (in Haryana) and Alwar (in Rajasthan) are being developed under the Central sector scheme for the region.

The Central assistance is mainly given for acquisition and development of land for residential, commercial and industrial use and for other minor works in the ring towns.

(b) No. However, the approved projects may involve the acquisition of land.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम के पार्कों की ग़िलों की चोरी

1330. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुनापार क्षेत्र में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और नगर निगम के कई पार्कों की ग़िलें बागवानी विभागों की सांठ-गांठ से कबाड़ियों के पास पहुँच गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि यमुनापार क्षेत्र में उनके उद्यान विभाग के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत किसी पार्क की ग़िलों की चोरी नहीं हुई है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि शाहदरा में पार्कों के कुछ ग़िलों के टुकड़े लापता पाए गए हैं। वे मामले को पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को दे रहे हैं।

गेहूँ की सप्लाई के बदले लेवी आटा लिया जाना

1331. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को दिये गये गेहूँ के बदले उनसे लेवी आटा लेने के बारे में पूरे देश में समान नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि पूरे देश में समान नीति अपनाई जाये ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग) हालांकि मैदा पर कोई लेवी नहीं है, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से साथ-साथ मैदा के सांविधिक रूप से मूल्य निर्धारित करती हैं। हालांकि केन्द्रीय सरकार वितरण पर नियंत्रण रखने के बारे में सामान्य मार्गदर्शी अनुदेश जारी करती है, लेकिन कोई समान नीति अपनाना व्यवहार्य नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि प्रत्येक राज्य में परिस्थितियां भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। तदनुसार, गेहूँ के आटे के वितरण को विनियमित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शक्तियों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परमिट जारी कर नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर वितरण का विनियमन कर रही हैं।

#### Achievement of Consumption Target of Fertilizers

1332. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK:

SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilisers consumption target set at 61 lakh tonnes for the present year will be impossible because of the high price of fertilisers ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the high price of fertilisers alongwith the absence of winter rains has slowed down the rate of consumption, thereby affecting the targeted estimate; and

(c) if so, whether Government has any proposal for reducing the price of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). Targeted consumption for 1981-82 was 66 lakh tonnes of Nutrients. The actual consumption is likely to be lower than this target. Fertilisers consumption depends on several factors like weather, irrigated area HYV area credit, fertiliser price, output price of crops and fertiliser availability. It is difficult to isolate and quantify the impact of price hike of fertilisers on fertiliser consumption. The impact of price hike of fertilisers will be counter acted by the following steps taken by the Government :—

- (i) Increasing the support price of crops reflecting the increase in fertiliser prices.
- (ii) Delivery of fertilisers up to Block Headquarters at Government account.
- (iii) Increase in distribution margin of fertilisers by about 22% w.e.f. 15-8-1981.
- (iv) Increasing the short-term loan for purchase and distribution of inputs.

#### Loss suffered by FCI, Zone-wise

1333. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the transit loss to the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 calendar years in each zone separately; and

(b) the reasons for the loss and the measures taken to plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The figures of transit losses are being maintained

by the Food Corporation of India for each financial year and not for each calendar year. The Zone-wise transit losses for the financial years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 were as under:—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes approx.)  
(Value in rupees crores approx.)

*Foodgrains*

Zone	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
North	0.26	3.61	0.26	3.85	0.42	6.52
South	0.30	4.20	0.25	3.56	0.24	3.59
West	0.28	3.85	0.30	4.37	0.54	8.07
East	1.24	17.02	2.07	29.63	2.56	40.91
Total	2.08	28.68	2.88	41.41	3.76	59.09

*Fertilisers*

North	0.65	10.18	0.92	13.13	0.64	13.62
South	0.07	0.80	0.02	0.27	—	—
West	0.07	0.96	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.71
East	0.05	0.64	0.04	0.56	0.09	1.91
Total	0.84	12.58	0.99	14.16	0.76	16.24

(b) The Food Corporation of India have been moving large quantities of foodgrains, fertilisers etc. by rail and road. As such, in the process, some transit losses are bound to take place. The increase in the movement and turn-over of stocks has also significantly contributed towards the increase in the total amount of losses during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 compared to 1978-79. As against movement of 9.2 million tonnes of foodgrains by rail in the year 1978-79, the movement of sponsored foodgrains by rail during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was of the order of 11.0 million tonnes and 11.6 million tonnes respectively. Similarly, the

turn-over of stocks during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 amounted to 32.9 million tonnes and 34.1 million tonnes respectively as against 26.5 million tonnes in 1978-79. However, with a view to minimising the losses, necessary remedial measures such as proper weighment, effective supervision at the loading and unloading points, tightening up of the security arrangements at the depots, surprise checks by senior officers, physical verification of stocks at the depots by special squads and verification and scrutiny of the reports at the district, regional and zonal levels of the Food Corporation of India, are being taken by the Food Corporation of India.



**Import of Trawlers**

1334. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import trawlers from abroad, particularly from the shipyard of Netherlands;

(b) if so, the total number of vessels expected to be imported from that country; and

(c) the expected time of the delivery of those trawlers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The proposal to import survey/training vessels from abroad is at a very preliminary stage. There is no such proposal from Netherland shipyard. Under the 1977 scheme for import of vessels, 14 Indian companies have been issued reauthorisation for import of 25 fishing vessels from Netherlands Shipyards.

(c) Of the 25 fishing vessels referred to above, 5 have arrived recently. Another 4 vessels are likely to be delivered within 2-3 months time. The remaining vessels are expected to be delivered within one year from the date of opening the Letter of Authority or Letter of Credit, as the case may be, by the respective Indian companies.

**Sale of Essential Commodities  
through State Cooperative  
Consumers Federation**

1335. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would consider to sell essential commodities, other than controlled cloth, following example of National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) by making arrangement with the State Cooperative Consumers Federation; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). The Cooperative Consumers Federations in the States are already selling many essential commodities, by procuring them locally as also through arrangements made by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. These include tea, pulses, etc. apart from items of common consumption such as stationery, blades and watches.

**Development of Trans-Yamuna  
Area of Delhi by D. D. A.**

1336. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the work done by the DDA in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi; and

(b) what are their future plans for development of the area and to provide necessary amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) As reported by D. D. A., that Authority has done the following works in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi :—

(i) development of land and construction of houses in Trilokpuri, Dilshad Garden, Yamunapuri, Nand Nagri,

Gokalpuri & New Seemapuri ;

- (ii) Annual repairs and maintenance works of Lanes, Drains, Roads & Paths, Lav. Blocks, Septic tank, Gobar-gas plant, Dhobi Ghat etc. in Kalyanpuri, Khichripur & Gazipur Dairy Complex;
- (iii) Improvement of water supply and sanitary conditions in Gazipur & Khichripur Urban Village, Chilla, Patparganj & Mandavli. As reported by that Authority the following works are in progress :—
  - (i) Further construction of houses MIG/LIG and convenient Shopping centres in Trilokpuri, Dilshad Garden, Yamunapuri;
  - (ii) Construction of Higher Secondary School for 960 students in Dilshad Garden.
  - (iii) Maintenance of Seemapuri J.J. Colony and old Seemapuri J.J. Colony.
  - (iv) Dry brick flooring and road work in 24 regularised Colonies.
  - (v) Laying sewerage, construction of 80' wide zonal road, improvement of water supply and construction of bridge over disused channel in Zone E-8.
- (b) Future plan as reported by the D. D. A. is as follows :—
  - (i) Construction of local Shopping Centres, Convenient Shopping Centres, Community Centres in Yamunapuri Ghonda, Dilshad Garden, Preet Vihar.
  - (ii) Construction of dwelling Units MIG/LIG in Dilshad Garden Zone E-6, Trilokpuri.
  - (iii) Development works in Dilshad Garden Zone E-6 (Pt.) Zone E-13 (for Industrial

Complex) Laxmi Nagar (for District Centre) Preet Vihar (for community centre).

- (iv) Maintenance works of Trilokpuri Phase I, II & III and Himmatpuri.
- (v) Development of District Centre in Laxmi Nagar.
- (vi) Development of land & service for Cooperative Housing Society in Zone E-8 to E-12.
- (vii) Development of CBD in Zone I-9.

#### **Ganga Water for Delhi**

13374 SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of scheme for supply of Ganga Water to Delhi : and

(b) when can people expect the Ganga Water in trans-Yamuna area ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
 (a) As informend by the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking, the conduit for the conveyance of raw water for Shahdara Water Treatment Plant is being laid by the UP Jal Nigam on behalf of the Undertaking. Over 95% of the work of the construction of the conduit has been completed. The work relating to the construction of treatment units and laying of distribution system is at various stages of execution.

(b) The Water Treatment Plant at Shahdara is primarily meant to cater to the needs of the people residing in Shahdara and South Delhi. The scheduled date of commissioning of the Plant is in 1983. Efforts are, however, being made to advance the date of commissioning of the first phase of the Plant.

### Housing Shortage in Public and Private Sectors

1338. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI R.P. AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the special steps being taken to encourage house-building in the public and private sectors ;

(b) rate of annual increase in demand for housing in both the sectors and also of the demand being met ; and

(c) details of schemes which provide easy loan to house-building activity in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) The following steps are being taken :—

- (i) To ensure maximum coverage within the Plan outlay, EWS/LIG housing has been assigned a high priority.
- (ii) A target has been fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan to provide house-sites to cover all eligible families in the rural areas and construction assistance to 25% of them by 1985.
- (iii) An outlay of Rs. 1490.87 crores in the public sector has been made for the housing sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan for different housing schemes.
- (iv) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Enterprise—envisages an investment of Rs. 600 crores during the

Sixth Five Year Plan, 55% of which is earmarked for EWS/LIG housing.

(v) Finance for housing is made available through Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(vi) To suggest ways to stimulate housing activities in the private sector, a Working Group was appointed by the Government. The recommendations of the Group have been sent to the concerned Ministries for follow-up action.

(b) No such information is available,

(c) (i) The Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Programme for Rural Landless Workers, under the Minimum Needs Programme, provides for grant of construction assistance of Rs. 500/- per family. Some State Governments are providing higher assistance under the scheme.

(ii) Under the State Sector Scheme of Village Housing Projects, loans are provided by State Governments to individuals and their co-operative with a repayment period of 20 years.

(iii) Finance are available to State Governments from Life Insurance Corporation/General Insurance Corporation also for rural housing schemes.

(iv) Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Public Sector Enterprise, provides loan to agencies nominated by State Governments for EWS housing in rural areas at an interest rate of 5% per annum with a repayment period of 10 years. The ceiling cost per unit

excluding cost of land is Rs. 4000/- and maximum permissible loan is 50% of the unit cost.

### Import of Wheat

1339. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to import wheat this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Linking of Drinking Water Scheme to Villages with Irrigation Projects

1340. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for providing drinking water to the villages usually gets delayed because of the paucity of funds;

(b) whether some State Governments at the Mayors Conference held in New Delhi in February, 1982, has suggested that if the scheme of providing drinking water is linked with the irrigation projects it will be better executed and the continuity maintained;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have considered this suggestion; and

(d) if so, whether they have accepted the suggestion and if not the difficulties coming in their way?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Conference of State Governments' representatives held in February, 1982, has recommended that the drinking water programme may be closely coordinated with related sectors like irrigation to maximise the benefits to the people.

(c) and (d). Action is to be taken by the State Governments on this aspect. The need for such coordination has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

### News-Item "Rotten U. S. Wheat Forced on Millers"

1341. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in English weekly 'Blitz' dated 2 January, 1982 under caption "Rotten US wheat forced on Millers" highlighting the assertion by millers of Madras that the imported wheat being supplied to them by Food Corporation of India is sub-standard ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) has any investigation been made in this connection and if so, with what action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The wheat received so far from USA conforms to the contractual specifications agreed upon and these specifications compare very favourably with specification for wheat purchased for the Central Pool.

(c) Does not arise.

### **“More Gas from Night Soil”**

1342. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to a news-item appearing in National Herald dated 30 January, 1982 under caption “More Gas from Night Soil” as claimed by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nagpur ; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) Government is aware of research work on biogas production from night soil carried out at National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI); Nagpur.

(b) Results obtained by the NEERI, Nagpur in laboratory studies and from a pilot night-soil based biogas plant are given below :

(i) The quantity of biogas produced from night soil was more as compared to cow-dung on equal volatile solid weight basis. However, the contribution of night soil per

capita is meagre i.e. 500 grams per day only.

(ii) For operating a small size biogas plant based on night soil only, excreta contributed by about 60 to 100 persons daily was required.

### **Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Villages of the Country**

1343. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people living in remote villages of the country;

(b) whether Government are also thinking of providing housing facilities in villages which have a population of atleast fifteen per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, whether any plans have been drawn up in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Govt. of India. The State Govts. are, however, already implementing a scheme for provision of house sites-cum-construction assistance for rural landless workers, a good proportion of whom belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This scheme forms part of the Minimum Needs Programme and is also included in the New 20-Point Programme.

### **Drinking Water facilities in Villages**

1344. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister for Agriculture has assured



in Budget Session of 1980 that every village of the country will be adequately provided with drinking water facilities; and

(b) if so, what are the present details?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) which has subsequently been finalised has given high priority to provide safe drinking water to the problem villages. The outlay for this purpose in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2007.11 crores which is considerably higher than the outlay of Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). Supply of drinking water to all problem villages has also been included in the new 20-Point Programme. The latest data received from the State Governments shows that as on 1-4-80, there were about 2.31 lakh village in the country which need to be provided water supply facilities on a priority basis. During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. During the year 1980-81, according to the information so far received, water supply was provided to 25,978 problem villages in the country.

#### Muhane Reservoir Scheme

1345. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Muhane Reservoir Scheme of Gaya District in Bihar has been pending since long for the approval of Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Muhane Reservoir Scheme of Bihar has been examined by the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government and the comments of the Central Water Commission have been sent to the State Government. A modified scheme is to be submitted by the State Government, which is still awaited.

#### Evaluation of Operation Flood-I Programme

1346. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI:  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an evaluation of the Operation Flood I programme all over the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the evaluation commission and when it was ordered; and

(c) by when the report is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). As far as Operation Flood I is concerned, an Inter-Agency Mission of the United Nations-FAO-WFP which visited India from 9th February to 8th March, 1981 conducted the Terminal Evaluation of Operation Flood I

programme. The Mission comprised of the following :—

1. Dr. Henryk Jasiorowski (Leader)—Rector of Warsaw Agricultural University, Poland ; Professor of Animal Sciences; Vice-President of the International Dairy Federation former Director of FAO's Animal Production and Health Division, FAO, Rome.
2. Mr. Anthony Dawson—Director of Evaluation and Assistant for Planning to the Ex-Director, WFP, Rome.
3. Mr. Gordon Havord—Director Division of Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, UNDP, New York.
4. Mr. John Enpson, FAO Consultant Dairy Industry; formerly Chief Executive, Commercial Division, UK Milk Marketing Board.
5. Mr. Wolfgang Krostitz — Dairy Economist and Marketing Specialist, Commodities and Trade Division, FAO, Rome.
6. Mr. Frank Vandemaele—Principal Technical Adviser, Division for Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, UNDP, New York.
7. Mr. Liam Pickett—ILO Senior Officer, Cooperatives Branch, ILO Geneva.
8. Dr. Mongens Jul—FAO Nutrition Consultant; Director of Meat Products Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Copenhagen, Denmark.
9. Mr. Luis Landry—Inter Regional Adviser, Development Advisory Services, United Nations, New York.

10. Mr. Peter Simkin (Rapporteur)—Evaluation Officer, Evaluation Service, WFP, Rome.

The Report of the Inter-Agency Mission has been received.

### Trysem Programme

1347. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Chapter 27, Para 27.27 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document it has been stated that every effort will be made to ensure that at least one-third of trainees under TRYSEM programme are girls ; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to ensure the same in the last two years and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions by this Ministry have been issued to all States to cover one-third of the rural women as trainees under TRYSEM. Some States/UTs like Karnataka, Sikkim, Tripura and Goa, Daman & Diu have already reported to have exceeded the proposed percentage.

### Establishment of Krishi Udyog and Vana Vigyan Kendras

1348. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Chapter 27, para 27.27 of the Sixth Five Year Plan it is stated that Krishi Udyog and Vana Vigyan Kendras will be established for women ; and

(b) if so, how many such Kendras have been established in the last two years and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In Chapter 27, para 27.27 of the Sixth Five Year Plan it is not stated that Krishi Udyog Kendras will be established for women. However, it is stated that Vana Vigyan Kendras will be established for women.

(b) No Vana Vigyan Kendras have been established in the last two years.

#### **Evaluation of Operation Flood-I Programme**

1349. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHRJEE :  
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister in 1978 had ordered an evaluation of Operation Flood-I;

(b) whether terms and references and composition were worked out by the Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this evaluation never took place and instead, a report was prepared and even that has not been released so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The then Prime Minister, in 1978 desired that the Evaluation of Operation Flood-I should be completed. A meeting of Secretaries considered implementation of Operation Flood-I and made certain observations with a view to

improving the success of Operation Flood-II.

An Inter-Agency Mission of the United Nations-FAO-WFP which visited India from 9th February to 8th March, 1981, conducted the Terminal Evaluation of Operation Flood-I Programme.

The Mission comprised of the following :

1. Dr. Henryk Jasiorowski (Leader)—Rector of Warsaw Agricultural University, Poland; Professor of Animal Sciences; Vice-President of the International Dairy Federation former Director of FAO's Animal Production and Health Division, FAO, Rome.
2. Mr. Anthony Dawson—Director of Evaluation and Assistant for planning to the Ex-Director WFP, Rome.
3. Mr. Gordon Havord—Director, Division of Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, UNDP, New York.
4. Mr. John Empson, FAO Consultant Dairy Industry; formerly Chief Executive, Commercial Division, UK Milk Marketing Board.
5. Mr. Wolfgang Krostitz—Dairy Economist and Marketing Specialist, Commodities and Trade Division, FAO, Rome.
6. Mr. Frank Vandemaele—Principal Technical Adviser, Division for Programme Development, Support and Evaluation, UNDP, New York.
7. Mr. Liam Pickett—ILO Senior Officer, Cooperatives Branch, ILO, Geneva.
8. Dr. Mogens Jul—FAO Nutrition Consultant; Director of Meat Products Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Copenhagen, Denmark.

9. Mr. Luis Landry—Inter Regional Adviser, Development Advisory Services, United Nations, New York.
10. Mr. Peter Simkin (Rapporteur)—Evaluation Officer, Evaluation Service, WEP, Rome.

### Completion of Major Irrigation Scheme during 1981

1350. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what has been the success ratio in the completion of the major irrigation projects during 1981 as compared to the year 1980 as against the targets; and

(b) the number of major irrigation schemes approved during 1981 and 1981 (with names of the States) and the number of the schemes that have been taken up for execution, stating the reasons for delay in not taking up the remaining schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The targets and achievement of irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below :

(Million hectares)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
1979-80	1.38	0.75	55
1980-81	1.04	0.94	90

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

### Galudih Project

1351. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the inter-state multi-purpose 'Galudih Project' which has been decided for execution during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the amount proposed to be shared by the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa each ;

(c) whether Governments of Orissa and Bihar had urged upon the Centre to bear the entire cost of the project ;

(d) if so, the amount of Central allocation proposed to be made for that project ;

(e) the total acres of land that can be brought under irrigation on implementation of the above multi-purpose project ; and

(f) the details about the progress made so far in the execution of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) This presumably refers to the Subernarekha multipurpose project, of which Galudih Barrage is a component. The Subernarekha multipurpose project (Bihar) is estimated to cost Rs. 480.90 crores, of which the cost of Galudih Barrage is Rs. 18.76 crores. The Subernarekha irrigation project (Orissa) is estimated to cost Rs. 216.55 crores.

(b) The proposed share cost to be borne by the party States of the Subernarekha multipurpose project

as a whole and Galudih Barrage in particular are as under :—

Name of the Project	Cost to be Shared (Rs. crores)	by		
		Bihar	Orissa	West Bengal
1. Suberna- rekha multipur- pose pro- ject	378.48	97.57	4.85	
2. Galudih	2.59	16.17	—	

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Subernarekha multipurpose project on completion would provide irrigation benefits of 1.66 lakh hectares in Orissa and 2.41 lakh hectares in Bihar.

(f) The Project has been included by the State Government in the Sixth Plan, but the project is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

### Indravati Project

1352. SHRIMATI JAYANTI  
PATNAIK :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimate cost of the upper Indravati multipurpose irrigation project of Orissa as approved by the Planning Commission in May, 1978 ;

(b) the target of the completion of the above multipurpose irrigation project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost of that project has risen by over 75 per cent over the

past three years and the project may not be completed within the target date fixed for completion if the work continues at this rate ; and

(d) if so, the details of steps Government propose to take to expedite the construction work and allocation of adequate funds as required for the completion of the above irrigation project of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project was originally approved by the Planning Commission for an estimated cost of Rs. 208.14 crores and the project was scheduled to be completed in a period of nine years.

(c) The Government of Orissa have informed that the latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 364.35 crores and the project is likely to be completed by 1990-91.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 89.50 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan period. In order to accelerate the tempo of construction of the project, a proposal is under consideration for posing the Power Component of the Project for World Bank Credit Assistance.

### Rural Godowns

1353. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a centrally sponsored scheme for the setting up of rural godowns in different States ;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated to different States for constructing rural godowns since the introduction of the scheme ;



(c) the number of such rural godowns set up so far(State-wise) ; and

(d) the progress made so far to achieve the target in the Sixth Plan period in setting up of rural godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As shown in the enclosed statement :

(d) The target for the Sixth Plan is the creation of storage capacity of 19.53 lakh Metric Tonnes. In 1980-81 the first instalment of Central assistance for creation of a total capacity of 5.15 lakh Metric Tonnes against a target of 5 lakh Metric Tonnes has been given. In the current year also the target is of 5.00 lakh Metric Tonnes, against which proposals for Central assistance for the creation of a total storage capacity of 2.45 lakh Metric Tonnes has been sanctioned so far. The target for the current year is also likely to be achieved.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the State-wise position of number of Rural Godowns approved for construction and Central assistance.*

S. No.	States	No. of godowns approved	Total amount of Central assistance (25% of the cost of construction) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1979-80			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	6.25
2.	Uttar Pradesh	111	25.74
	Total	136	31.99
1980-81			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	19.00
2.	Bihar	20	15.00

3.	Madhya Pradesh	143	54.575
4.	Maharashtra	954	283.933
5.	Orissa	20	20.00
6.	Rajasthan	72	20.25
7.	West Bengal	59	31.648
	Total	1308	444.406

#### 1981-82

1.	Bihar	74	86.95
2.	Madhya Pradesh	47	35.25
3.	Rajasthan	31	36.81
4.	Tamil Nadu	93	93.00
	Total	245	252.01

Year	No. of godowns	Storage Capacity (in M. Ts)	Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	136	47000	31.99
1980-81	1308	514985	444.406
1981-82	245	245000	252.01
Total	1689	806985	728.406

#### Extension of Irrigation Facilities

1354. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAI NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to pay greater attention to the extension of irrigation facilities to various States;

(b) if so, the names of major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be executed in Orissa in 1982-83; and

(c) the progress made so far in the execution programme of these irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Irrigation is a State subject and all irrigation projects are planned, investigated and executed by the State Governments.

(b) and (c). A statement of the projects included in the Sixth Plan of Orissa is enclosed.

## Statement

*Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes in Orissa*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest estimated cost	Exp. upto 3/80	1980-81 Expdr.	1981-82 Anti. Expdr.	1982-83 Outlay ***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ON-GOING SCHEMES						
I. Major & Multipurpose Projects						
1.	Rengali Dam	2473.00	1008.51	341.62	400	500
	Rengali Irrigation	32000.00	617.58	798.54	900	600
2.	Upper Kolab-Dam	2895.00	521.48	135.78	310	500
	—Irrigation	6774.85	529.52	209.07	200	100
3.	Upper Indravati-Dam	6412.00	199.35	569.60	500	500
	—Irrigation	5844.00	64.13	103.04	100	150
4.	Anandpur	965.00	530.28	91.28	120	100
5.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	9265.00	64.84	89.93	450	1500
II. Medium Schemes						
(a) World Bank Schemes						
1.	Ramiala	1125.71	62.65	188.06	170	100
2.	Remal	753.35	98.34	160.01	180	100
3.	Daha	987.19	504.25	222.94	250	10
4.	Pilasalki	574.97	303.97	170.00	100	1
5.	Dumarbahl	294.39	224.30	50.09	15	5
6.	Gohira	1219.72	486.39	201.62	200	300
7.	Sunei	1200.00	356.36	81.93	225	350
8.	Kuanria	745.00	346.97	170.93	180	40
9.	Jharbandha	254.87	93.57	41.30	50	60
10.	Sarafgarh	326.86	129.87	95.99	80	21
11.	Talasara	420.08	190.09	113.99	100	15
12.	Harabhangi	1878.90	35.31	237.16	190	325
13.	Kanjhari	1552.00	62.09	215.71	275	350
14.	Hariharjore	1776.00	69.99	193.03	275	325
15.	Barasuan	461.00	1.50	10.00	5	10
16.	Kansbahal	677.00	1.50	10.00	50	125
17.	Upper Jonk	1645.50	3.09	9.96	30	100
18.	Bankabal	1176.41	3.93	65.01	75	125
(b) Other Schemes :						
19.	Ong	1800.00	576.46	130.93	130	} 600
20.	Sundar	518.82	358.80	59.02	32	
21.	Kalo	630.17	515.60	52.96	14	
22.	Dadraghati	649.93	386.95	69.31	48.5	
23.	Aunli	202.00	64.55	27.16	16	
24.	Upper Suktal	235.05	15.00	10.05	35	
25.	Baghua Stage-II	475.45	18.45	5.66	1	
26.	Bondapili	470.45	146.45	40.00	30	
B. NEW SCHEMES :						
Major Schemes :						
1.	Subarnarekha	21655.00	—	26.58	75	400
2.	Samakol	4000.00	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Ong Stage-II (Chiroli)	3000.00	5.02	1.00	5	*
4.	Indra	3000	10.00	7.00	5	*
5.	Kanupur	3800	—	—	5	*
<b>II. Medium Schemes :</b>						
1.	Badanala (W.B.)	1336	—	0.32	70	150
2.	Badajore	341	—	—	—	)
3.	Deo	1500	—	—	—	) 100**
4.	Mahandra Tonaija	1300	—	—	—	)
<b>C. MODERNISATION SCHEMES ;</b>						
1.	Modernisation of Rushikulya System	133.17	63.12	19.18	19.08	)
2.	Extension and development of Hirakud Dam Project	34.91	27.08	7.78	—	) 32

\* Included under new medium irrigation Projects.

\*\* Recommended outlay for all such schemes as would be included in the Second Medium Pipe Line Project including 4 new major projects.

\*\*\* Recommendations of Working Group of Planning Commission.

### Drinking Water Facilities Under New 20-Point Programme

1355. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of the investment between 1972 and 1980 for providing drinking water facilities, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have recently taken steps with the States to give top priority to rural drinking water which forms part of the new 20-Point Programme ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard along with the amount to be involved during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : (a) Figures in respect of drinking water supply facilities are not separately available. Outlays are provided in the various Five Year

Plans for the water supply and sanitation sector. The data available in respect of the Fourth and Fifth Plans and two annual Plans for 1978-80 is enclosed. The outlays for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are also indicated (statement I). This statement is in respect of the State sector. The funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, to supplement the resources of State Governments, are shown in statement-II.

(b) Supply of drinking water to problem villages is part of the new 20-point Programme and State Governments have been requested to give to top priority to this Programme.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, the effort will be to cover all the identified problem villages with at-least one source of safe potable water available throughout the year. The outlays provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan Statewise for this purpose are shown in the statement referred

to in part (a) above. These outlays are in respect of the State sector and will be supplemented by the outlay of Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period. The State-wise distribution of this outlay of Rs. 600 crores has not yet been determined.

### Statement-I

#### *Water Supply & Sanitation Sector—Expenditure/Outlay*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenditure during 1969-74	Expenditure during 1974-78	Expenditure during 1978-80	Outlay for 1980-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1560.00	3865.12	3251.72	20300.00
2.	Assam	436.00	825.43	778.00	4655.00
3.	Bihar	1429.00	1950.56	2476.96	10014.00
4.	Gujarat	1958.00	4983.85	4385.68	15075.00
5.	Haryana	1408.00	1359.59	1687.09	10750.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	798.67	1279.57	5000.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	937.00	1551.71	2463.43	9800.00
8.	Karnataka	3264.50	5139.62	2555.48	13200.00
9.	Kerala	2977.00	3397.81	1967.44	9050.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2083.00	6092.95	2897.27	14650.00
11.	Maharashtra	10115.00	11974.18	8632.00	65400.00
12.	Manipur	96.00	324.10	783.00	2735.00
13.	Meghalaya	207.00	387.48	667.28	4439.00
14.	Nagaland	301.00	535.69	328.71	1675.00
15.	Orissa	765.00	1355.25	1002.79	4500.00
16.	Punjab	1445.00	2485.53	2590.86	13794.00
17.	Rajasthan	3095.00	4162.43	3483.50	19829.00
18.	Sikkim	—	113.35	216.73	950.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2975.00	8115.51	4543.69	49575.00
20.	Tripura	95.00	171.21	205.64	1727.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2501.00	6586.00	9546.00	24947.00
22.	West Bengal	852.00	1412.43	1569.50	10300.00
23.	A&N Islands	252.04	63.69	98.81	500.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	223.75	201.05	1277.00
25.	Chandigarh	13.67	92.54	204.30	821.00
26.	Delhi	2647.09	4030.80	2617.17	11925.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.65	8.69	10.24	70.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	526.16	385.55	435.76	2200.00
29.	Lakshadweep	—	3.55	0.83	22.00
30.	Mizoram	—	219.99	98.53	1100.00
31.	Pondicherry	110.08	243.47	138.53	500.00
		42607.69	72860.50	61117.56	330780.00

**Statement-II**

*Funds released for works under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	1972-74	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.00	150.00	347.00	215.60
2.	Assam	70.00	55.00	144.13	323.15
3.	Bihar	214.00	240.00	500.00	680.45
4.	Gujarat	180.00	330.00	254.85	126.20
5.	Haryana	140.00	140.00	197.00	259.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	190.00	220.00	422.00	388.86
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	200.00	150.00	200.00	181.55
8.	Karnataka	175.00	140.00	105.00	65.00
9.	Kerala	85.00	100.00	275.00	282.35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	221.00	250.00	290.00	353.15
11.	Maharashtra	185.00	310.00	397.97	372.30
12.	Manipur	17.00	50.00	50.00	48.55
13.	Meghalaya	85.00	22.50	100.00	106.60
14.	Nagaland	73.00	75.00	91.00	133.57
15.	Orissa	173.60	180.00	212.00	203.00
16.	Punjab	130.00	100.00	170.00	68.40
17.	Rajasthan	300.00	250.00	348.90	205.00
18.	Sikkim	—	34.50	39.09	20.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	215.00	402.00	213.52
20.	Tripura	45.00	78.00	110.00	91.15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	415.50	350.00	614.00	703.55
22.	West Bengal	175.00	240.00	530.00	670.05
23.	A&N Islands	3.35	20.00	18.50	15.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	20.00	30.00	44.20
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	10.00	12.00	11.10
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	2.00	10.00	7.50	9.95
29.	Lakshadweep	0.10	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	11.50	15.00	18.50	17.05
31.	Pondicherry	4.00	10.00	15.00	12.00
		3410.05	3765.00	5901.44	5820.30

Note :—The Central Programme was discontinued in 1974-75 and re-introduced in 1977-78.



### Assistance to States for Projects to Control Floods

1356. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what are the details of the projects to control the flood which had been assisted by the Central Government during last three years;

(b) what are the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to respective States during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) how far Central Government are satisfied with projects work done to control the flood in respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Central loan assistance provided during the last three years to the following three projects is as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Anti-sea-erosion works in Kerala	4.33	3.3185	3.5
(ii) Flood control works in Brahmaputra Valley	10.0	10.45	13.0
(iii) Flood control component of Rengali Dam Project in Orissa	2.96	3.45	3.5

During 1980-81, special loan assistance has also been provided by the Central Government to certain priority flood control schemes to the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. An amount of Rs. 2.85

crores has been provided to the following 6 schemes :

#### Bihar :

1. Jaunia-Kursela embankment — Rs. 15 lakhs.
2. Protection of Kosi flood—Rs. 100 lakhs embankments.

#### West Bengal :

2. Urgent development works in Sundarbans areas—Rs. 89.89 lakhs.
4. Ghea Kunti drainage scheme—Rs. 52.28 lakhs
5. Dubda basin drainage scheme—Rs. 20.20 lakhs

#### Orissa :

6. Raising and strengthening of flood protection embankment scheme in Karandia from 14 km. to 37.5 km. in different reaches of Mahanadi river in Orissa—Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) Flood control is a State subject, and the responsibility for planning, investigation and implementation of flood control and other related projects rest with the State Governments and funds for this sector are provided by the State Governments in their respective Annual Plan Budgets. Flood control schemes executed by the State Governments have provided reasonable protection to the area covered by such schemes.

#### Premium over Support Prices

1357. **SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have agreed not to offer any premium over and above the support prices at the time of procurement in future ;

(b) what have been the repercussions of the action taken by some State Governments in offering premiums during the current season ; and

(c) will Government consider getting a commitment from all the State Governments for adherence to the notified support prices in future and for eliminating unhealthy competition in this regard amongst them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Government of India advised the State Governments not to pay any premium over and above the procurement prices fixed by the Centre for kharif 1981-82 season. However, certain State Governments announced procurement prices of paddy higher than the prices fixed by the Centre.

(b) The States which have announced premium in the form of subsidy, bonus or transport costs, over and above the procurement prices fixed by the Centre, have to pay commercial rate of interest at 19.5% on credit allowed by the Reserve Bank of India against the concessional interest of 12.5% for purchase of foodgrains.

(c) The Government of India expect the State Governments to follow the price and procurement policy laid down by the Centre in overall National interest.

#### **Steps taken to Improve Condition of Farm Workers**

1358. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with the growing use of fertilisers and pesticides for

getting higher agricultural production, Government have made any evaluation with regard to the condition of farm workers particularly pesticides farm labourers in the matter of protection to health hazards, wage structure etc. ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to bring about improvements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). No case of health hazards to the farm labourers with the use of chemical fertiliser has come to the notice of the Government.

2. The use of pesticides is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder. The health hazards of the pesticides are taken into consideration before registering them for use in the country and necessary precautions are prescribed. The Instructions accompany every package of insecticide.

3. Employment in agriculture is included in Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act. The Act provides for the fixation/revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employments, it also provides for review and revision, if necessary, in a period not exceeding 5 years. However, at the 31st session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980, it was agreed that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised if necessary, once atleast in 2 years or on a rise of 50 points in consumer Price Index Numbers, whichever is earlier. The above recommendations of the Conference were communicated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration from time to time, have been advised to take appropriate action regarding fixation and revision of minimum wages in the employment in agriculture, wherever due.

### Unauthorised Constructions in the Walled City

1359. **SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news-item "Want a house ? Be a grabber" appearing in the Indian Express of February, 1982 highlighting :—

- (i) coming up over night of multi-storeys in the walled city;
- (ii) there being no law to prevent growth of structures/built not only illegally but in utter violation of the building bye-laws and safety measures;
- (iii) political involvement in the large-scale coming up of unauthorised colonies and encroachment;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) action taken to amend the municipal bye-laws making the responsibility of field-staff in case of violation of laws; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to amend the relevant statutes to tighten the provisions of law on the subject to deal more effectively with these offences in Delhi.

### Procurement Target of Milk under Operation Flood-I

1360. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target of indigenous milk procurement of the

Milk plants under operation Flood-I and how this has been fulfilled year-wise since 1970;

(b) what has been the percentage of through-put in terms of imported milk production and indigenous milk for this period and the reasons for the shortfalls, if any;

(c) whether the Operation Flood-II had to be started due to virtual failure of Operation Flood in all its major objectives; and

(d) whether it is true that the then Agriculture Minister and the Dairy Experts to the Ministry had warned of this happening ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) Target of milk procurement and throughout as anticipated to be achieved by the end of the project and the actual achievement by the end of Operation Flood-I for metro city dairies of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta are given below :—

(Figures in lakh litres per day)

Cities	Target		Achievement	
	Milk Procurement	Through-put	Milk Procurement	Through-put
Bombay	8.75	10.00	8.37	9.81
Delhi	6.00	7.00	4.00	6.80
Madras	2.40	3.00	1.60	2.40
Calcutta	5.60	7.50	0.80	2.90
Total :	22.75	27.50	14.77	21.91

**Targets of built up capacities and through-puts of the rural dairies at**

the end of the project and the achievements at the end of the project are :—

	Target	Achievement
	(in lakhs litres per day)	
Processing capacity	29.84	28.89
Through-put	27.50	22.27
	(average)	(average)

(b) The percentage throughput in terms of milk recombined from imported commodities and the fresh milk in metre city dairies of Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta is given below :—

Cities	Percentage throughput supplied as recombined milk	Percentage throughput of fresh milk
Bombay	14.7	85.3
Delhi	41.2	58.3
Madras	33.0	67.0
Calcutta	72.0	28.0
Average	32.6	67.4

From the above it will be clear that 67 percent of the total milk supplied was fresh milk and only 33 percent was recombined milk.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

#### Central Body for Supervision of Sugar Mills that are to be taken over

1361. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal by Government for establishing a Central Body for supervising func-

tioning of certain Sugar Mills being taken over by the Government ;

(b) if so, by what organisation(s) are these mills being presently looked after ; and

(c) the details of the working of this Central Body, alongwith reasons as to why the existing organisation(s) are not considered enough to carry on the duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A nucleus of the Central Organisation which will be under a Custodian-General has been set up recently.

(b) and (c). The functioning of the sugar mills is being coordinated and supervised by the Chief Director of Sugar who is the head of the Directorate of Sugar, an attached office of the Department of Food. This work will be taken over by the Custodian General's Organisation gradually.

From the experience gained and as the taken over mills can now remain with the Government for periods upto 6 years instead of three, as previously, it has been found necessary that, for control over the working of the mills, a Custodian-General, as provided for in the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, should be appointed.

#### Shortfall in Irrigation Targets due to Shortage of Inputs

1362. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : DR. SARADISH ROY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the irrigation targets could not be achieved because of

shortage of inputs like cement and coal;

(b) whether this shortfall was also due to inadequate allocation of fund by the Centre; and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement and coal is one of the reasons for the marginal shortfall, in 1980-81 irrigation targets.

(b) and (c). Irrigation is a State subject under the Constitution and all irrigation projects are investigated, planned, executed and funded by the State Governments.

There is a country-wide shortage of cement. However, steps have been taken to ensure that the cement factories release the quota in accordance with minimum requirements of irrigation and power projects. The shortage of coal was mainly due to non-availability of railway wagons for movement of coal. The matter was considered by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infra-structure and 1500 wagons allocated for movement of coal for irrigation projects. As a result, the availability of coal has improved considerably.

The State Governments have also been advised to allocate adequate funds to on-going projects.

**Request for registration of Society by Delhi Women's Consumer Cooperative Society, Delhi**

1363. SHRI SATYENDRA  
NARAYAN  
SINHA :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANDAVATE :

**Will the Minister of CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cooperative Registrar of Delhi has received an application for registration of a Society by Delhi Women's Consumer Cooperative Society, Delhi;

(b) if so, when was this application received;

(c) whether the said application has been rejected by the Registrar;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the said cooperative society has written to the Registrar for the withdrawal of the application and the refund of the share-money deposited with the Delhi State Cooperative Bank, Delhi;

(f) whether the Registrar has permitted the Society to withdraw the share-amount; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7th April, 1980.

(c) As intimated by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, since the application was not complete as required under Rule (6) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973, the Registrar sent a letter to the Convener on 11th April, 1980 followed by a reminder on 12th May, 1980, by registered post for discussing the matter with him. The registered letter was returned undelivered as there was no such person at the given address. The application was therefore filed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.



### Cancellation of Temporary Ration Cards in Delhi

1364. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI R. R. Bhole :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has taken a decision to cancel all the temporary ration cards issued earlier ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of temporary ration cards issued and cancelled so far and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Delhi Administration is receiving applications for temporary and permanent ration cards ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of applications received in each category and action taken by the Delhi Administration thereon ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Receipt of applications for issue of ration card is a continuous process and these are disposed of after verification of factum of residence. Applicants having permanent residence are granted permanent food cards and those who are homeless are given temporary food cards. However, some seasonal labour force who come for a limited period for a

particular job and then return to their respective native places, are given temporary permits for supply of rice and atta.

During the year 1981-82 (till 31-1-82), 1,30,538 applications were received for ration cards in Delhi. As against these, 80,500 cards were issued (64,800 permanent and 15,700 temporary). As on 1-2-1982, only 1,074 applications for permanent cards and 553 for temporary cards were pending for verification and orders.

### New Irrigation Schemes from Orissa

1365. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have submitted new irrigation schemes to Central Government for its approval ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the State Government of Orissa are demanding more funds for implementing these schemes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Project reports of five major and two medium irrigation schemes have been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa for technical clearance and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission.

(b) The major projects are Subernarekha, Bhimkund, Kanupur Samakoi and Ib, and the medium projects are Baghalati and Barsuan.

(c) and (d). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government in their overall development plans.

### World Bank Loan to Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union

1366. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has agreed to advance some loan to the State of Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union for construction of some cold storages and godowns in the State during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has sanctioned a line of IDA credit to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for assisting construction of 149 godowns with a total capacity of 2.15 lakh tonnes and 17 cold storages with a total capacity of 68,000 tonnes by Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union Ltd., Patna (BISCOMAUN) at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.624 crores (Rs. 10.984 crores for godowns and Rs. 9.640 crores for cold storages). The project is operative from 1981-82 and would extend upto 1983-84 in respect of cold storages and upto 1985-86 in respect of godowns. Out of the total project cost of Rs. 20.624 crores, 47% would be available from IDA and the balance would be met by NCDC (28%), State Government (20%) and Biscomaun (5%).

### Sea Fishing Projects in Orissa

1367. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the projects cleared and under study for promoting sea

fishing and more particularly deep sea fishing in the Orissa coast; and

(b) whether any such projects have been cleared or about to be cleared during the year 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) (i) Under a Central Scheme — 'Assistance to State Fisheries Corporations', a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 lakhs was given to the Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation Ltd. during 1978-79 for implementing the project—'Exploitation of Fisheries and Utilisation of low priced fish from Paradeep'.

- (ii) A project for development of traditional fisheries with Norwegian Assistance at Kasafal (Balasore District Orissa) is under consideration.
- (iii) There is a proposal for a fishing harbour in Paradeep port complex.
- (iv) A minor fishing harbour at Astarang has been proposed for assistance from U. K. Government. A team from U.K. is likely to visit the site in March, 1982.

(b) Revised authorisations have been issued during 1981-82 to nine Orissa based private companies for import of twelve deep sea fishing vessels.

### Demand by Government of Orissa for Fertilizers

1368. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand sent by the State Government of Orissa for fertilizers for the year 1981-82;

(b) the total quantity supplied during the period;

(c) whether the supply was much less than the demand; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). Requirement of fertilizers of the State Government is finalised in consultation with the State Government prior to each cropping season. The gross requirement of Orissa Government for the year 1981-82 was finalised as under :

(In tonnes of N+P+K)

Kharif, 1981 (Feb. to July) 55,000

Rabi, 1981-82 (Aug. 81 to Jan. 1982) 55,000

Total 1,10,000

As against the above gross requirement the estimated consumption was as under :

Kharif, 1981 (Actual) 38,370

Rabi, 1981-82 (Estimated) 49,014

Total 87,384

The supplies of fertilisers to Orissa State were adequate as would be seen from the following figures of stocks at the close of each season:

(In tonnes of N+P+K)

End of Kharif, 1981 (a) With Pool 10,433  
(b) With State 22,081

End of Rabi, 1981-82 (a) With Pool 12,374  
(b) With State (Estimated) 15,201

#### Amount spent on Command Area Development Authorities Projects

1369. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the Command Area Development Authorities Projects in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the names of the Projects of the States where funds budgeted could not be spent, and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Command Area Development Authorities/Projects are financed by a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which certain components of the Programme are funded equally by the Centre and the States on a 50:50 basis. In addition certain institutional funds are also attracted for this programme for the individual beneficiaries. Sector-wise expenditure incurred/anticipated under this programme are as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Actual Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Central Sector	2486	3314	3000
State Sector	4199	6657	8041
Institutional Sector	696	1141	1200
Total :	7381	11112	12241

(b) The budgeting of the funds is not done individual project-wise separately.

आलू के बीजों की उन्नत किस्मों का उत्पादन

1370. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र हैं जो आलू के बीजों

की उन्नत किस्मों का उत्पादन और वितरण करते हैं ; और

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान और इस वर्ष कितनी नई किस्मों का विकास किया गया और प्रत्येक मामले में प्रति एकड़ कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; गत दो वर्षों का तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद का शिमला स्थित केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसन्धान संस्थान हिमाचल प्रदेश में अपने फागू केन्द्र में नाभिक बीज की उन्नत किस्मों का उत्पादन करता है। इसके बाद यह नाभिक बीज इसके सात क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में स्थित यानी (1) कुफरी (शिमला) (हिमाचल प्रदेश), (2) जालन्धर (पंजाब), (3) मुक्तेश्वर (नैनीताल), (4) दौराला (मेरठ), (उत्तर प्रदेश), (5) पटना (बिहार), (6) ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) तथा (7) कोदाईकनाल (तमिलनाडु) में प्रजनक बीज के उत्पादन के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। इन केन्द्रों में पैदा किया गया बीज विभिन्न राज्यों को और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को मूल बीज के उत्पादन के लिए वितरित किया जाता है।

(ख) दो किस्में अर्थात्—कुफरी बहार और कुफरी बादशाह 1980 में विकसित तथा रिलीज की गई। सन 1981 में इन किस्मों को विकसित किया गया और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद की 9वीं अखिल भारतीय समन्वित आलू सुधार प्रायोजन के वर्कशाप द्वारा इनको रिलीज करने के लिए सिफारिश की गई। ये किस्में कुफरी शेरपा, कुफरी हिमालिनी तथा कुफरी लालिमा हैं।

कुफरी बहार को उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में कुफरी बादशाह को सिन्धू गंगा के मैदान तथा षठारी क्षेत्र में, कुफरी शेरपा को पश्चिम बंगाल की पहाड़ियों में, कुफरी हिमालिनी को उत्तरी भारत की पहाड़ियों तथा नीलगिरि में तथा कुफरी लालिमा को बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा मध्य प्रदेश में खेती के लिए सिफारिश की गई, जहां लाल कंद को वरीयता दी जाती है।

इन किस्मों की उपज विभिन्न स्थानों में अलग-अलग है। कुफरी बहार की उपज 226 से 399 क्विंटल/हैक्टर, कुफरी बादशाह की 190 से 446 क्विंटल/हैक्टर, कुफरी शेरपा की 180-250 क्विंटल/हैक्टर, कुफरी हिमालिनी की 112 से 412 क्विंटल/हैक्टर, तथा कुफरी लालिमा की 195-385 क्विंटल/हैक्टर होती है। इसका विस्तृत विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान आलू की उन्नत किस्मों की उपज

#### 1. कुफरी बहार :

स्थान	उपज प्रति हैक्टर क्विंटल में	
	1979-80	1980-81
1. बाबूगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)	257	318
2. कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	371	350
3. जालन्धर (पंजाब)	399	349
4. पटना (बिहार)	226	305
5. हिसार (हरियाणा)	332	316

## 2. कुफरी बादशाह :

1. जालन्धर (पंजाब)	316	283
2. हिसार (हरियाणा)	332	342
3. पटना (बिहार)	300	298
4. पन्त नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	413	446
5. राजगुरु नगर (महाराष्ट्र)	208	190

## 3. कुफरी शेरपा :

1. भालूबाड़ी फार्म (दार्जिलिंग) (पश्चिम बंगाल)	218	208
2. घूम—भानजंग (दार्जिलिंग) (पश्चिम बंगाल)	250	185
3. बीजनवाड़ी फार्म (दार्जिलिंग) (पश्चिम बंगाल)	195	243
4. परमाणुड़ी (दार्जिलिंग) (पश्चिम बंगाल)	180	195

## 4. कुफरी हिमालिनी :

1. शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	412	280
2. शिलांग (मेघालय)	251	271
3. उटकमण्ड (तमिलनाडु)	112	284
4. पहलगाम (जम्मू व कश्मीर)	208	—

## 5. कुफरी लालिमा :

1. जालन्धर (पंजाब)	363	371
2. कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	229	220
3. छिदवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश)	385	—
4. पन्तनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	285	334

## 5. भुवनेश्वर 312 340

( उड़ीसा )

## 6. मोदीपुरम 195 298

( उत्तर प्रदेश )

कीट नाशक दवाओं का निर्माण करने  
वाले कारखानों को ऋण दिया जाना

1371. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) देश के उन राज्यों के क्या नाम  
हैं जहाँ कीट नाशक दवाएं वितरित की गई  
हैं ;

(ख) कीट नाशक दवाएं बनाने वाले  
कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ  
कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ग) क्या दवाओं की खरीद के लिए  
कारखानों को ऋण दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कारखानों के  
क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ङ) उन पर आज तक उसकी कितनी  
धन राशि बकाया है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामी  
नाथन) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र  
की जा रही है प्राप्त होते ही समा पटल पर  
रख दी जाएगी ।

राज्यों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की वसूली

1372. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :

श्री टी. आर. शमन्ना :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ  
भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किसानों से गेहूँ  
और चावल की वसूली की है तथा उनकी



वसूली के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों की तुलना में इस वसूली की मात्रा क्या है तथा इनका अलग-अलग अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) कमी वाले राज्यों को गेहूं की कितनी सप्लाई की गई है और उसकी सप्लाई किस आधार पर की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)  
(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं अथवा चावल की वसूली करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई अलग लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए थे। हालांकि निगम गेहूं और धान किसानों से खरीदता है लेकिन चावल मिल मालिकों से लेवी के रूप में एकत्रित किया जाता है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें जिन राज्यों में निगम कार्यरत है और निगम द्वारा 1981-82 मौसम के दौरान गेहूं और धान की जितनी मात्रा सीधी वसूल की गई है, का ब्योरा दिया गया है। निगम द्वारा की गई खरीदारी के कुल मूल्य के बारे में केवल निगम द्वारा अपने लेखों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही पता चल पाएगा। 1981-82 के दौरान जिन मूल्यों पर गेहूं और धान की वसूली की गई थी उनका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

अनाज	मूल्य (रु० प्रति क्विंटल)
गेहूं	130.00
धान	
साधारण	115.00
बढ़िया	119.00
बहुत बढ़िया	123.00

(ख) 1981 के दौरान पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश को छोड़कर राज्यों को 49,62 लाख मी० टन

गेहूं सप्लाई किया गया था। इसमें सार्वजनिक वितरण, प्लोर मिलों और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई सप्लाई शामिल है। विभिन्न राज्यों को गेहूं सहित खाद्यान्नों का आबंटन, केन्द्रीय भंडार में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता तथा उसकी तुलना में उनसे प्राप्त मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक मास के आधार पर किया जाता है। क्योंकि राज्यों द्वारा वास्तविक उठान की तुलना में मांग और आबंटन बहुत ही अधिक थे, और गेहूं के स्टॉक को सुरक्षित रखने की आवश्यकता को भी ध्यान में रखा गया था, 1980 में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और रोलर प्लोर मिलों के लिए गेहूं के आबंटन का युक्तियुक्तकरण कर दिया गया था ताकि आबंटन को उठान के अतीत के रूख के निकट लाया जा सके।

### विवरण

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1981-82 मौसम के दौरान गेहूं और धान की सीधी वसूली

(27-2-1982 को स्थिति)

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	हजार मीटरी टन	
	गेहूं	धान
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	—	1
असम	—	—
बिहार	1	—
हरियाणा	236	70
हिमाचल प्रदेश	नग०	नग०
मध्य प्रदेश	101	19
मणिपुर	—	—
पंजाब	951	1677
राजस्थान	10	—
तामिल नाडु	—	12
उत्तर प्रदेश	183	2

पश्चिमी बंगाल	—	1
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	1
चण्डीगढ़	—	—
दिल्ली	नग०	—
पांडिचेरी	—	1
योग	1482	1784

नग०—500 मीटर टन से कम

वृक्षारोपण के लिए राज्यवार आबंटित  
धनराशि

1373. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :  
क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) वृक्षारोपण के लिए गत दो वर्षों  
के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को, राज्यवार  
कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं  
जिन्होंने धनराशि का उपयोग किया है;  
और

(ग) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं  
जिन्होंने बाढ़ और भूमि कटाव रोकने के  
लिए और युद्धस्तर पर और अधिक वृक्षा-  
रोपण के लिए और अधिक धनराशि की  
मांग की है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी  
धनराशि की मांग की है और प्रत्येक को  
कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में  
राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर. बी. स्वामी नाथन) :

(क) 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के  
दौरान वृक्षारोपण के लिए आबंटित राज्य-  
वार धनराशि को दर्शाने वाला विवरण  
संलग्न है।

(ख) सभी राज्यों ने अधिकांश रूप से  
धनराशि का उपयोग कर लिया है।

(ग) युद्धस्तर पर बाढ़ और भूस्वसन  
को रोकने तथा अधिक वृक्षों को लगाने के  
लिए किसी भी राज्य ने विशेष रूप से कोई  
रकम नहीं मांगी है।

### विवरण

क्रम सं. राज्य/संघ वृक्षारोपण के लिए आबं-  
राज्य क्षेत्र टित धनराशि

(लाख रुपये)

1979-80 1980-81

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	88.10	161.00
2. असम	118.53	122.00
3. बिहार	107.25	152.00
4. गुजरात	580.16	1053.73
5. हरियाणा	79.10	124.90
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	346.15	320.76
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	45.00	39.00
8. कर्नाटक	233.50	60.50
9. केरल	80.00	98.50
10. मध्य प्रदेश	184.30	288.00
11. महाराष्ट्र	79.78	63.75
12. मणिपुर	24.40	34.50
13. मेघालय	21.02	22.50
14. नागालैण्ड	41.64	40.50
15. उड़ीसा	301.88	230.00
16. पंजाब	90.50	102.00
17. राजस्थान	257.35	244.25
18. सिक्किम	24.40	35.00
19. तामिलनाडु	416.19	389.62
20. त्रिपुरा	34.83	46.95
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	626.00	1011.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	240.00	195.85

कुल राज्य 40,20,08 48,36,31

1. अन्धमान एवं  
निकोबार  
द्वीपसमूह 25.09 26.33

2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	32.23	31.00
3. चण्डीगढ़	1.00	1.00
4. दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	7.29	9.12
5. दिल्ली	16.00	10.00
6. गोवा, दमन एवं दीव	35.39	31.00
7. मिजोरम	27.47	30.00
कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	144.47	138.45
1. राज्य योजनाओं के लिए अखिल भारतीय योग	41,64.55	49,74.76
2. केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए धनराशि	20.00	4,73.25
कुल योग :	41,84.55	54,48.01

### दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में जूनियर इंजीनियर

1374. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में जूनियर इंजीनियरों के कुल कितने पद हैं और क्या इन पदों पर हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है; और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त पदों को भरने के लिए निकट भविष्य में आवेदन पत्र आमन्त्रित किए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त पदों पर पहले ही नियुक्त हरिजनों की संख्या कितनी है और आरक्षित कोटा के बचे कितने पद भरे जाते हैं और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में चतुर्थ श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी, तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी तथा निरीक्षण सम्बन्धी पदों पर हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में जूनियर इंजीनियर (सिविल) तथा (इलेक्ट्रिकल) के 1585 पद हैं। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटा अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि इन वर्गों से सम्बन्धित प्रत्याशी सर्वदा उपलब्ध नहीं होते। विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से इन पदों को भरने के प्रयास अभी तक सफल नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) जी, हां। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि रोजगार कार्यालय से उपयुक्त प्रत्याशियों के नाम भेजने का अनुरोध किया जा रहा है तथा नया विज्ञापन भी जारी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में काम करने वाली आरक्षित श्रेणियों से सम्बन्धित 72 जूनियर इंजीनियर हैं। आरक्षित कोटे में अभी लगभग 109 पद भरे जाते हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित प्रत्याशी सुगमता से उपलब्ध नहीं होते। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण बकाया रिक्तियों अथवा ऐसे प्रत्याशियों के लिए रखी गई रिक्तियों को भरने का सतत प्रयास कर रहा है।

**Regularisation of Daily Wages in  
J.J. Cum Settlement Cell DDA**

1375. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Daily Wages clerks  
~~were recruited~~ through Employment  
Exchange in J.J. cum Re-settlement  
Cell, Delhi Development Authority  
Jhandewalan extension New Delhi  
in 1976 ;

(b) how many of them were  
regularised ;

(c) how many Daily Wagers have  
not yet been regularised and the  
reasons therefor, and

(d) how many of them belong  
to reserved category ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) Thirteen.

(b) Twelve.

(c) One ; for want of clear medi-  
cal certificate regarding his physical  
fitness.

(d) None.

**Allotment of Food Items and cash  
for the Rural Reconstruction**

1376. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL ;  
Will the Minister of RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to  
state :

(a) what was the total allotment  
of food items and cash for the  
Rural Reconstruction during 1980-81  
and 1981-82 and how many States  
have utilized it fully, which are  
these States ;

(b) is it a fact that many States  
could not utilize it due to the  
paucity of state funds ;

(c) whether Government plan to  
re-orient the schemes based on the  
past experiences ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRIES OF AGRI-  
CULTURE AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESH-  
WAR RAM) : (a) A statement  
indicating the allocations/releases  
made to the States/Union Territories  
under the Food for Work Pro-  
gramme/National Rural Employ-  
ment Programme during the years  
1980-81 and 1981-82 and the actual  
utilization made by them is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The revised guidelines for  
National Rural Employment Pro-  
gramme were enforced with effect from  
1-4-1981 only. There is no question  
of re-orientation of the programme  
at present.

(d) Question does not arise.

*Statement indicating the allocation/releases made to States/U. Ts. under FWP/NREP and actual utilisation made during 1980-81 & 1981-82*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1980-81					1981-82						
		Foodgrains (M. Ts)		Cash Funds (Rs. in lakhs)			Foodgrains (MTs)		Cash Funds (Rs. in lakhs)				
		Alloca- ted	Relea- sed	Utili- sed	Alloca- ted/relea- sed	Utili- sed	Alloca- ted	Relea- ed	Utilis- ed	Alloca- ted	Relea- ed (24-2-82)	Utilis- ed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105000	105000 5500	87046.52	1345.00	709.00	31500 (1st year)	31500) 842)	NR	1895.00	1896.00	200.98	
2.	Assam	19000	5500	4615.40	262.20	NR	6000	3000	Nil	400.00	200.00	Nil	
3.	Bihar	164000	110000	137182.98	1725.50	NR	40000	20000	1537.03	2420.00	1210.00	777.83	
4.	Gujarat	22500	22500	26070.00	396.90	287.90	9200 (last year)	4600) 6250)	Nil	560.00	280.00	36.27	
5.	Haryana	23500	23500	30210.86	102.75	67.50	2500 (last year)	2500) 534)	666.90	160.00	160.00	80.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	20500	20500	20718.58	70.15	NR	2000	2000	NR	120.00	120.00	NR	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13500	10000	13563.24	104.75	NR	2500	1250	62.00	160.00	80.00	NR	
8.	Karnataka	32000	32000	28471.96	593.40	NR	14000 (last year)	7000) 7386) 6700	876.39	828.00	414.00	203.10	
9.	Kerala	31500	31500	13575.78	575.10	NR	13400	6700	653.07	804.00	402.00	387.50	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	228500	199000	141226.00	950.10	NR	22000	22000	NR	1320.00	660.00	2154.12	
11.	Maharashtra	72000	72000*	127324.00	1015.40	NR	24000	12000	NR	1420.00	710.00	NR	
12.	Manipur	2000	—	2343.40	13.10	NR	300	150	NR	20.00	10.00	NR	
13.	Maghalaya	2000	750	—	13.00	NR	400	200	NR	20.00	10.00	NR	
14.	Nagaland	2400	2400	4032.96	9.00	NR	200 (last year)	100) 1200)	1373.23	20.00	10.00	NR	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Orissa		100500	100500	123460.07	586.00	39.99	14000 (last year)	7000) 3250)	14533.17	820.00	410.00	254.77
16. Punjab		11500	6000	5688.37	179.00	NR	4300	4300	546.72	252.00	252.00	204.20
17. Rajasthan		130000	130000	197329.28	330.20	42.39	8000	8000	9581.50	468.00	468.00	702.91
18. Sikkim		750	500	78.77	4.55	NR	200	100	209.40	16.00	8.00	NR
19. Tamil Nadu		60000	60000	47378.00	1059.50	630.87	25000 (last year)	25000) 1638)	25942.22	1480.00	1110.00	1436.30
20. Tripura		4750	4750	3848.24	38.20	7.56	1000	1000	1521.36	60.00	60.00	60.98
21. Uttar Pradesh		269500	269500	233105.08	2373.40	NR	55800	55800	12202.00	3340.00	2505.00	1838.29
22. West Bengal		100000	80000	83250.00	955.60	NR	22500 (last year)	11250) 12715)	17522.00	1348.00	674.00	431.13
23. A & N Islands		1050	1050	1739.99	9.30	NR	300	150	NR	16.00	16.00	NR
24. Arunachal Pradesh		950	900	92.98	9.30	NR	300 (last year)	150) 250)	NR	16.00	16.00	NR
25. Chandigarh		—	—	—	—	NR	—	—	—	4.00	—	—
26. Mizoram		1550	—	80.00	9.30	NR	300	300	NR	16.00	@32.00	NR
27. Pondicherry		650	650	591.42	9.30	NR	300	150	Nil	16.00	16.00	Nil
		1419600	1288100	1333023.88	12740.00	1785.21	300000	260765	87226.99	18000.00	11729.00	8768.38

1. Excess in utilisation in foodgrains is due to previous years utilised quantity of foodgrains 2. NR—Not reported.  
 3. • Excess quantity utilised from the State stock. 4. @ Including UT Share.

### Incentives given to Agricultural Research Scholars

1377. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that India has progressed tremendously in the field of research and development of agricultural producers such as potatoes, apple, rice, wheat etc. ;

(b) what are the incentives given to the research scholars of this field ; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government in the matter of exchanging or sending these scholars with other countries and how the assignments abroad are given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientists of the Agricultural Research Service of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research are assessed every five years for promotion/increments. Meritorious performance is rewarded through these periodic assessments. In addition, the Council has instituted a number of awards for outstanding researches done in the fields of agriculture and allied sciences such as : Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prize ; Jawaharlal Nehru Award, ICAR Awards for Team Research ; Dr. Rajendra Prasad Puraskar ; Hari Om Ashram Trust Award ; Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Award ; Dr. Sarkar Endowment Prize and Dr. R. D. Asana Endowment Prize.

Research work done on Potato improvement has received international recognition and won for the Central Potato Research Institute the prestigious Guinness award for scientific achievement for the year 1979,

(c) The existing policy of assignment under bilateral agreements is that all organised recruitment of Indian experts (having graduate professional qualifications and above) for foreign assignments in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America should be on Government to Government basis. The foreign Governments/agencies are expected to place their requirements with the Ministry of External Affairs and against such requirements names are sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. Whenever necessary, requirements are also advertised or circulated to the various Ministries and State Governments. Different Ministries/Departments are administratively concerned with various International Organisations in so far as requests for experts for assignments abroad with the International Organisations are concerned.

The Foreign Assignments Section of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms maintains panels of experts in all fields for bilateral assignments in various countries as well as for assignments under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (IITEC) Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Screening of applications and selections for nomination is generally made according to the criteria and instructions laid down for the purpose by the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India from time to time.

### Financial Assistance to Coconut Development Board

1378. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount allotted to the Coconut Development Board of the Centre since its constitution; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the paucity of funds it cannot undertake any scheme and the staff is not expanded or utilized for the benefit of the coconut cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively as grant-in-aid for the Coconut Development Board.

(b) No, Sir.

**Formulation of project by A. R. D. C. for Financing Agricultural Development Projects in North Eastern Region**

1379. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation had formulated projects for financing agricultural development projects in the North Eastern region;

(b) if so, that schemes sanctioned in this regard ; and

(c) the financial commitments for these schemes and whether the A. R. D. C., also propose to contribute to the development of small scale cottage and other rural industries in addition to agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). As a special measure, because of the backwardness of the North-Eastern region, the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is assisting the Governments of the States/Union Territories and the

lending institutions in the region in the formulation of various agricultural development schemes. The details of the schemes so drawn up and the financial commitments made by the A. R. D. C. till 31-12-1981 are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose	Number of Schemes	A.R.D.C. Commitments
1. Minor Irrigation	27	1258
2. Land Development	2	40
3. Farm Mechanisation	10	194
4. Plantation/ Horticulture	211	5742
5. Poultry Farming	7	25
6. Sheep Breeding	6	20
7. Piggery	9	41
8. Fisheries	84	417
9. Dair Development	19	148
10. Storage and Market Yard	48	235
11. Forestry	4	499
12. I. R. D. P.	—	19
13. Others	7	82
Total :	434	8715

2. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act 1963 provides for refinance facilities for development of agriculture and other connected activities. It does not provide for refinance for promotion of small scale cottage and village industries. However, the proposed National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is expected to undertake such financing for these activities also.

**News-Item Captioned 'Motihari Flood Scheme Funds Misused'**

1380. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report of INDIAN EXPRESS, New Delhi, dated 12th October, 1981 under the heading 'Motihari Flood Scheme Funds misused';

(b) whether Government have investigated on the use of moneys given by the Centre under the non-plan Head of Flood Protection Schemes to the Bihar Government;

(c) what are the amounts given, the amount spent, the targets fixed, the works executed and the period of withdrawal of the amounts; and

(d) whether there has been any departure in calling tenders, the work force employed and the amounts disbursed in a shortwhile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Bihar Government was allowed non-plan flood assistance upto Rs. 2.75 crores during 1980-81 for repair of embankments, anti-erosion works and other damaged flood control works. The works were to be implemented and supervised by the Government of Bihar.

The State Government have reported that the Technical Examiner's all of the State Vigilance Department, the Flying Squad of the Irrigation Department and the Chief Engineer made inquiries. One Superintending Engineer, two Executive Engineers, 8 Assistant Engineers and 16 Junior Engineers have been put under suspension and the Divisional Accounts Clerk is also being

suspended. It is further reported that departmental proceedings are being started against them and criminal cases are also being instituted against these officials and that the concerned contractors are also being blacklisted on the charges that bogus payment was made for earth work under Burhi Gandak embankment and for other irregularities.

**Construction of Hotel at Windsor Place, New Delhi by Pure Drinks Ltd.**

1381. SHRI NARAYN CHOUBEY :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. who have been given possession of land at Windsor Place to construct a 5-Star Hotel, have been permitted to raise its height from 120 feet to 240 feet ; and

(b) if so, when and who took the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The plot at the crossing of Raisina Road and Janpath was allotted to the N.D.M.C. and they were permitted to enter the land for the purpose of putting up a five-star hotel. The NDMC entered into a licence agreement with M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. for construction, furnishing and commissioning of a five-star hotel at this site.

According to the Hotels, Boarding Houses, Guest Houses, Hotels,

Lodging Houses and Motels (Building Standards) Regulations, 1977, framed by the D. D. A. under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, any hotel building in Delhi can be allowed upto a maximum height of 120 feet from the road level upto to top of the building unless otherwise specified by the Delhi Development Authority or by the Urban Art Commission or as required by Airport regulations. The DDA permitted a height of 212 ft. for the hotel coming up at this site, which they are competent to do under these Regulations. The Delhi Urban Art Commission has also cleared the plan with a height of 212 feet.

(b) The decisions by the DDA and the Delhi Urban Art Commission were taken on 4th January, 1982 and 14th January 1982 respectively.

**Assistance given by World Bank for Dakshina Kannada Cashew in Development Scheme**

1382. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank had provided assistance for the Dakshina Kannada Cashew Development Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank assisted Multi-State Cashew Project is under implementation in the State of Karnataka which includes Cashew Development in Dakshina Kannada.

(b) The Development programme for five years from 1981 includes the following :

	Area Expansion	Area Improvement
	ha.	ha.
(i) Small Holders	7500	2500
(ii) State Corporation	2500	500

The total outlay for five years for small holders is Rs. 347.02 lakhs and Rs. 199.02 lakhs for State Corporation.

The research component has an outlay of Rs. 9.74 lakhs for five years starting from 1981. The staff would consist of three Scientists and four supporting staff.

**नेशनल कोबैट पार्क में गैर-कानूनी शिकार**

1383. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड :  
श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालागढ़ के निकट नेशनल कोबैट पार्क में 2 जनवरी, 1982 को गैर-कानूनी रूप से एक चीतल का शिकार किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की गई है और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जी० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी हां। दो चीतलों के शिकार किए जाने की सूचना मिली है।



(ख) जी हाँ। जांच पड़ताल के बाद क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, कोबैट ने दोषी व्यक्तियों पर वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के तहत मुकद्दमा चलाने के लिए राज्य सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दोषी अधिकारियों का तबादला कर दिया गया है। जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के अध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्देश दिया गया है, इस मामले की राज्य वन मन्त्री द्वारा जांच की जानी है।

### Declaring coconut oil as Industrial oil

1384. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to declare coconut oil as industrial oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

12-00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJAN SINH RAJDA (Bombay South): I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have given an adjournment motion, which is very important. It is a question of food. In West Bengal, ration shops are not in a position to supply foodgrains.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some other motion. I have allowed it under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Central Government quota is not being supplied to West Bengal. (Interruptions) it is a question of food. The Prime Minister is here. (Interruptions) She should say something. (Interruptions) My District is going without food.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I listen to you (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you have got more than what Mr. Choubey has got, you can have another type of motion and we will discuss it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will you allow me to have a discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER: Give some other motion and we shall see.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Thank you, Sir, (Interruptions)

**\*\*Not recorded.**

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many ways.

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay-North East): You did not look at this side at all during Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I am now looking at you. I shall call you.....

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान ( हाजीपुर ) : अध्यक्ष जी मैंने एडीशनल रेवेन्यू के बारे में एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने प्रिविलेज भेज दिया है....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह रेवेन्यू 559 करोड़ रुपये का होगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मंत्री जी से जवाब मांगा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने एक एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि उत्तरप्रदेश में एन्काउन्टर के नाम पर गरीब लोगों का, हरिजनों का सफाया.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लें तो आपकी तसल्ली हो जाए । एक दफा नहीं, आपने कई दफा इस प्रश्न को उठाया है ।

I have already asked for comments.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that I have asked for comments.

हो सकता है, कोई बात आपकी सही हो...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I say.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all speaking at a time ? I want to explain certain things but you do not want to listen.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से क्या होता है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइए कि ऐसा करने से कुछ हो सकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कभी-कभी हैरानी होती है देख कर के और व्यथा भी होती है कि जब हम सदन में कोई विषय ऐसा नहीं है, जिस पर वाद-विवाद न करें । कल बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है और हर ऐसे विषय को, जो मेंबर्स को एजीटेड करता है, उसको लेने के लिए हर वक्त तत्पर रहते हैं । लेकिन बिना मतलब 10 मिनट हमारा समय.... ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरी बात सुनिए आपको इस बात का भी पता नहीं है कि जब मैं खड़ा हूं, तब बैठना चाहिए ?

How do You expect me ? अगर आप सारी बात सुनें तो आपको पता लगेगा कि मैं क्यों "बिना मतलब" कहता हूं । "बिना मतलब" इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जो बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जाती वह बिना मतलब होती है, उसका अर्थ नहीं होता । मैं चाहता हूं कि आपकी बात सार्थक हो । आप के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि हर-एक आदमी के लिए जान की कीमत है, हर-एक आदमी जान की कीमत समझता है.... । (व्यवधान)

### व्यवधान

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ? मैं रोज देखता हूँ। Why can you not sit down. You cannot even sit down. You cannot even observe a single rule.

आप मेरे को क्या बताएंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम हर वक्त तैयार हैं, बात करने के लिए, कभी कोई दरवाजा बंद नहीं किया मैंने। मैंने यह भी कहा आपको कि कल हम फैसला करने वाले हैं कि कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री किस वक्त लेंगे। आप ज्यादा उत्तेजित हैं कि इस मसले पर कि पक हो रहा है, मैं तैयार हूँ। पहले मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, आप होम मिनिस्ट्री में जो मर्जी हो कहिए। जब डिस्कशन आने के लिए तैयार है, सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं, फिर आप उत्तेजित क्यों होते हैं ? जब मैं न मानू तो बात आती है।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** (सैदपुर) जितनी बार भी एनकाउंटर में लोग मारे जाते हैं, हर समय आप कहते हैं कि रिकार्ड नहीं होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बगैर मेरी इजाजत के रिकार्ड नहीं होगा। मुझे आपने इसलिए यहां पर बैठाया है कि मैं सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक तरह से चलाऊँ। मैं बैठूंगा तो ठीक होगा और जो होगा वह सही होगा और आपकी मंशा के मुताबिक होगा। यस मिस्टर स्वामी।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब 20 आदमी बोलेंगे तो रिकार्ड में कैसे जाएगा, एक

आदमी बोलेगा तो वही रिकार्ड में जा सकता है। राजनाथ जी जब मैं हमेशा बात सुनने के लिए तैयार रहता हूँ You are welcome to explain to me.

आप मुझ से बात कीजिए, मैं बात न करूँ तो उलहाना दीजिए।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I have been repeatedly asking you for methods by which the plight of the people of Bombay can be discussed here. The suburban railway system has broken down. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a question for adjournment motion. You give me some other motion.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** On the same thing I have moved an adjournment motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question for adjournment motion.

(*Interruption*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Rajda, you are a very learned lawyer. You may study the rules and then come. You can very well understand.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:** There is total collapse of the suburban railway system. (*Interruptions*).

12-10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION ACT, FOR 1980-81, ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT ETC. OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR 1980-81, AND STATEMENTS RE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi & English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon, under Sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3399/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi & English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1980-81 under Section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A statement (Hindi & English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3400/82].

(4) The following statements (Hindi & English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Statement No. XV—Sixteenth Session, 1976  
(Fifth Lok Sabha)
- (ii) Statement No. XVIII—Third Session, 1977  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Statement No. XVIII—Sixth Session, 1978  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Statement No. XVI—Third Session, 1980  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)
- (v) Statement No. IX—Fourth Session, 1980  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)
- (vi) Statement No. IX—Fifth Session, 1981  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)
- (vii) Statement No. III—Sixth Session, 1981  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)
- (viii) Statement No. I—Seventh Session, 1981  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3401/82].

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR 1979-80, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the

National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi & English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) & (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3402/82].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi & English versions) under Section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, for the year 1978-79 ;

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3403/82].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, for the

year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) Two statements (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3404/82].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81, under Sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi & English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Certificate thereon, under Sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

(9) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3405/82].

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. Why do you not sit down ?

What is the point ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): Family Planning (*Interruptions*) Two persons have died. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it up in Orissa Assembly.

(*Interruptions*)



MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is all right.

यह बात नहीं है इस तरीके की ।

This is not the way. Give me some other motion.

(Interruptions)

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12-12 hrs.

# MOIION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-*CONTD.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. N.G. Ranga and seconded by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat on the 23rd February, 1982 namely:—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1982.”

as also further consideration of Amendments moved thereto.

The Hon. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay-South) : Have you announced the name ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have to announce the name. ‘Prime Minister’ is sufficient.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South) : I would request the Prime Minister to

say something about the food position in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: No interruption.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Whenever we wanted to raise any issue about West Bengal, you have objected to it, even though at that time it was...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a question of supply of food by the Centre.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whatever it is, let us have one standard. Either we discuss West Bengal...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Hon. Prime Minister should understand the plight of the people there. The rationing system has broken down there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Food Minister is here. He has heard you and I am sure he will look into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East): When President's rule is there.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, not while their party is active. How can that be ?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a new year has begun and once more we have debated the motion on the President's Address. Parliament is a place or debate, but on some occasions, and specially on this particular occasion, I had hoped that Members of the Opposition would try to rise, even though temporarily, above their petty preoccupations, and use the occasion for serious discussion on basic issues and national problems and preoccupations. Am I wrong in thinking that on the whole the contributions to this debate have been disappointing ? Hon. Members

of the Opposition have indulged in their oft-repeated favourite criticisms and pet prejudices. They have a right to do so. That is why they are here and they would not be what they are if they did not.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
You rise above it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI.  
I have always kept above narrowness. In the earlier years, I used to ask the Opposition to place an alternative programme before the nation. I no longer do so. The country has stopped expecting this of them for no one now credits them with the capability of doing so. The country has realised that they have no interest in an alternative programme and are concentrating merely on the weakening, and if possible, removal of the Government, even though the Government has been democratically elected.

One Opposition Member derided the President's call for co-operation among Parties on the larger problems before our country. I do not think I need to repeat that Government takes this call most seriously. The Hon. Member attached a number of pre-conditions. One was that, I should give an assurance removing all doubts and apprehensions—these are his words, I think—about threats to the Constitution and the basic structure and about the freedom of the judiciary and the press. The only condition he forgot to attach was that he would support the Government only if his own people were in it !

I sympathise with the Opposition in the peculiar predicament they find themselves in, this year. With no shortage to cry about—even onions have not obliged them to shed tears—with no 'galloping inflation' to protest against, it has not been easy for the **Opposition to find firing targets.**

Out of sheer despair, they have to fall back on their stale phrases of 1977 and earlier and resurrect the dead bogies of 'dangers' to democracy, to the judicial system and electoral process, etc. Little do they realise that in doing this, they merely expose the contradictions in their own logic and in some cases, the hollowness of their political pronouncements.

Sir, we have proved our adherence to democracy, the sovereignty of the people and the sanctity of Parliament. I did not change my views when I was expelled from this House immediately after having been duly elected by the people.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
You also did the same thing. Have you forgotten ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
We have not done any such thing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
You did the same thing.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:  
On the contrary, the attitude to Parliament of some other persons has been oscillating, according to which side of the House they are sitting ! The system is the same one which gave them a majority in 1977 and us in earlier elections as well as in 1980. But these very persons do not hesitate to launch extra-parliamentary agitations, advocating a change in the entire system. It is they who pose a threat to the system, not us, and certainly not me. Even now their theoreticians are busy advancing new Agendas.

As for the judiciary, some harsh words were recently said about judges. They were not spoken by us but by self-appointed custodians of the judicial conscience. Why was this group angry ? Because the Supreme Court had upheld the Government's position on the appointment and transfer of judges. It seems that to

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these luminaries, a judge is right only when he strikes down what has been passed by Parliament or done by the Executive, and wrong on the occasions when he finds merit in national policies. This is not judicial balance. The danger to the judiciary comes from those who assign such a permanently negative role to the judiciary.

There have been stringent charges of our wanting to postpone election in West Bengal. Leaders of the ruling front and some friends here seem to have little to do except issue statements every day that the Centre wishes to introduce President's Rule. Perhaps, this is wishful thinking on their part. All the democratic parties in the State, some of whom in this House are represented on the benches opposite have asked for the electoral rolls to reflect the correct state of the electorate. This is the basic condition for establishing the credibility of the electoral system. And to ask for this—and that too following established legal and statutory procedure—becomes “anti-democratic” in the twisted logic of some people. The Hon. Member just now has also raised...(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very bad. Nothing goes on record.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: My Party is not. I am not entering into an argument here but this is not at all so. (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very wrong and very illogical.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have also heard a great deal about the postponement of the bye-election in Garhwal. Opposition Members are at their worst on this issue, displaying contradiction and blatant absurdity. When the Election Commission ordered the postponement of

the bye-election on the ground that police force from outside had been inducted into the State and other such reasons, the Opposition hailed the decision as truly democratic and a great vindication of the sanctity of the electoral system. But when on a subsequent occasion the same Election Commission postponed the bye-election on the ground that arrangements for an orderly pool had to be ensured, the same Opposition Members shout hoarse about dangers to democracy and the electoral system. Does this mean, Sir, that democracy is safe and the election system retains its sanctity only when decisions of the Election Commission go in favour of the Opposition Parties? The Opposition hails one decision and wails at another, and on both occasions blames the Government! (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very illogical.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If you are short of sticks to beat the Government with, please do not select those which break in your hands and hurt you more.

The growth of violence is indeed cause for great concern to us all. Caste tensions increased in the late Seventies with the coming to power of certain persons and groups who have been known to think along, and encourage, caste divisions. The Congress has always believed in dealing fairly with every group and region within a State and in holding them together. The Congress as a party has repudiated the theories of class-war and caste-war and has stood for the reconciliation of conflicting interests. This was Gandhiji's approach, Jawaharlal Nehru's approach and that of Sardar Patel and Maulana Azad. This is our inheritance. I do not deny that some

Congressmen might occasionally have also abetted caste tension, but this we deplore and take action against. We try our utmost to give an equal chance to all the various groups which constitute our nation.

We have a special duty to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Their safety and welfare are basic to our very system. We are determined to help them as well as all those who, because of poverty, have been denied opportunities and their rightful place in society.

The Address has been criticised for not referring to Mizoram or the rest of the North-East. The nation has been dealing with understanding and firmness with misguided elements in that region, who are indulging in underground and hostile activities. We are trying all possible methods to bring them into the mainstream of national politics and economic development. Indeed, in the last two years, the tempo of development in all of the North-East has greatly improved.

I do not want to go into many details, but Hon. Members will be interested to know that the total allocation in the Sixth Plan for the five States and two Union Territories is Rs. 2,387 crores. Central assistance is over 80% and the *per capita* outlay in the North-East is Rs. 1,393, as compared to a much lower figure elsewhere. The allocations for 1982-83 are substantially higher than those in 1981-82. Additionally, the North-East Council has a Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 340 crores.

As for Mizoram, we have had long talks with Mr. Laldenga. Some of his conditions no Government could accept. The situation in the region is under control. I am deeply grieved that tragic incidents, like the recent ambush of security forces in Manipur do occur. I am sure the House will join me in expressing sympathy with

the families who have lost their loved ones and bread winners.

As regards Assam, the House is aware of the patience and consideration we have shown. We shall not waver from reason, compassion and constitutional responsibility, even if the other side does not fully reciprocate. The President could have made a stronger reference, but we did not want to say anything that might mar the climate for negotiations. Some people are becoming restive and even accusing me of drift. But we shall persevere with patience. Most Opposition parties are now associated with the discussion and are aware of the complexity of the problem.

Many references have been made to corruption in public life. Some Opposition speakers are trying to create the impression that corruption has become a problem only now, and that the corrupt are only in the Government. I earnestly appeal to all sections of the House, whether in the Government, in the ruling party, or in the Opposition, to deal with this issue without partisan bias or political motives. Corruption is corruption, whether practised by a person in power, or person aspiring for power, or any other, and we have to fight it at all fronts and at all levels. There is no sense in taking a 'holier than thou' attitude, focussing on certain individuals and instances. Corruption anywhere will pollute the whole system and must be treated as a symptom of a wider malady. I should like to assure the House and the nation that we shall continue our relentless war against this evil at all levels and at all times. I appeal for the co-operation and support of everyone in arousing the moral consciousness and strength of the whole nation in this task.

A greater proportion of the Address this time was devoted to the economic situation. Rightly so. We want the people to



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know what has been achieved in the last 26 months through sustained, unrelenting, even grim toil, to put the economy back on its feet. We have, at the same time, built capacity for further growth in the immediate future. Is it negligible to increase irrigation by 2.5 million hectares, as we have done in each of the last two years, and by the 3 million hectares we propose to do in each of the next three years? Is it negligible to increase the production of petroleum by more than 60 per cent within a year? Our engineers, our technologists, are building this country. All they need is comprehension, support and encouragement from the Government and the people. Ours is a Government which gives that support. Let us all be proud of these men and women—and of our farmers and our industrial workers—who are literally our nation-builders.

It is nonsense to make out that we are unsympathetic to the working class. Workers are beginning to understand who are their real friends and well-wishers. Are they the wild-eyed Opposition politicians who exploit them for political ends, or we who are making every effort to help them towards a better future? Wasn't this clear from the flop of what was pompously called Bharat Bandh?

We have a mixed economy. The public sector occupies the commanding heights of the economy and serves our social objectives. It operates side by side with a developing and viable private sector which should find its prosperity also in working for the realisation of our social objectives. I can assure the House that my Government has not deviated from this basic policy. We are liberalising our economy but only in those areas where controls and restrictions were becoming counter-productive. During the early years of our development many controls and restrictions were necessary to protect our relatively undeveloped

weak economic base and nascent industry. Today our situation has changed. Our industry has become strong, our economy has become self-assured. We now compete with some of the most developed countries in major areas of economic activity. We can absorb the most sophisticated technology without deviating from self-reliance. The liberalisation of controls and regulations provide a positive support to our strategy of growth and development. Large houses now can operate in areas of our social priority, the core sector, in industries which generate export and in areas with the largest impact on economic development and generation of employment. Similarly, foreign investment is welcome in areas of high technology, in consonance with our policy.

An Hon. Member quoted certain statistics in a vain attempt to show that we are still where we were last year. The present trouble regarding our economy is indeed that in 1977-79 it was pushed back by several years. It has taken us all this time to get it back to its position in 1976-77. In many areas it has not yet regained its earlier buoyancy.

An Hon. Member has referred to the per capita availability of cereals and pulses in 1980-81 as being 459.5 grams—or less than what was achieved in 1978-79. He did not tell the House that in 1975-76 the per capita availability was 453.3 grams. In 1979-80 it came down to 416.9 grams. However, I am not blaming the Government of which he was a distinguished Member, for I know that there was drought at that time. But, also I do not have to apologise for the fact that within one year after our coming into office the per capita availability has been raised to 459.5 grams. What we have to realise is that availability figures will fluctuate from year to year because of droughts and weather conditions. But can any one deny that in the last 15 years,



our cereal production has increased more than 70 per cent ?

We were also asked why we had imported wheat even though we had a good harvest, and why prices had increased even though there was no further increase in international oil prices during the year. The reason is not far to seek and I have explained it earlier. Even though the grain production in 1980-81 was 130 million tonnes, it followed a very low harvest of 109.7 million tonnes in 1979-80. Stocks had been depleted and we exercised prudence and foresight in importing wheat at a time when world prices were very low to bring the buffer stock back to the required level of a minimum of 12 million tonnes.

As for prices, oil is not the only commodity we import. There are items such as fertilizers, edible oils, oil seeds and different kinds of raw materials required for domestic production. One must also remember that the consequences of international price levels do not cease operating.

Not only I, but knowledgeable people all over the world, will be amused by the accusation that we lack talent. Our talent is the talent to build, to know how to serve the people and to retain their confidence. It is indeed said that the only talent of the Hon'ble Member and some of his colleagues is the talent to destroy, and to try to weaken the morale of our people. Even in this debate the Words used were "The response will be dynamite !"

Can the National Security Act and the Productivity Year go together ? It was asked. I counter with another question. Can Bharat Bandhs bring productivity ? The accusations that Government is running after multinationals and giving freer rein to large business houses are just so many empty words. The revised Twenty-

Point Programme has also been criticised. So was the previous one. The programme does give importance to production but not at the cost of social justice. A close and dispassionate examination of the 20-Point shows its fine balance between production and welfare. In fact, even a little clear thinking is enough to understand that there can be no welfare without production. I am reminded of my father's words on the subject, in the early years of our independence when he said, "socialism without higher production would be a low-level, poor socialism".

All countries—capitalist, communist and socialist—are stressing production today and with good reason. Regulations, whose only virtue is restriction on production, do not make us more socialist. We intend to pursue our all-out efforts to produce more oil, more electricity, more fertilizers, more foodgrains and more of the basic needs of our people.

Had we earlier produced more oil, the crisis of the seventies would not have hit us so badly. At that time there were many people on the opposition benches who gunned for Shri K.D. Malviya but they hit our self-sufficiency. If we do not even now move ahead swiftly, future crisis will find us more vulnerable.

Rapid progress now is essential. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of whatever investments and technology we can secure. Our Government and our political system are strong enough, technologically and otherwise, not to allow our self-reliance to be mortgaged by outside funds and know-how.

This is what we call operation forward. The Janata Party's strategy was movement into the past. Our's is forward into the future. I do not know whether the communist parties want to go forwards or backwards.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Forward and faster.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The strengthening of our economy and technology is particularly important because of the nature of the dangers which surround us. Some people seem incapable of realising the gravity of the present situation. Recently at a conference I said that "if by any chance a nuclear warhead should sneeze, billions would suffer". This might happen even without Heads of Governments wanting it. Too many nuclear submarines are prowling around in too many areas. With the general increase of militancy all around, Europe has suddenly woken up to the peril it faces from the sum total of increasing armaments. But it is not Europe alone that is menaced. The strategic calculations and preparations of others increase the threat to us. That is why we have so persistently deplored the arming of Pakistan and the militarisation of the Indian Ocean.

Many of the amendments deal with Pakistan. A few weeks ago when the Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited Delhi for discussion, I said that pact or no pact India would not attack Pakistan. That sums up the principle and conciliatory policy we have always adopted in regard to Pakistan. Pakistan's policy became apparent again when, within a few days, its representative, speaking at the U.N. Human Rights Commission made untenable charges against India, bringing up Kashmir.

All this reveals Pakistan's obsession. Let us show them that we do not suffer from any such obsession about them or others. We cannot underrate Pakistan's potential for trouble, nor should we exaggerate it. It is ridiculous to charge me, who has gone so far in seeking friendship, of being lukewarm in dealing with Pakistan's offer.

I am sure Hon. Members realise that however, strenuous our efforts, our ultimate success will depend on improvement in the international economic environment within which we operate. Along with other developing countries, we have inherited an iniquitous economic order. I focussed attention on this in Melbourne and in Cancun and I am again taking the initiative in convening the New Delhi Consultations to strengthen the collective bargaining power of developing countries in securing justice and equity in the International economic system. We must pursue this with vigour.

Hon. Members, we are not an island. Even islands today are not cut off. We are battered by the storms which arise in other parts of the world, be they economic, military or whatever. We cannot control events but we can prepare ourselves not to be over-whelmed by them. That is my philosophy as an individual and for my nation. Strength has never come from comfort or the smooth path but from the most strenuous of efforts, and as individuals and as a nation, we must aim not merely at economic progress, vital and urgent though that is, but at building men and women who cannot easily be swept from their moorings, men and women who can hold their own and keep their heads high in the face of adversity and be able to seek from it opportunity and success.

I appeal to the movers of the 766 Amendments, the largest number ever, to withdraw them. I commend the Motion to the acceptance of the House.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAYATE: (Rajapur): It will mean mass massacre.

MR. SPEAKER: Or does any Hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately? I think, nobody is pressing. I shall now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

*All the amendments were put and negatived.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The difficulty is that when contradictory amendments are simultaneously passed, then what will happen?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Motion of Thanks to the vote of this House.

The question is:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1982.”

*The motion was adopted.*

12-40 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA'S REPORTED  
INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONALISED  
BANKS TO STOP ADVANCES TO FARMERS  
FOR PURCHASING FERTILISERS, ETC.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi  
Sadar): Sir, I call the attention of  
the Minister of Finance to the following  
matter of urgent public impor-

tance and I request that he may make  
a statement thereon:—

“The reported instructions by Reserve Bank of India to nationalised banks to stop advances to agriculturists and farmers for purchase of fertilisers and farm equipment”.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

The Reserve Bank has not issued instructions to the commercial banks to stop advances to agriculturists and farmers for the purchase of fertilisers and farm equipments.

During 1981-82 (March-September), the non-food credit expansion was of the order of Rs. 1714 crores as against Rs. 701 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The priority sector accounts for Rs. 1065 crores during 1981-82 (March-September) as against Rs. 530 crores in the previous year.

In pursuance of the need to curb inflationary pressures in the economy, the Reserve Bank had to take certain measures in the current year to contain the volume of credit expansion and to reduce the liquidity in the economy. The impact of these credit policy measures on different banks is continually being assessed by the Reserve Bank so that due priority can be given in the matter of securing better planning and continued flow of credit, particularly to the beneficiaries under the 20-Point Programme. The banks have also been advised to step up their share of priority sector in the aggregate advances to 40% by March, 1985.

A meeting of the Chief Executives of banks, representatives of State Governments and concerned Ministries was taken in November, 1981 to review the credit needs of the weaker sections identified under the

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

20-Point Programme and also of the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. As a follow-up, Reserve Bank advised all the banks that within the parameters given to them and considering their own resources position they should take all possible steps to meet the genuine requirements of these programmes, particularly for the benefit of the weaker sections.

Recently, the Chief Executives were again invited by me to review the position. A Working Group is being set up to lay down the guidelines to be observed by banks for lending to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme.

For securing better planning and continued flow of credit, particularly to small borrowers, Government and the Reserve Bank are continually reviewing the position so that we are able not only to contain the inflationary pressures but also to ensure that the growth of production is maintained.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, the statement made by the Finance Minister no doubt, in the first paragraph mentions that the Reserve Bank has not issued instructions to the commercial banks to stop advances.

It is the same thing. We have a saying in Punjabi that when the daughter-in-law comes to the house, you cannot tell her anything, but you start telling your daughter and the daughter-in-law automatically listens. So, the Reserve Bank may not have given instructions. But the condition which it has imposed has surely hit the farmer.

Practically, the farming sector employs 75 per cent of the people. Either directly or indirectly, they are involved in agricultural work. 171 million hectares of cropped area is under agricultural sector. They are

using 105 lakh tonnes of fertiliser and more than 60,000 tonnes of pesticides. The national income from agriculture runs in crores of rupees. I am sure as per our Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme, nearly 50 per cent of the 20-Point Programme deals directly or indirectly on this. Yet, in spite of the statistics and figures, it is surprising that the Reserve Bank indirectly has put a squeeze on the farmers. Credit is a very important instrument for the development. But the refusal of credit for the essential inputs for agriculture and farm requirements is a slap on the face of 70 per cent of the population which you consider, in your eyes, as not creditworthy.

I would also like to say that the farmers are the best loan-repayers. Sometime back, I remember, I had read a report that was published in Calcutta by one of the banks that most of the big industrial houses, most of the big industries, do not pay the loans back ; but the poor people and the small people who utilise this credit are the one who are the best credit repayers.

I would like to mention the following things which are going to be affected by the credit squeeze. First is the tractor manufacture ; second is the people who are using the tractors ; then come the tractor mechanics, repairs and maintenance men, farmers and agriculturists ; purchasers of fertilisers ; purchasers of seeds for sowing ; purchasers of bulls, cows and buffaloes for dairy farming ; purchasers of poultry and poultry farms ; purchasers of pigs and piggeries and the use of diesel vehicles like Matadors for agricultural and related uses.

This curb on credit will also adversely affect the food production, the dairy production, the farm production, the fertilisers production, the agro-industries and the accessory industries.



It is also going to create unemployment in all the industries connected with the manufacture of the products mentioned above.

It is especially going to effect the poor and the under-privileged and, I am afraid, it is also going to create a doubt in the minds of the people about the implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

I would, therefore, like to request you to withdraw this indirect squeeze.

Before I finish my speech, I would like to put a few questions to you. It is a long list of questions. But I have to put those questions.

(1) Whether the Government has considered the fact that due to the major recession and the imposition of curbs on credits, the fertiliser industry, the tractor industry and other agro-based industrial Units have been adversely affected.

(2) Whether the man in the street who is dependent for food on agriculture is also seriously affected because of the Reserve Bank's indirect curb on credit, specially the retail credit to farmers.

(3) What steps are being taken by the Government for issuing direction for the clearing of agricultural credits?

(4) Whether the Reserve Bank of India's curb on retail credit to agricultural intended as a part of Government's anti-inflationary package measure, is in reality killing agricultural production.

(5) Since, by adopting this method, there will be lesser agricultural production and consequent shortage of food which results in higher prices and inflation which again would hit the farmers hard, whether the very

purpose of the Government's efforts to control inflation is defeated.

(6) Let us, for instance, take the tractor industry. Has the Government considered the far-reaching effect of these credit curbs which would necessarily involve accessory Units and the workers therein and the tractor mechanics and the repairers and, of course, the farmers and the agriculturists of India?

(7) Whether the Reserve Bank's credit is in consonance with the aims for higher productivity especially in the far field of agriculture and fertiliser manufacture.

(8) Whether the Government has removed agricultural equipment and support therefor from its priority list of essential credit support areas.

(9) Does the Government realise that the Reserve Bank's credit curb would mean a very weak agricultural production?

(10) Whether the Government has considered the frustration, the anxieties and the difficulties of the farmers and the agricultural group in this regard. On the one hand, we are working for self-sufficiency in food. On the other, we are restricting agricultural production by imposing such credits. How does the Government rationalise this? With holding of credit is going to seriously affect agricultural production and specially the poor and the weak farmer, who has been able to make both ends meet by taking advantage of these credits only. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how the Government intends to help the poor farmers?

(11) Is the Government aware that (*Interruptions*) all of the 76 food surplus districts in the country have been adversely



[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

affected by these credit curbs ? The people who use diesel-driven tractors, who use fertiliser for farm development, the fringe workers who are dependent on these uses, the farmers who need seeds for sowing and bulls and cows for dairy farming and in poultry farms as also many of the agro based Projects, will all be seriously affected. What does the Government propose to do for them ?

(12) Since most purchases by these agriculturists depend on retail finances, the squeeze on retail credit would take away their life blood and their urge to make India self-sufficient in food production. What does the Government propose to recompensate the agriculturists ?

I would like to add one more point. Most of the Hon. Members deliver speeches and usually those speeches are treated as part of the debate and nothing is done about them.

I would like to have a categorical assurance from the Hon. Finance Minister that there would be a relaxation of these credit curbs to farmers so that all the problems that I had mentioned in my above questions would be solved and the farmers would be benefitted.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the only operative part as of his question. The Hon. Finance Minister would please answer it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the observations of the Hon. Member, a number of points have been referred to. Firstly, I would like to clarify one point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Charity begins at home.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I could have started from the Punjabi proverb that he mentioned. The same proverb is equally applicable in Bengal also.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:) The daughter-in-law is the Reserve Bank in this case.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know whether it is daughter or daughter-in-law.

It is true that we are pursuing a restrictive credit policy as part of anti-inflationary measure, but at the same time it is equally true—and I have already mentioned this as part of my budget speech on Saturday—that it does not mean that credit requirements in the productive sector would be denied. If we look at the total percentage figure, the Hon. Member would appreciate that this year it is 1.5 per cent more—with the present indication, what we have got, it would be 19 per cent at the end of March—compared to that of last year. So far as the figures are concerned, I am coming to those. But at the same time he has raised certain points affecting certain industries particularly. There too my reaction would be that I have already taken up. Take the case of tractors. It is not merely because credit is not available that the tractor industry is facing problem. It is equally true that the prices of tractors have been increased substantially. Therefore, the Governor, Reserve Bank, has asked the tractor manufacturers to provide him with some necessary information on the basis of which a decision can be taken, and I do hope—obviously, it is my hope ; I have yet to see the total implications of this ; in the budget proposals which I explained on last Saturday, I specifically took care—that the input duty concession which has been given to the tyre industry would get reflected in the tractor because, there, the concessional rate has not been changed ; on the other hand, certain concessional duties in the inputs will be made available to them and it is the natural expectation that this duty concession would get reflected in the

ultimate price of tractors. We are trying to work out what would happen.

In regard to fertiliser, similarly, I have instructed the banks; I have mentioned in my statement also; when I had a meeting with the Chief Executives of the commercial banks, I told them that they would have to work out a plan so that the priority sector was not affected. For that, a Study Team has already been appointed and they are working out; and I do hope that they will come forward with their recommendations.

For the information of the Hon. Members I would like to give some figures to indicate that, in spite of the Government's policy of selective credit, the actual credit flow to the priority sector has increased; I am not mentioning about the food procurement credit because if I take that into account, it would be reasonably high; even in non-food credit, to show to what extent it has increased, I am giving figures; these are from September, to September; In September, 1979, it was Rs. 16,818 crores; in September, 1980 it was Rs. 19,836 crores; in September, 1981 it was Rs. 24,731 crores. I have the break-up of the figures also—agriculture, small scale industries, other priority sectors, industry—medium and large—, wholesale trade, Cotton Corporation, Food Corporation, Jute Corporation—these also help the agriculturists. The total figures I have given will show that, in spite of the selective credit policy, the credit-flow to the non-food credit sector has increased substantially in terms of percentage it is expected to be of the order of 19 per cent at the end of the current year; it is 1.5 per cent more compared to that of the last year.

The second point the Hon. Member has mentioned is that they have

given a number of suggestions, whether those suggestions would be acted upon. They would be acted upon. In fact, even before the suggestions came, after I had a meeting with the Chief Executives of the banks, I instructed the Department that particularly one area—on which there was a Call-Attention here and my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, answered the other day—would be sugarcane.

We shall have to ensure that adequate credit is made available to the sugar industry so that the growers get their prices and it acts as an incentive to produce more in the next season. Otherwise, our experiences had been that if they do not get their price, they will not go in for sugar cane and the country will have to face a problem. Therefore, it is not merely when the suggestions come.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):  
It is needed for cotton also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:  
But cotton is fairly controlled because of the two schemes. The Cotton Corporation is intervening as also the Maharashtra Marketing Federation. But, so far as sugar cane is concerned, it is highly decentralised and we shall have to ensure that not merely credit is provided to the mills to pay to the growers but also to have some sort of arrangements through which we can ensure that the growers get the money. It is not merely that the mills get money but that money from the mills should pass on to the growers and for that also I have taken it up with the various State Governments where the sugar industry is there. You have not mentioned this point, but in anticipation that some members might mention it, I have replied to it only to substantiate that not merely when suggestions come we react but we not only react but sometimes we act on it.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee] :

In regard to the number of points the Hon. Members have mentioned, it is not the intention that the agricultural sector should not get the due share. Not only the agricultural sector should get its share. But even if you take the food procurement credit, my colleague will agree with me that compared to last year it has increased anormously, and that is also providing indirect support to the agricultural sector—indirect financing of 16%. We have already reached the 16%. We have told them that we do not want indirect finance but we want direct financing of the agricultural sector to reach 16% of the total credit and 40% of the credit in the priority sector. So far as the present rate is concerned, I do hope that it will be possible for us to reach that target. But, keeping that in mind, we cannot forget that if we simply do not have the discipline and a selective credit policy and allow an unrestricted credit policy, it would not be possible for us to check the inflation and in that case also, the growers, the farmers, the agriculturists and the weaker sections will suffer. Therefore, here we shall have to strike a balance and each individual case of the priority sector is to be looked into and we are doing that job.

SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH (Anantapur): For reclamation of land also the banks are not giving loans.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2-00 p.m. We will continue the Call Attention.

12-58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—CONTD.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA'S REPORTED INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONALISED BANKS TO STOP ADVANCES TO FARMERS FOR PURCHASING FERTILISERS, ETC. CONTD.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि उर्वरकों और कृषि उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए कृषकों और फार्म वालों को ऋण देना बन्द करने के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्य बैंकों को कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं और बाद में भी मन्त्री महोदय ने इस पर सफाई नहीं दी कि हकीकत में यह बन्द किया गया है या नहीं? जहां तक हम लोगों की जानकारी है, यह बन्द कर दिया है। इसे बन्द करने के पीछे यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि इतना अधिक लोन पहले से ही किसान को दे दिया गया है कि उसका सबएलोकेशन पूरा हो गया है।

कहीं भी, किसी भी बैंक का मन्त्री महोदय रिकार्ड मंगवा लें और देख लें कि पिछले 3 महीने के अन्दर कितना आपने किसानों को ऋण दिया है? सबसे दुखद बात यह है कि जब बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ था तो उस समय किसानों और छोटे-छोटे लोगों को गारन्टी दी गई थी कि जब तक प्राइवेट बैंक रहते हैं, तब तक आपके इन्टरेस्ट की उपेक्षा की जाती है, इसलिए बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया था। लेकिन अब ऐसा लगता है कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के समय

जो सरकार ने वायदे किये थे किसानों और छोटी-छोटी इन्कम वालों से; उनसे अब सरकार पीछे हटती जा रही है और वित्त मन्त्री का जो वर्तमान बजट है, इसने बिल्कुल साफ कर दिया है कि इनके बजट में उद्योगपतियों की लाबी काफी कारगर हुई है और किसानों का इन्टरेस्ट उसमें मारा गया है।

जब हमने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया में कहा कि शायद यह उद्योगपतियों द्वारा बनाया गया बजट है, या उनके डिक्टेसन या दबाव में आकर बनाया गया बजट है या आई० एम० एफ० के द्वारा बनाया गया बजट है, तो यह किसी के दिमाग में आया या नहीं, लेकिन जब इस बात को देखते हैं कि किस-किस को लोन दिया है या छूट दी है और उसमें किसान कितना लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं, तो यहां दो पहलू हैं। एक तरफ किसान हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, एक तरफ किसान 80 प्रतिशत देश का भाग हैं, दादा-पड़दादा के जमाने से जो किसान काम कर रहा है, उसका पोता भी आज वही काम कर रहा है, उसके पास कोई दूसरा आल्टरेनेटिव साधन नहीं है लोन के लिए, उसके लिए आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। व्यवस्था है उद्योगपतियों, फाइव स्टार होटल वालों और बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लिए। अभी आपने जो छूट दी है किस-किस पर दी है—स्कूटर पर, मोटर पर, लेकिन आपने ट्रैक्टर पर या ट्राली पर छूट नहीं दी है। ट्रैक्टर और ट्राली कौन इस्तेमाल करता है? यह किसान की चीज है। टायर्स का रेट आपने बढ़ा दिया, अन्ततोगत्वा किसान पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए लगता है कि सरकार की नीति जो बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के समय

निर्धारित की गई थी, वह धीरे-धीरे अब उसमें संशोधन करने जा रही है।

रिजर्व बैंक का गवर्नर आई० जी० पटेल बिल्कुल किसान विरोधी है। पता नहीं वह आपके मन्त्रालय के डायरेक्शन पर बोलते हैं या प्रधान मन्त्री के डायरेक्शन पर। प्रधान मन्त्री की नियत पर हम शंका नहीं कर सकते हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि पानी के बदले खून देने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम मांग करते हैं कि पानी ही दे दो काफी है, खून की बात छोड़ो, लेकिन पानी मिलेगा नहीं, फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़ाते जायेंगे, जो किसान की जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएं हैं, उन पर आप दिन-रात भार लादते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह भी दावा करते हैं कि हमने किसानों के लिए यह किया है। बजट में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि किसानों के लिए यह करने जा रहे हैं या किया है, लेकिन कंकरीट में किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है। जो आपका 80, 85 प्रतिशत भाग है, उसके लिए आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। जो सहायता राशि आपने दिया है, वह कितने उद्योगपतियों को दिया है और कितनी किसानों के लिए दी है। सबसे बड़ी बात ब्याज के रेट की है, किसानों को आप रेट देते हैं 14.5 परसेंट और उद्योगपतियों को भी 14.5 परसेंट ब्याज पर देते हैं, इंडस्ट्री में तो सब कुछ सिक्युर है। उसकी इन्शुरेंस है। यदि किसी प्रकार का नुकसान होगा, तो सरकार उसको पैसा देगी। लेकिन किसान की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है। अगर भोला पड़े, तो उसकी फसल बर्बाद हो जायेगी, सब कुछ खत्म हो जाएगा।

जहां तक आई. एम. एफ. का सम्बन्ध है, उन लोगों का उद्देश्य यह भी हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का कृषि-उत्पादन धीरे-धीरे



(श्री राम बिलास पासवान)

इतना कम हो जाए कि अन्ततोगत्वा उसको अनाज के लिए अमरीका और दूसरे देशों पर आश्रित होना पड़े और उसकी सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट हो जाए। 1950 में इस देश पर विदेशी कर्ज 300 करोड़ रुपये था, जबकि आज वह 13,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो गया है। देशी कर्ज भी 40,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। यह सरकार की खराब नीतियों का दुष्परिणाम है। अगर सरकार ने उन नीतियों पर रोक न लगाई और हिन्दुस्तान के बहुसंख्यक भाग—किसानों, जो हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ हैं, जिन पर पूरे देश का भार है, की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने और उनकी समस्याओं को सुलझाने की कोशिश न की, तो कर्ज का यह बोझ बढ़ता चला जाएगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो वच्चा मां के पेट में है, वह भी कर्जदार हो गया है, और जो जन्म लेता है, वह भी कर्जदार है। यह कहना मुश्किल है कि इस कर्ज की सीमा क्या होगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने बजट भाषण में नेशनल बैंक ऑफ एग्रीकल्चरल एण्ड रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात कही है। मगर वह बैंक तो अभी अस्तित्व में नहीं है और पता नहीं कि वह कब अस्तित्व में आयेगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक किसानों को ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह सरकार हल्ला बहुत करती है और काम कम करती है। हम लोगों ने रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के वक्तव्य का तीव्र विरोध किया और कहा कि वह किसान-विरोधी बात क्यों कह रहा है बजाए इसके कि सरकार उसके विरुद्ध एक्शन लेती, उसके द्वारा ऐसे स्टेटमेंट दिए गए, जिनसे उसे प्रोत्साहन और प्रोटेक्शन मिले। यहां पर अधिकांश लोग किसान के घर से हैं और सब के पास

कुछ न कुछ जमीन है। इस सदन में किसानों के बारे में रोज चर्चा होती रहती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर सारी जिम्मेदारी फिनांस मिनिस्टर पर डाल देते हैं, फिनांस मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि विषय एग्रीकल्चर के अन्तर्गत है और किसानों के उपकरणों के मामले को इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी बताया जाता है। इस तरह किसानों का सब तरफ से नुकसान हो रहा है।

पिछले वित्त मंत्री ने जो इकानोमिक पैकेज की एनाउंसमेंट की थी, उसमें उन्होंने यूरिया का दाम 350 रुपये प्रति टन बढ़ा दिया और डीजल का दाम 32 पैसे प्रति लीटर बढ़ा दिया। राज्यों ने बिजली के रेट बढ़ा दिए हैं। यह सारा भार किसानों पर पड़ रहा है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, जिसको ये लोग बहुत गालियां देते हैं, फर्टीलाइजर का दाम 100 रुपये प्रति-टन कम किया था।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : पहले साल में।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि फर्टीलाइजर का इस्तेमाल 26 प्रतिशत बढ़ा था और उसके फलस्वरूप 132 मिलियन टन अनाज के उत्पादन का वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड कायम किया गया था। यदि सरकार फर्टीलाइजर के दाम बढ़ायेगी, तो किसान उसका कम इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जिससे खेतों में फर्टीलाइजर कम डाला जायेगा और उससे उपज कम होगी। यह मोटे हिसाब की बात है।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : लेकिन वह इनकी समझ में नहीं आती।



श्री राम विलास पासवान : आती तो है, लेकिन उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही नहीं होती।

मेरा एक चार्ज और भी है। सरकार जो छूट या रियायत देती है, वह बड़े किसानों के लिए देती है। छोटे किसानों, भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जब सिक्युरिटी या जमानत का प्रश्न आता है तो वह जमानत कहां से लाए ? हम लोगों के समय अन्तयोदय कार्यक्रम चला था। आज वह भी फेल हो गया है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति से सिक्युरिटी मांगी जाती है, लेकिन छोटे किसान सिक्युरिटी नहीं दे सकते। जब सरकार सब प्रकार के उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन दे सकती है, तो वह गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए प्रोत्साहन क्यों नहीं दे सकती ? ऐसा नहीं है कि मन्त्री महोदय या सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात न हो। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप पाजिटिव क्या चीज करने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि जो स्टेटमेंट आपने दिया है उसमें तो कुछ भी नहीं है। हम तो खोज रहे थे कि कुछ मिल जाए लेकिन नहीं मिला। एक ही आन्सर दिया गया है कि हमने निर्देश नहीं दिए हैं। लेकिन क्या आपने यह पता लगाया है कि ऐक्शन में क्या हो रहा है। ? निर्देश गया या नहीं लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप में क्या हो रहा है ?

मैं आपके माध्यम से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कुल कितना ऋण दिया है और उसमें से कितना प्रतिशत किसानों को दिया है ? कृषि के लिए आपने कितना ऋण एलोकेट किया और उसमें से अभी तक कितना वितरित किया गया है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के समय आपने किसानों से जो वायदे किए थे

उनको पूरा करने के बजाए आप पूंजी-पतियों के दबाव में आकर उत्पादन बढ़ाने के नाम पर किसानों को मार रहे हैं। एग्रीकल्चर-बेसड इण्डस्ट्रीज वह चाहे काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज हों या स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हों, उनका सारा का सारा भार खेती पर है। वह बड़े-बड़े बिजनेसमैन को आप मत दीजिए। सरकार एजेन्सीज के मातहत आप उनका सुपरवाइजरी काम करवाइए लेकिन उनका सारा का सारा मुनाफा किसानों के पास जाए, छोटे किसानों के पास जाए। क्या इस तरह की एग्रीकल्चर-बेसड इण्डस्ट्रीज खोलने की आपकी कोई प्लानिंग है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :

Sir, I do not know what particular clarification the Hon. Member has sought. Obviously, if it is a rehearsal for his budget speech I have nothing to comment. The first point which I would like make is that it is not correct to say that the individual is anti-farmers. The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India is not anti-farmers. He is a very distinguished economist and perhaps Mr. Paswan should not have forgotten that he was appointed when his party was in power.

Secondly, he has said that the Government is denying the assurances given at the time of nationalisation and we are not providing the necessary assistance to the agriculture sector. In this connection, I have already quoted some figures. For the information of the Hon. Members, I can repeat those figures. I am just now quoting the figures from September 1979, because those are the latest available figures.

Upto September 1979, the assistance given to agriculture was Rs. 2464 crores; September 1980, it increased to Rs. 3122 crores; September 1981, it further increased to Rs. 4130 crores. Therefore, you would notice that the figures

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

are increasing and it is known to the Hon. Members that the target which we have fixed, of 16% of the credit going to the agriculture sector is followed. The Hon. Member has also made a point regarding agriculture based industry. I am not taking into account the advances made to the jute industry which is mainly depending on agriculture, textile industry which is basically depending on agriculture and the sugar industry which is also depending on agriculture. I am not taking into account the money advanced to the Cotton Corporation of India or to the Jute Corporation of India or to the various commodities in which the Hon. Members from Kerala are interested. It is no use just talking about these figures. You have to take into account the totality of the picture. I have indicated that 40% of the credit allocated to the priority sector should go to the agriculture sector by March 1985 and the progress which we are making and the indications which are available to us show that we are going to that direction.

The Hon. Member has talked of fertilizer consumption. In 1978-79, it was 51.2 lakh tonnes; in 1979-80, it was 52.6 lakh tonnes; in 1980-81, it was 55.8 lakh tonnes and in 1981-82, it is expected to be 66 lakh tonnes. It is not decreasing. Your argument was that the consumption of fertiliser is decreasing, but I want to point out that the cold printed figures tell something different from what you quoted.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): But the Minister for Agriculture has accepted that the consumption of fertilizers has declined. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is my simple observation that the figures which I have show that it is not decreasing. Obviously, the

consumption should increase more. One can always say that in a country like ours, with a population of this size and agriculture playing an important role in the economy, consumption should increase much more. There is no denial of that fact.

The other point was in regard to pricing and other matters. We will get an opportunity to discuss it in greater detail and I feel that this was only a rehearsal of his speech; the Hon. Member will make a full speech with all the arguments at his command during the budget discussions and I will reply to that.

There is only one more point. If the Hon. Member had listened carefully when I replied to Shri Tytler, he would have understood the position. The tyre which will be used in the tractor has been exempted from the increased duty. Neither have listened carefully to my budget speech nor the points made by me in reply to Shri Tytler. Not only that, I also explained that there will be some reduction in the prices, because they will get the concession which will be available to other tyre manufacturers in regard to the exemption of duty on the inputs. On the inputs, I am reducing the duty, on the finished products, I am increasing it in order to draw a balance, but the tyres which will be used for the tractors are exempted. Therefore, the logical consequence would be that the prices of the tyre which is being used for the tractor would be reduced. They will be entitled to have the input concession on the one hand, and on the other, the present duty has not been increased on them.

Then, in regard to the target I have already mentioned. The total overall figures which I have with me for the first half of the current year indicate that 62.5% of the incremental gross non-food credit went to the priority sector. It is true that we

are pursuing a selective credit policy and in a given situation we are bound to do so. It is nobody's case that credit is easy, but the only limited point that I want to emphasise is that in respect of the selective credit policy or the tight money policy, as they call it, our emphasis is to see that the priority sectors are not starved of the necessary credit. That does not mean that the credit flow is as smooth as it was earlier. If we want to have it, there will be no control on inflation. You cannot have it both ways. You will have to apply selective credit policy, and at the same time in the priority sector you will have to ensure that the industry does not suffer, or the consumer sector does not suffer because of lack of money. That is why I mentioned earlier that on a case to case basis we are examining it. In respect of tractors, we are examining, what are the credit requirements. Certain information has been sought for from the manufacturers; and it is not merely because of credits. Sometimes if the prices are too high, then merely by making credit available, you cannot assure that it will be available to the consumers or to the users. As I have indicated earlier, we are taking care of all those problems. I myself had a meeting with the Chief Executives of the Nationalised Bank and told them that these are the priority sectors were within the board policy framework they have to provide necessary credit to them in the best possible manner and they have to ensure that it is done. I hope it will have its effect.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** (Bharatpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speake, Sir, I know most of my points have been covered by my Hon. colleagues. The Finance Minister is very right in saying that he has not issued any instructions, but the way he has done it, it is a clear instruction. The Finance Ministry has told the Bankers that from 1st April 1980 to 31st

March, 1981 whatever investment a particular branch has done, they are not to exceed this year more than that limit. So that is the main problem from where we start. When the Government from a policy, it has a very good intention. There is no doubt about it. They want to help the poor farmers; they want to help every farmer, but the bankers play their own role. For a banker it is very easy to give loan against a tractor, because tractor is a very safe item. He mortgages his land, he mortgages his tractor. So it is very easy. So, all the bankers fulfil their targets very soon and the figures are shown to the Finance Minister that loan has been distributed to the farmers. That is how the things went wrong. I am happy that the Government has realised very early that this thing has gone wrong. Now they have fixed a credit limit to farm equipments and fertilisers. I would also bring to the attention of the Finance Minister that in fertilisers also, the bankers gave more loan to the fertilisers dealers than to the farmers because they were dealing in fertilisers. So, all the bankers gave higher credit to the fertiliser dealers and the farmer was no—where helped. In this modification I hope the intentions are right, but I don't know how far they will move in the right direction. I would like an assurance in this regard from the Finance Minister.

In any bank you have a deposit. The system is that eight per cent of the total deposit has to be cash reserve and the balance i.e. 35% is supposed to be SLR i.e. Statutory Liquid Reserve. The left over is 57%. They have now issued instructions that 40% for priority sector, 16% for agriculture and out of that 50% for marginal farmers and the weaker sections and 12.5% for other weaker sections. It is a very good decision. There is no doubt

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

about it. But what I personally feel is that the limits which were given between this period to the big people or to the big industrialists, are we going to revise that? Once you have given a limit to a big industrialist say of 12 or 15 lakhs for that particular period, that limit continues and the amount is same. There they have fixed the limit that the total money should not exceed their investment during this period i.e. between April 1980 to and March 1981. If the limit continues, do you think the intentions can ever be achieved? Either you increase the limit or increase the amount or you exceed the limit. Limits are still there. Those people who have managed their limits are big people, fertiliser dealers or of farm equipment. They are maintaining that limit. Take action to see that their limit is reduced so that the balance can go to the weaker farmers. That is one point to be considered.

I have a few other points which I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister.

First is whether the Government is prepared to streamline the system of lending? Whatever system at the moment we are following is very very prone to corruption. Bankers have their agents. They get their relations and friends appointed as agents of pumping sets, farm equipment, fertilisers and the money is not given to the farmers. It is given to the agents personally and by hand while the farmer signs in the bank. He puts his thumb impression, he puts his signatures on the papers, but the money is collected by a third person. This is the practice that is going on in the banks. So, I would ask the Hon. Finance Minister what action he is going to take to streamline the system to check this practice to see that the concerned person is getting the loan himself and that

it is not given to a third person? I can cite any number of such instances where it has happened. Particularly in my own constituency 35,000 people applied for a loan and in the last one and a half year only 500 applicants have got the loan. When people want that their applications should be processed without undue delay, they get into the wrong practice and get their job done through wrong means. And that is where we fail in our policies and that is where our intentions become unsuccessful.

The second point is about monitoring. At present our system is that the targets are sent to different branches. Lead banks are selected. They are given priority sectors. This much for farm sector, this much for agriculture, poorer sections, Harijans. And the figures are given back. The paper work is first class. There is no doubt about it. If Rs. 100 crores is to be given to the weaker sections, it is done on paper all right. But I ask, are we monitoring that it is going to the right persons? He is giving assurance here that Rs. 1,200 crores have gone to the Harijans, Rs. 500 crores to the farmers. But this assurance is not going to satisfy us, nor the needy people. The Government has to see that the money actually goes to those people for whom it is actually intended. Therefore, monitoring is a must for us. So, my question is what the Hon. Finance Minister is going to do about the monitoring system? I think the present system, whatever he has, has failed. He has to bring in some modifications in the system so that it works properly. And I would like to know what those modifications are.

Shri R. Venkataraman on the IMF debate had mentioned earlier that in his instructions to the Bankers he had said that this limit is valid except for non-food items. I would request the Hon. Finance



Minister to include non-export items also in his instructions to the Bankers because we want to increase exports to earn more and more foreign exchange. This is what we have been saying in our discussions every now and then.

Forthly, they select the lead banks ; they select the Directors of the Bank. Till such time we have right people at the right place, we are not going to achieve the results. Now the directors are not correctly acquainted with the job they are supposed to do. And the real farmer in the field does not get any person who can understand their problems properly. So, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to revise his policy to see that there is correct representation of the people in the Banks. We should have one farmer, one scheduled caste as Directors on the Banks so that we have right people to get right results.

Fifthly, there is need for surprise checks. The Government should have a squad to check the banks, check the system how they are distributing the loans ; what system are they following. At least if we have surprise checks at ten places, we will get one or two places where we can improve the system ; or if nothing, at least there will be some psychological fear that same squad might catch you so that they work properly and finish their job properly. In case the Hon. Minister is short of staff, I may assure him some of the young MPs are ready to do the job. If he wants us to do the job, we will go and do the squad business in any part of the country and give him the examples where the system is not working well. We are ready to take up the job, if he so wants.

Sir, I have read a lot in the magazines and newspapers that the youngest Finance Minister has taken over now. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will keep up the reputation and prestige of the word 'young'

and move progressively and energetically to bring about improvement in the system.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would immediately respond to the suggestion of the young MP, to involve the young Members of Parliament from both sides....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Pranab, you are the youngest Finance Minister and he is the youngest Member of Parliament.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : At least one of the youngest, no doubt.....to improve the services in the banking sector. In fact this is one of the points which I took up with the Chief Executives. Here it is not merely the involvement and assessment and cooperation from the Members of Parliament which is needed, but also cooperation from the organised trade unions.

It is very much necessary because in the banking sector we have very powerful trade union organisations. And if they don't cooperate, it would be very difficult to maintain discipline and to carry the message of nationalisation to the people and to the consumers. But unfortunately, I am sorry, my trade union friends should not misunderstand me, we have developed a culture that an institution is not meant for the people, but for its employees. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the bank employees are having representations in the bank boards, where decisions are being taken, if you go at any recess time to the banks, you will find lot of slogans, discussions, posters, meetings everything taking place there. I don't find any reason for this when all the trade unions have representation in bodies where decisions are taken.

I am sorry I have so ask: "Who is the management?" We have



[Shri Pranab Mukharjee]

reached a stage when the bank manager cannot shift a Clerk from one seat to another. This is also a fact. In general terms, we can say that banks are not doing their job. But we shall also have to look into the question why can't they? Why are these kinds of complaints of corruption coming? No amount of inspection can help, unless we can bring about some sort of social commitment, and it cannot be done without the active and effective cooperation of the trade unions.

*(Interruptions)*

I am not only sitting with them. I am placing them in the decision-making body. They are taking the decisions—where the decisions are evolved.

Forget about other industries. I am confining myself to banks. We are having it here since the days of nationalization. Why is there this complaint? Why are commitment and involvement not there?

I am not interested just in exchanging opinions. Everybody is unhappy particularly about the service centres and not about the production centres. So, I will welcome any suggestion.

In regard to export, for the information of the Hon. Member, I can say that already we are having a separate institution for providing credit for export. As I mentioned, the Export-Import Bank is going to function shortly.

In regard to his question, viz. whether the benefits are actually going to the persons concerned or reaching the lowest stratum of society, we have limitations. After all, the figures and information which we get from the various field formations—we have to depend on them. And it is not correct to say that they are not reaching. They

may not reach them to the full extent, or to the desirable extent. But substantially, they are reaching, which is getting reflected in better performance and better production. But this is an exercise which we shall have to make constant.

About the various other suggestions which the Hon. Member has made, I have taken note of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nihalsinghwala is not there. Now Mr. B.V. Desai.

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur): Being the last speaker, I have got all the disadvantages of not having any points to place before the Hon. Minister. Anyway, some of the feelings which I have got in my mind regarding credit to be advanced to the farmer—I would like to place them before him.

Credit to the farmer has got a very quixotic history. In fact, in the '50s., a farmer was not even allowed to enter any Indian bank. He was not given any credit. In fact, I have read a circular from the Reserve Bank of India in 1961, asking for an explanation from a progressive bank as to why they had advanced to the agricultural sector, when it was not eligible for it.

So, it has taken a complete round. By 1968, the same Reserve Bank issued a circular saying that it was a priority sector, and credit should be advanced to the farmer. It is a happy turn. That is the reason why, when our nation went back to the farmer of our country, he bailed the nation out from the begging bowl. It is he who brought us out from PL-480. Let us not forget that.

We have now to come to the point wherein the question of the farmer's sustenance is there. He

brought to much of production to the credit of the nation. He is being talked about very lightly, on the questions of price structure, remunerative prices, credit etc. In so many respects, the farmer has been disproportionately biffercated, in the sense that in the city, anybody can have sufficient property, and his credit-worthiness will be there, to enable him to obtain any loan; whereas the farmer, under the existing fiscal laws of the country, has been reduced to the situation wherein he will not be able to purchase his own implements, let alone, tractors, because our banks go directly by credit-worthiness of the person who wants credit. So, naturally there is no doubt that all the farmers cannot afford tractors and implements, which are very costly. So, what we are seeing now is that not only implements and tractors, but fertilizers have also become very costly; Not only that. Due to credit squeeze, which the Hon. Minister has very well denied—but then he knows; he may be a new Finance Minister, but in other fields he has already seen it—the directions of the Reserve Bank or Finance Ministry are invisible; and the English language is so elastic that it can carry any meaning, whatever may be the words used. So; I can read between the lines, from the reply which the Hon. Minister gave.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When he was Commerce Minister, he was facing the same situation.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Any way, it was before the Budget. At least now, I feel that whatever may be the silken way of the controls which Reserve Bank had on nationalized banks for advancing credit for fertilizers, tractors and other farmers' avocations, they should be revoked.

Secondly, he mentioned that the fertiliser consumption in our country has increased during the last

three years. Yes; it has increased no doubt, by approximately 5% a year. He has quoted 51.2, 52.6, 55.8 and 66 lakh tonnes. When we take into account the increase in irrigation potential during these four years, and the high yielding seeds and agricultural inputs we have in about 40 million hectares, I think this trend is very disturbing. So, I feel that the Hon. Minister should not brush aside this aspect very lightly; because we have to reach a big target, so far as food production is concerned, by the turn of the century. As explained by our Minister in the morning, about 225 million tonnes of foodgrains have to be achieved by the end of the century. That is what he means. If we want to achieve it, we cannot brush this aside. We have to see that fertilizer consumption is increased, more than what it is doing now.

Let us see the trend of increase in food production during the last three years. No doubt it is more. But it is not that much which we expect it to be. So, there are so many things which we have to do. I hope Hon. Minister will take note of them—particularly so, regarding credit to be advanced to the farmer. Let him not be very miserly in this regard, because farmers will pay him back, unlike so many, industrialists. If one industrialist becomes bad or sick, he is equivalent to one lakh farmers. After all, in the entire South, under the existing laws, hardly ten acres is the ownership of an agriculturist. If at all crop loans or fertilizer loans are to be given, it is only to the extent of ten acres. Even the bad dept ratio in the case of farmer is very low; and the Hon. Minister will bear me out in this regard. So, I request him to be a little bit more, rather very liberal in advancing loans—not only in not allowing the Reserve Bank or the other affiliates under him to squeeze credit. He should be liberal in asking them to advance loans. What he

[Shri B. V. Desai]

has suggested is 16% of loans to agricultural sector. They should achieve that target. Otherwise, there is no alternative.

Thank you.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I can assure the Hon. member that neither I nor anybody in the Government takes lightly the problems of the agriculturists and farmers; particularly no Finance Minister can afford to do so because the management of the foodgrains is the biggest problems the management of the Indian economy. Therefore, that is not the point. What I want to clarify is the point raised by Mr. Paswan. I gave those figures and at the same time I said, that it is not that what we have done is explained and there is no room for improvement; I myself said, considering the size and potentialities of our agricultural economy, this level of consumption is not at all satisfactory and it must increase.

Similarly, if I say that the credit to fertilizer industry has increased from R. 214 crores to Rs. 300 crores, that does not mean that we have reached a very satisfactory level. What I want to emphasise is that it is gradually increasing and we are fully aware of the problem. That is why I mentioned that, though the selective credit policy which we have to accept in order to fight inflation and to keep the price level within a reasonable level, within that broad policy framework, we shall have to see that the priority sector, particularly the agricultural sector does not suffer from credit requirement. So, that point is taken care of. I do agree with him that it is not that we have achieved a very high level of satisfaction in the

agricultural production. Even in certain areas, as the Hon. member is fully aware of cotton, for quite some time, we are stagnating also; the production is varying from 17 to 18 lakhs bales; and if we want to have the projected growth which has been mentioned in the 6th Plan Document, we must increase the production of the cash crop; we must increase the production of foodgrains and other types of agricultural commodities. Oil seed is an area where we are lagging behind and after all the country has to pay very heavily by importing about a million tonnes. So, it is nobody's case that no massive investment and safe investment is not needed in the agricultural sector. This is precisely the reason why emphasis has been laid on having irrigation as number one in the revised 20-point programme. So, those points are taken care of : and we are trying to do it, but, at the same time he has suggested to me not to be a miser; I do not want to be a miser provided the situation permits me to be liberal, and to whatever extent I can be liberal I try to be liberal.

We have suggested to the Reserve Bank about it. Apart from suggesting to the Reserve Bank, I myself took the meetings with the Chief Executives of the Nationalised Banks and instructed them to come forward with the programme identifying each area of the 20-point programme in what best possible manner they can provide the necessary credit requirement in these sectors.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Next item. The Finance Minister has to make a statement.

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14.50 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CHAIRMAN OF EXPERT COMMITTEE TO STUDY CERTAIN PROPOSALS CONCERNING SALES TAX, ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr, Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted by the Conference of Chief Ministers on Sales Tax held on 15-2-1981 at New Delhi, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of 'declared goods' and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. An announcement regarding the appointment of the Committee was also made in the House on 21-12-1981.

The Expert Committee was to submit its report by 31-3-1982 and had commenced its deliberations. However, in view of the sudden and untimely demise of Shri Sukhadia on 2-2-1982, it has become necessary to appoint a new Chairman. The Government have accordingly decided to appoint Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, M. P. as Chairman of this Committee.

As it may not be possible for the committee to complete the work and submit its report by 31-3-1982, the Government have further decided to extend the time for submission of report by the Committee upto 30-6-1982.

A Resolution appointing Shri Kamalapati Tripathi as Chairman of the Committee and extending the time for submission of the Report

by the Committee to 30th June, 1982 is being issued.

14.50 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now matters under Rule 377.

(i) CONSTRUCTION OF CANALS AND DAM ON TAPTI RIVER.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्य महोदय, ताप्ती नदी पर बांध एवं नहरों के निर्माण पर किये गए करोड़ों रुपये के व्यय का सार्वजनिक हित के लिये उपयोग करने बाबत है।

मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र की संयुक्त योजना ताप्ती नदी पर बांध एवं नहरें बनाकर सिंचाई योजना के लिए एक समझौता हुआ था। महाराष्ट्र ने अपने क्षेत्र में बांध एवं नहरों का निर्माण कार्य काफी कर लिया है। मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर तहसील में भी इस समझौते के अनुसार बांध एवं नहरें उपरोक्त नदी पर बनाई जानी थीं। गत 10-12 वर्षों में इसका सर्वे किया गया, एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के कार्यालय बुरहानपुर में खोले गये, राज्य शासन के बजट में भी लगभग 35 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान पिछले वर्ष किया गया। परन्तु इस वर्ष अचानक ही राज्य शासन ने निर्णय ले कर एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के कार्यालय एवं अपने स्टाफ को वहां से हटा दिया। इससे क्षेत्र के किसानों में भारी रोष एवं चिन्ता व्याप्त है। इस तरह यह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई है तथा इस पर करोड़ों रुपये का व्यय जो हो चुका है, उसका सदुपयोग किया जाना आवश्यक है।



[श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

मैं सिंचाई मन्त्री जी से इस अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए निवेदन करता हूँ।

(II) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RELIEF WORK IN FAMINE—AFFECTED AREAS OF RAJASTHAN, SPECIALLY BARMER AND JAISALMER.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान प्रान्त का पश्चिमी भाग विशेषतः धार रेगिस्तान का भाग बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर लगातार चार वर्षों से और प्रान्त का अन्य भाग दो, तीन वर्षों से भूकाल अकाल से पीड़ित है। यह अकाल राज्य का शताब्दी का सबसे बड़ा अकाल है। यह राष्ट्रीय विपदा है।

राज्यों के सीमित साधनों के कारण प्रदेश में और विशेषतः बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, पाली एवं जोधपुर जिलों में अकाल राहत कार्य बहुत कम संख्या में खोले जाने के कारण लाखों व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं। वे भुखमरी की स्थिति में पहुँच गये हैं और वे कई रोगों के भी शिकार हो गये हैं। हजारों पशु मृत्यु के शिकार हो गये हैं। पीने के पानी के संकट ने विकराल रूप धारण कर लिया है। राज्य उक्त जिलों में टैंकों द्वारा पानी सप्लाई कर रहा है जो प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आधा गैलन भी नहीं मिलता। बिजली के संकट ने अकाल की विभीषिका को और बढ़ा दिया है। ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाएँ बिजली के संकट के कारण अपर्याप्त पानी दे रही हैं जिससे ग्रामीणों और उनके मवेशियों को पानी नहीं मिलने से ग्रामीण जनता में घोर असंतोष है।

राज्य में अध्ययन दल ने दौरा किया था और उसने भी जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर राज्य को सहायता के लिए निर्णय लिया वह

भी निराशाजनक है। राज्य ने इस वर्ष सूखे के मुकाबले के लिए 255.13 करोड़ रु० की मांग की थी जिसमें 162 करोड़ रु० राहत कार्यों के लिए मांग की थी जिसमें सिर्फ गैर योजना कार्यों के लिए 3.36 करोड़ और अग्रिम योजना के तहत 36.16 करोड़ रु० की सीलिंग तय की जिसमें राज्य को सिर्फ 23.80 करोड़ रु० मजदूरों को अकाल राहत कार्यों में लगाने के लिये दिए गए जो अकाल की भीषणता को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त हैं।

अतः कृषि मन्त्री से आग्रह पूर्वक निवेदन है कि वे राजस्थान के विकराल अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिए विशेष परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए वित्त मन्त्रालय के पत्र सं० एफ 43 (1) पी० एफ० आई०/79 दि० 25-4-79 पैरा 8 डी के अनुसार तुरन्त से तुरन्त 100 करोड़ रु० अनुदान के तौर पर राज्य को सहायता दे ताकि राज्य की जनता एवं पशुओं को भुखमरी से बचाया जा सके।

2. बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमेर जिलों के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पीने का पानी टैंकों द्वारा पहुँचाये जाने के लिए सेना की सेवाओं को उपयोग में लेने के लिए रक्षा मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करें।

3. अकाल राहत क्षेत्रों में पशुओं को बचाने के लिए रेलवे ट्रांसपोर्ट की मुफ्त सहायता के लिए रेलवे मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करें।

(III) IMPLEMENTATION OF PURI COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATION ABOUT PAYSCALES OF NON-INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : रक्षा मन्त्रालय में कार्य मूल्यांकन करने और



समानता के आधार पर न्यायोचित वेतन-मानों की सिफारिश करने के लिए वर्ष 1974 में न्यायमूर्ति के० सी० पुरी की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की गयी थी। समिति ने मई 1979 में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया। औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में ही समिति की सिफारिशों का आंशिक रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया गया जिन्हें 16-10-81 से लागू करने के आदेश दिए गए हैं। लेकिन खेद है कि गैर-औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों को अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिला है। इस मामले पर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये और उक्त समिति की सभी सिफारिशें तुरन्त लागू की जानी चाहिए।

(IV) SETTING UP OF DIESEL WORKSHOP IN PLACE OF LOCO SHED IN SHORANUR, KERALA.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cananore) : The loco shed in Shoranur, Karela, was started as far back as 1896. This shed was started with a work force of 25 and today after 86 years of its existence, it has more than 1000 workers working in it. This loco-shed has played an important role in the development of Shoranur.

Now, with the dieselisation of railway engines having been started, this shed is going to be wound up. The result is that about 700 families will have to vacate their quarters and leave the place.

It is said that some of these workers will be absorbed gradually in traffic, signal, electric and other sections. Some, I understand, will be absorbed in the RPF. Also, there is a proposal to construct a parcel container and a workshop for repairing small wagons and some workers will be absorbed there. But even then a large number of workers

will not get any job as there is no arrangement to absorb them. This situation has caused great anxiety among the workers and the people of this area in general, as this will cripple the economic life of this area.

In this situation, it is essential to set up a big diesel workshop in place of the loco shed. This alone will ensure the continued development of this area. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government to set up a diesel workshop in Shoranur.

(V) WASTAGE OF COOKING GAS DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY OF SUFFICIENT LPG SYLINDERS AT BARAUNI REFINERY IN BIHAR.

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान पूर्णिमा क्षेत्र के बरौनी रिफाइनरी की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ, जहाँ पर इस ईंधन की अत्यल्पता एवं कमी के युग में भी जहाँ एक ओर जनता को विकराल कठिनाइयों तथा अभाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, वहीं इस रिफाइनरी में करोड़ों रुपये की कीमत की खाना बनाने की गैस (एल० पी० जी०) को बरबाद किया जा रहा है तथा उसे यूँ ही व्यर्थ में फूँक दिया जा रहा है जिसका कारण आज तक इस ओर सरकार का उचित ध्यान न दिया जाना ही कहा जा सकता है क्योंकि गैस सिलिंडरों की पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है, जिससे यह गैस बेकार में जला दी जाती है। इस महत्वपूर्ण ईंधन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और जिसके प्रयोग से जनता को अभी तक दूर रखा गया है। सरकार को तत्काल युद्ध स्तर पर इस ओर ध्यान देकर इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सुलभाना चाहिये तथा जनता को लाभान्वित करना चाहिये।

[श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह]

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रिफाइनरी को तत्काल पटना पाइप लाइन से जोड़कर इसका लाभ उठाया जाये। इसकी जुड़ाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ होने के बावजूद भी अधूरा व अनदेखा हो रहा है, जिसके तत्काल कार्यान्वित होने की जरूरत है। साथ ही इस रिफाइनरी के लिये आवश्यक गैस सिलिन्डरों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में पूर्ति करके इस महत्वपूर्ण ईंधन को जनता के हित तथा राष्ट्र के कल्याण हेतु बरबाद होने से बचाया जाये जो एक और सरकार को आर्थिक लाम प्रदान करेगा, दूसरी तरफ जनता को आराम व राहत मिलेगी और उनकी कठिनाई की एक पहेली और सुलभ सकेगी।

मैं पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगी कि वे बरीनी रिफाइनरी के उत्थान हेतु उठाये गये कदमों के विषय में सदन में अपना वक्तव्य दें और तत्काल इस करोड़ों रुपये की फुंक्ती गैस को सिलिन्डर प्रदान कर जनहित में प्रयुक्त करने में आवश्यक कदम उठाये ताकि इस क्षेत्र की जनता के मन और दिमाग से पिछड़ापन व निराशा दूर हो जाये।

15 hrs.

(VI) NEED FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF SUFFICIENT STOCKS OF RICE AND WHEAT TO WEST BENGAL TO MEET SHORTAGES THERE.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : A serious situation is arising in the food front in West Bengal due to failure of peddy crop this year due to serious drought, attack from Tungro virus and flood. Whatever little amount of wheat and rice the consumer used to have from M.R. Shops has almost been stopped in

the districts like Nadia, Bankura, Hooghly, Midnapur, Dinajpur, etc. The food situation having taken a serious turn, the matter was discussed with the Food Secretary of the Central Government by the Government of West Bengal. But although he gave direction to the Food Corporation to supply food to the West Bengal Government, nothing has yet been done. So, the State Government could not supply food to M.R. Shops. There is already a shortage of 25 lakh tonne of food this year in the State as per the statement of the Food Minister of the State of West Bengal. Although the FCI have enough stock in their godown in West Bengal, the same is not being released to the State in time. Naturally, the business community is taking full advantage of this and the prices in the open market are shooting up every day more and more due to non-availability of food in M.R. Shops. The situation will take an ugly turn if the Government of India do not rush food to West Bengal immediately. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps in this regard.

(VII) NEED FOR SUPPLY, AND ALSO PROCURING OF MEDICINES FROM ABROAD FOR CONTROL OF 'BRAIN FEVER' IN TAMIL NADU.

\*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : \*In Tamil Nadu, of late, the disease commonly known as 'Brain Disease' is fast spreading, particularly in Tirunelveli district, where blossoming buds of humanity have become victims.

In Government and private hospitals, hundreds of patients have been admitted. I understand no preventive medicine has yet been found so that the lives of youngsters can be saved. The people have become panicky that there are no medicines available for curing this disease. We have got preventive medicines for polio, small pox, etc.

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

But in Tamil Nadu, this brain disease is spreading unabated. It should be made known whether any research effort has been made by the Indian Council of Medical Research, and how it is being translated into concrete steps. Meanwhile, the Government of India should supply suitable medicines to Tamil Nadu, so that the spread of brain disease is arrested first and then eradicated. If necessary, to secure the lives of future citizens of our country, the Government of India should import these medicines immediately.

15-04 hrs.

### AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): As Hon. members are aware, the African Development Fund Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1981. This Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha on 23rd February, 1982 with amendments. I, therefore, move that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

I beg to move :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration :

#### *"Enacting Formula*

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Thirty-second' the word 'Thirty-third' be *substituted*."

#### *"Clause 1*

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure '1981' the figure '1982' be *substituted*."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no member to speak.

The question is :

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to implement the African Development Fund Agreement and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration:

#### *"Enacting Formula*

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Thirty-second' the word 'Thirty-third' be *substituted*."

#### *"Clause 1*

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure '1981' the figure '1982' be *substituted*."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### *Enacting Formula*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Thirty-second' the word 'Thirty-third' be *substituted*."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### *Clause 1*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure '1981' the figure '1982' be *substituted*."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.05 hrs.

## RAILWAY BUDGET, 1982-83 GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up General discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1982-83. Time allotted 10 hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whenever we are having a discussion on the Railway Budget, there is always a breath of fresh air because every time we initiate the discussion on the Railway Budget, we always find a new Railway Minister. Today the situation is the same.

I would take this opportunity of the discussion on the Railway Budget for 1982-83 to make my observations on three important aspects of the Indian Railways—the finances of the Indian Railways, the technological aspects including safety considerations and the administrative problems including the problems of employees and officers of the Railways.

At the very outset, I would like to clarify my position regarding two controversial points. One is regarding democratic norms that have to be observed in proposing various freights and fares. Whenever the Union Railway Minister wants to propose any increase in freight and fare, though technically he is permitted to introduce those changes through an executive order, the accepted democratic norms and practice demand that he should come forward with Supplementary Demands for Grants. I may remind the House that as early as 1974 the Hon. Minister for Railways, Shri L. N. Misra, had come forward with certain proposals and the then Deputy-Speaker, Dr. Swell, congratulated him for respecting the democratic norms though technically he had permission to introduce those

changes through an executive order. I am glad that from the Chair the Speaker of Lok Sabha also gave the ruling on 8th December, 1981 when he found that on 7th December, 1981 the Union Minister for Railways had laid a financial statement on the Table of the House proposing certain increase in freight. He ruled in this House that it would have been more appropriate for the Minister to come forward with a Supplementary Demand for Grants. And, therefore, that tradition and those norms are to be respected.

At the same time, I will clarify my position regarding one more controversy that is going on in this House and that is relating to leakage of the Railway Budget. Since I was associated with the work relating to finances and the formulation of the Budget also I can say on the basis of my experience that there is some distinction between the General Budget and the Railway Budget. For any intelligent journalist and economist it is easy to predict as to what would exactly be the nature of the deficit in the Indian Railways. As far as Railway are concerned, certain financial and economic indicators are announced earlier. Therefore, with those economic and financial indicators it is possible for us to find out what exactly is the picture of the Railways and what would be the expenditure in the Indian Railways. For instance, many days before the Railway Budget was presented to this House we knew it very well that the likely projected traffic was to be 230 million tonnes. And since we have a rough idea as to what would be the revenue per tonne kilometre it would be possible to find out what exactly would be the earning of the Indian Railways.

Then there were also certain indicators, which gave an idea as to what exactly would be the expenditure; Rs. 500 crores for Depreciation Reserve Fund, Rs. 150 crores for the Pension Fund and Rs. 405 crores



for Deferred Liability. All these expenses being known, and also the volume of anticipated traffic being known, it would be easier to find out what would be the revenue and what exactly would be the expenditure and, therefore, it was possible to anticipate the gap between revenue and expenditure and so the likely increase in fare and freight could be anticipated.

15-09 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*)

It is not a secret that I am revealing to you that I have myself told an economic journal that the likely imposition of freight and fare, if a balanced budget is to be there, is likely to be Rs. 250 crores to 260 crores. Having revealed it, I take it for granted that no privilege motion would be moved against me ! Therefore, let us not unnecessarily cast aspersions on the press for having made a conjecture about the likely freight and fare increase, nor shall we doubt the *bonafides* of those officers, who are connected with the formulation of the budget.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not say that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore I welcome the ruling that you have given, as far as the leakage of the railway budget is concerned. There is no leakage at all ; it is a plain and simple anticipation, on the basis of various indicators that were available.

As far as the finances are concerned, I would like to place one significant analysis before the House. Very often, when we discuss the proposals of the budget, we take cognisance of only the levies that have been imposed during the current year, that is, 1982-83. I would like the House to take cognisance of the fact that, while judging the assesment of the finances of the Indian Railways, and the performance of the

Indian Railways, and particularly of this Government, let us take note of the fact that this Government was installed in 1980. So, the story of increase in freights and fares does not begin with the budget that has been presented by Shri P. C. Sethi.

I would like to place before the House figures regarding the various increases in freight and fares. In the 1980-81 budget the increase in freight and fare was Rs. 204.24 crores. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 356.26 crores. In 1981-82 in the Supplementary Demands it was Rs. 80 crores. In 1982-83 it is Rs. 261.45 crores. If you just add up all these levies, you will find that the total additional revenue that is likely to accrue from all this increase in fare and freight is of the order of Rs. 901.95 crores. Therefore, let us take note of the fact that, as far as this Government is concerned it has not introduced only levies of the order of Rs. 261.45 crores, but the cumulative levies that have been imposed right from the installation of this Government have been of the order of Rs. 901.95 crores. Of course, there is one more marginal modification. They have rounded off the figures and, as a result of that, if I mistake not, that amount will come to Rs. 15 crores to 20 crores. So, this has been the addition ever since the installation of the new Government.

If you take note of the various indicators and the various revenues available in the various budgets, you will find that there are certain paradoxical situations and it is my purpose to place before the Hon. Railway Minister certain paradoxical situations that have already arisen out of a number of budgets that have been presented in the last several years.

I would like him to compare the various surpluses that were mopped up and the various volumes of traffic that were available



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right from 1977-78 up to the present budget for 1982-83, because this comparison will be a very interesting one.

Sir, originating traffic in 1977-78—here I am referring to the actuals—was 210.8 million tonnes. The originating traffic, that is, the revenue earning traffic in 1980-81—the actuals—was 195.9 million tonnes. The originating traffic in 1981-82 was 220 million tonnes and, Sir, the originating traffic that has been projected in the 1982-83 Budget is of the order of 230 million tonnes. Of course, these are projections, but the entire revenue has been estimated on the basis of this particular volume of traffic, which is 230 million tonnes.

I would like to pose a question to the Hon. Railway Minister. In 1977-78 the volume of originating traffic was 210.8 million tonnes. There was neither increase in fares nor increase in freights and in spite of that, it is most interesting and rather strange that in the 126 years of the Indian Railways the surplus produced was also Rs. 126 crores and you will be interested to note that even the demands conceded in 126th year also were of Rs. 126 crores. So, it was all a function of "126". That was the 126th year of Indian Railways—no increase in fare, the volume of traffic was only 210.8 million tonnes. And even then the actual surplus mopped up was of the order of Rs. 126.23 crores. (Interruptions). So, it was Rs. 126.23 crores surplus at this level of volume of traffic without increase in freights and fares. And now, for 1982-83, according to your Budget estimates, though you estimate a volume of originating traffic of the order of 230 million tonnes in place of 210 million tonnes of 1977-1978, we find today that the Budget has been just balanced and original gap has been

closed by having a levy of the order of Rs. 261.45 crores. This is the paradoxical situation. I know that the working expenses have increased to some extent, but have they increased to such an extent so as to have such a paradoxical situation? Therefore, there are only two inferences that can be drawn—either the volume of traffic that has been calculated and projected is erroneous or the second possibility is that if there are no mistakes committed in the calculation of the volume of traffic, in that case probably the working expenses are far more than what they have shown in the Budget. I do not want to attribute any motives either to the Minister or to the officers of the Indian Railways, but they should try to check and re-check whether there are certain mistakes in the calculations that have been made and the estimates that have been made and therefore, either the calculation of volume of traffic is wrong or the calculation of the working expenses is wrong. This is the paradoxical situation that has been developed.

Sir, as far as traffic burden is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Railway Minister and through you the House that there has been certain satisfactory change. So, I am happy that the volume of traffic has increased and if the freight traffic really becomes 230 million tonnes in the year 1982-83, I will be the happiest person. I have almost developed a second love for the Indian Railways and its employees and officers. I almost concede it as a second family. I must say, 'second family' because my first family may object. And therefore, I am saying that it is my second family.

MR. SPEAKER : Fortunately for you she is not here today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, fortunately. Sir, it is not a conspicuous absence...

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not let it be conveyed to her !

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, we are here!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Speaker should reconcile the interests of Members, but he should not drive away.

MR. SPEAKER : I will do. I am a defender of the faith.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank you.

I will be extremely happy if 230 million tonnes volume of traffic is reached. But I must note, fortunately or unfortunately, of course why we should say fortunately, unfortunately we had three changes in the Ministry and since constantly the Minister in this Ministry happens to be only a casual person, we cannot give the entire credit of increase in the volume of traffic to Minister alone. I would congratulate the officers of the railways and also the employees who are connected with the operations of the Indian Railways and I would be very happy if I am able to congratulate them still more when actually actuals of the traffic come before us.

The Budget speech highly talks of 1981-82 performance. They say that 1981-82 traffic in net tonne kilometres is expected to be 165 billions which is described as comparing well with the best ever figure of 150.25 billions. They have compared it with the best possible 150.25 billions. The Hon. Railway Minister feels shy of admitting that best traffic 150.25 billion was during the Janata regime when the performance was supposed to be the best and I think there can be no doubt that performance in 1977-78 was the best average. Even the bonus agreement that ultimately we prepared but you

signed whatever be the first class agreement, the productivity link bonus will be given on the basis of performance and as a basis, performance of 1977-78 will be considered as the best because that was the year of record performance of Indian Railways in terms of tonne kilometres, not merely tonnage because I know the fallacy. Immediately I say 1977-78 performance was the best in terms of volume of traffic, they will merely produce the figure for tonnage. But in Railways it is not the tonnage that is important but it is tonne kilometres i. e. how many tonnes which move to how many miles or kilometres ; because that is actually the source of revenue generation. Therefore, in terms of volume of traffic in terms of tonne kilometres 150.25..

MR. SPEAKER : Has one to be the Minister to understand this jugglery ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before I became the Railway Minister, I was a common man. It is not difficult to pick up finance of Railways.

You have no doubt said that it is better than ever the highest. But kindly accept the fact, day in and day out, when you are attacking the Janata Government and the Janata power, at least by back door they have accepted that the best volume of traffic was 150.25 billions and that was in 1977-78. Only they have identified the year in legal terminology. It is because of mistaken identity. I have only corrected that. That is all that I have done.

There is no doubt that adequate traffic is there. No doubt, coal and other materials and raw materials are available to the industries. But on the basis of my experience with the small scale

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sector and medium scale sector, I am told, that there is a little lacuna here. No doubt, as far as large industries are concerned, they have no complaint whether they are the coal industries in the public sector or the private sector. They were satisfied because they had adequate stocks of coal and other raw materials. But as far as medium scale industries are concerned and small scale industries are concerned the traffic was not available to them in as big a quantity as they wanted. Now that again is a slip between the cup and the lip.

Now let us come to the financial allocations. As I said earlier before you came that there are a number of financial indicators that are already available before the Budget is published. There is nothing wrong about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I heard that. That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank you.

For instance, this is the Economic Times of 20th February, 1982. Here all the allocations made by the Planning Commission are given. Headwise they have been given and they are officially available. It is not that surreptitiously some journalists have actually come and taken away from the Railway Board or the Planning Commission's office all the indicators that are available. As far as the allocations of Railways are concerned, the Railways wanted the Planning Commission to give an allocation of the order of Rs. 1300 crores. In reality, they were given only Rs. 1137 crores. And again, according to the instructions of the Planning Commission, they have told that they have made an allocation of Rs. 1133 crores to the Indian Railways but from that, the Railways have to adjust Rs. 30 crores to the Road Transport Development Cor-

poration and out of the same amount expenses for some of the top priorities line have to be adjusted. The economists have argued in the journal that if these amounts are deducted, actually the net allocation that would become available to the Indian Railways for developmental activities would be Rs. 997 crores. In the speech, he has already admitted that. In real terms, the allocation would be still lower. I would like to make a plea to the Government and I think it is a plea that will support the Union Railway Minister. As far as the Railways are concerned, they are the infrastructure for the development of our economy. If the Railways fail, the steel plants will fail, the cement plants will fail, the textile industries will fail, the small scale and medium scale industries will fail, agriculture will fail and the movement of agricultural commodities will fail.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Attendance in Parliament also fails.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore, the Railways are the basic infrastructure for the economy of the country. Therefore, I will join hands with the Railway Minister in demanding from the Planning Commission greater allocations and at least next time whatever allocations are demanded by the Railway Minister, the Planning Commission should be cooperative enough to make those allocations so that the infrastructure of the economy can be adequately built up.

What will be the net effect ? As far as these allocations are concerned, I will give you only three illustrations that will strengthen the case of Union Minister *vis-a-vis* the Planning Commission in getting more allocations. On the whole, the Ministry of Railways asked from the Planning Commission for Rs. 1300 crores. They gave only Rs. 1137 crores, and effectively, it has become

Rs. 997 crores. In terms of reality, it has become less than Rs. 997 crores.

As far as the various heads are concerned, just for illustration, I will pick up three heads. As far as the line capacity work is concerned, the Union Railway Minister demanded from the Planning Commission on behalf of his Ministry Rs. 130 crores and the Planning Commission was extremely satisfied to give them Rs. 60 crores. Again for electrification, the Ministry demanded Rs. 130 crores and the Planning Commission gave them Rs. 110 crores. As far as the new lines are concerned, the Railway Ministry demanded Rs. 97 crores and for the new lines, only Rs. 42 crores were given. Quite a good number of representatives of various States are sitting here. They are from Himachal, they are from U. P. and they are from Punjab. How can I forget the Chair? They are from various parts of South, East, West,...

MR. SPEAKER : But Mr. Chavan should also remember this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, of course, especially the region from which Mr. Chavan comes. I am referring to Mr. Chavan in power and I am not referring to Mr. Chavan in wilderness. Therefore, for Marathwada also a gauge conversion of line from Aurangabad to Manmad, they are demanding certain allocations. But they have not been allocated. All this has happened as a result of this. Some people feel that there are less allocations for the new lines. What does it matter? Rs. 97 crores was demanded but only Rs. 42 crores was granted. Now, what will be the net effect? After all, leave aside the uneconomic lines, and at least take remunerative lines or the revenue earning capacity lines which create revenue capacity. When you just try to reduce the allocations, the

remunerative capacity lines cannot be built up. And in the long run, you destroy the revenue earning capacity of the Indian Railways. So, not that because of less allocations, only, some of our friends will lose the lines whether we lose or gain that is not much of importance. But if the Railways lose, in that case that is the lose of revenue. Therefore, I would say that from Rs. 97 crores when it comes to Rs. 42 crores, it is the revenue earning capacity of the Indian Railways that has been destroyed. When that is destroyed, when there is an erosion of this particular source of finance, what is the alternative left to the Hon. Minister? He says, "If I am not given the revenue earning capacity of the railways, the only alternative that is left open to me is to close the uncovered gap, to increase fares and freights. Therefore, he has resorted to a freight and fare increase of the order of Rs. 261.45 crores. That is the rationale behind his designs to impose more burden on the common people.

This particular responsibility must be shared both by the Ministry of Railways and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is headed by the Prime Minister of the country and therefore, it is the Prime Minister with whom you have to take up the issue. If the rapport between the Railway Minister and the Prime Minister is better, if he has more influence with the Prime Minister, if he is able to make her understand that these are the problems of development saying, "It is not in the interest of Mr. P. C. Sethi that I am asking for these allocations, not that I have to take unpopular stand of increasing fares and freights and, thereby, lose popularity, but it is the viability of the Indian economy that will be lost" he can get more allocations. On that account, he has to persuade the Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Planning Commission. I am sure, if the Prime Minister is persuaded, nobody else counts, more so with the



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present Prime Minister. Once you convince the Prime Minister that in the interest of infrastructure itself, the allocations are necessary, in that case, no difficulty would be created. I hope, at least in the future good offices of the Railway Minister with the Prime Minister would be utilised; there would be a tender persuasion of the Prime Minister to see that more allocations are achieved and, if more allocations are there, in that case his responsibility in the development field will also grow.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who will bell the cat ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is another aspect to which I would draw the attention of the House. No doubt, the freight movement has increased. But one disturbing feature of the increased freight movement is that the freight movement is sought to be increased at the cost of railway safety. The year 1980-81 was declared, if you remember aright, as the year of the Disabled. We find that in 1980-81, the total number of accidents were 1013; the total number of deaths were 244 and a large of men were crippled and they became disabled. That was the Railways' contribution to the Year of the Disabled. That is how they have contributed. I am not very happy about it. I do not want to be cruel in my criticism. But try to understand why there is loss of railway safety.

There are a number of measures that are to be taken. But in their anxiety to mop up more and more railway traffic, to show more income, sometimes they do it at the cost of railway safety. We have in this country 1800 trunk route stations for which track circuiting had to be completed. They said, "The equipment for track circuiting is stolen away and, therefore, we do not want to go in for intensive programme." So, that has been slackened. Then, there is the problem of axle counters. That is not being tackled properly. One

of the best devices that has been evolved by Indian scientists in the railways is that of automatic warning system. It gives a warning to the driver to prevent collision of two trains. Sometimes, the driver is so absent-minded that he does not take cognizance of the signal and, therefore, the train goes ahead. If we have an automatic warning system fixed at half a kilometre from the red signal post and fix another warning system below the engine, in that case, as soon as the two instruments come over each other, if there is a red signal—it is a part of the circuit that has been corrected—there will be a shrill whistle in the engine chamber and he can come to senses that probably a signal is there. If he is absent-minded like an absent-minded-professor and he does not take cognizance even of the whistle...

MR. SPEAKER : Don't be uncharitable to your community.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...in a few seconds, automatically, the brake is applied and the train stops.

It is a very good device. At present, only on high density routes of Howrah-Burdwan and Mughalsarai-Gaya, these automatic warning systems have been fixed up. I am very happy to find that after the automatic warning systems have been installed on these two high density routes, there has been not a single accident due to collision on these two particular routes, and therefore, I would say that more and more Automatic Warning Systems will have to be evolved.

There is no adequacy of brake power. In one of the discussions on the Adjournment Motion on Railway accidents, I produced before this House, a Brake Power Certificate in which actually the driver has indicated that the brake power has extremely poor vacuum, 27 centimetres. Even then, the Authorities said



"We are not just now concerned about the brake power. We are concerned about the freight traffic. Go ahead. Even if the brake power is inadequate, go ahead". He has written "Very Poor." But, even then, he is asked to go ahead.

In the South, there are some goods trains which are being run without guards, and for emergency, training is given to the firemen to drive the train. Somebody may commit murder of the engine driver. In that case, the train may go astray and, therefore, the firemen are given emergency training. Some of the Mail and Express trains are also being driven by firemen. I feel that unless the Indian Railways feel that there is a perpetual emergency in the country, there is no justification for these firemen actually driving the trains.

Track renewals are required. 6,000 route kilometres need track renewal. Rs. 560 crores are required. That is, on an average, Rs. 110 crores would be required every time. These allocations are already made. But, last year's experience indicates that in spite of the allocations made for the Primary Track Renewals, the allocations have not been properly utilised. It is a slur on the efficiency of the Ministry and I hope and trust that this would also be attended to.

Very often the formation of the trains takes place. There is no intermediate check-up. Why is it avoided? Because the instructions are there: "More than safety, we require more traffic" and, as a result of that, the intermediate inspections are avoided. This particular safety aspect is also to be borne in mind.

I can place before you a very interesting figure. There are 40,000 level-crossings in the country. Out of them, 14,000, that is, 36% level-crossings are manned level-crossings and, if you go through the records

of the last several years, you will find that the average railway accidents at the unmanned level-crossings are of the order of 100 per year and, therefore, it is necessary that unmanned level-crossings are converted into level-crossings. But the legal provision is that if they are to be converted into level-crossings, then, the expenditure may be borne by the Corporation or the Municipality or the Zilla Parishad. But, we find that it is not feasible. Therefore, we have introduced a new policy declaration that 'as far as the vulnerable railway crossings are concerned, the railways would bear 100% responsibility for those railway crossings which are vulnerable to accidents'. But, it seems that they have now given up this policy, and adopted some other policy which should be revised in the interest of safety, if nothing else.

There is one other dangerous aspect and that is the administrative aspect. Dirty linen is being washed by the Mechanical and by the Operating Departments. I do not want to side either of them. But, dirty linen is washed. Lot of trouble is being created there. One is trying to throw the blame on the other. This should be avoided.

Some trade unions had at last come forward with a resolution extending full cooperation to the Administration and saying that they would try to observe the coming year as the 'Safety Year' of the Indian Railways' and that they would extend all possible cooperation. They themselves conceded that if there is a lacuna in the implementation, they would take upon themselves the sole responsibility. That aspect has also to be borne in mind.

There has been upgradation of the staff. When the upgradation was introduced, the perspective was that this upgradation would help the entire Administration of the Railways in the field also. But what actually

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happened is that the upgraded posts are concentrated in the Headquarters and, as a result of that, they are not being diverted to the field. There are jurisdictional conflicts and, therefore, the very purpose of this upgradation is defeated. I do not in any way mean to say that upgradation should be scrapped. Upgradation is a progressive step, and it should be properly implemented.

As far as RPF men are concerned, they have certain problems. Their grievance is that they are denied bonus while all the other categories of workers got bonus. Probably, it is the Ministry of Home Affairs which is adopting this attitude towards the RPF men. I do not think that the Railway Department is to be blamed for this. If I remember right, the Railway Administration is in favour of giving bonus even to RPF men.

They are our employees. They are not employees like those of Government Railway Police who are State Government employees. These are the Indian Railways employees and, therefore, they should be brought into the ambit.

There are a lot of disparities between the various public sector undertakings under the Railways. I do not say that immediately parity will be possible, but at least you should move in the direction of ensuring that parity is there.

I do not want to go into the figures. But unlike any other part of the world, it is only the Indian Railways that is bearing the highest social burdens for the Railways carrying a number of articles below the operating cost; a number of materials which are required for Defence are being carried by them and a number of other commodities are also being carried by them below operating costs. There are certain

uneconomic lines which must be constructed, but Government must give more allocations. These social burdens should be removed.

There are a number of projects that have been already sanctioned and surveys have been completed. There is a famous joke : where there is a will, there is a railway, and where there is no will, there is only a survey. Sometimes when people insist upon new railway lines being constructed, the Railway Minister says, 'I will give a survey'. But what happens in the survey, nobody knows. Therefore, I would like that when actually surveys have been conducted and completed and the recommendations are available, we should not give false hopes to the passengers and to the people concerned in the various regions : Marathwada is there, Himachal is there; there are a number of other projects in Punjab, Haryana and various other places. All those projects which are pending should be completed.

AN HON. MEMBER : Orissa also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Orissa also.

Therefore, to sum up, I would suggest that the Planning Commission should give more allocations; wasteful expenditure should be avoided by the Indian Railways; the projects that provide revenue-earning capacity, the remunerative lines, should be taken up on a priority basis; the social burdens should be reduced; and the operating ratio that is going up, the ratio of working expenses and the volume of traffic earning has to be brought down.

In the end I will conclude by saying that, unless we are able to have proper combination and coordination of technological,

administrative and financial innovations and at the same time take the full cooperation of the employees' unions and also the officers' Associations and scientists and experts, it will not be possible to prevent the near-breakdown of the finances of the Indian Railways. I want the finances of the Indian Railways to improve. I do not want the Indian Railways to fail. Mrs. Indira Gandhi might be the Prime Minister and Congress-I might be ruling, but the nation belongs to all of us and, therefore, both sides should be able to combine to see that the railway system succeeds. If the railway system collapses, the economy collapses and the nation collapses. With my patriotic urges I would say that I would never like the nation to collapse and therefore, I want the Railways to succeed.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, Professor; thank you also for pleading my cause. Mr. Parashar. I also thank Mr. Parashar who has already pleaded. I think, the Planning Minister listens to you as well.... He has gone now !

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented by the Railway Minister....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He should not be allowed to speak because he is a member of the Railway Convention Committee. He is very clever; he took the whole Committee to Himachal Pradesh and got two new lines sanctioned for his State.

MR. SPEAKER : He did something else also. That is why I thanked him.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I am very happy that Prof. Madhu Dandavate now remembers Himachal Pradesh,

Punjab and Orissa. But when he was the Railway Minister, he did not remember us. That is our complaint.

MR. SPEAKER : Better late than never. देर आयाद दुस्त आयाद ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Now he has pleaded the case for construction of new railway lines. I would add that he should also have complimented the Railway Minister on some of the achievements that he has been able to bring forward. Asiad is coming; we will be having the Asiad in a very short period. It goes to the credit of Shri Sethi that he has brought a hope for the country that the Delhi Metropolitan Transport Project would be completed well in time for the people participating in these Games to enjoy the benefits of this project.

15-45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similarly he has added some new engines and made some trains double-headed so that they can move faster. To my mind, the greatest attention that he has paid is to the safety of the passengers and he has taken upon himself the duty of visiting every Divisional Headquarter of the Indian Railways so that the railway travel is made more safe and actually the hopes of the millions, are not belied by a sudden accident.

Similarly, in other areas also he has done well. For example take this area. Mr. Madhu Dandavate has paid him only a left-handed compliment by congratulating the officers and not the Minister. It is the continued policy of the Government...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because I am a leftist.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: You should be a rightist also when you pay compliments some time. The point is that it is the continued policy of the Government that is reflected in the Budget documents and that is implemented by the officers. We are second to none in complimenting our officers, the Chairman and other Members of the Board but the Minister also should be given the due credit because it is he who streamlines the policy and puts it before the House. He has been able to give some broad indications and it is for the first time that the record figure of loading 220 million tonnes of goods has been achieved and it is to be further improved to 230 million tonnes by way of loading.

This is not a small achievement and now the hands of the Railway Minister have been tied by the Planning Commission and, therefore, it is to that direction the entire Parliament must pay its attention.

Mr. Dandavate has only compared the demand and the allotment this year. That is that for new railway lines Rs. 97 crores were demanded and Rs. 42 crores were allotted. I would suggest that there should be a comparison with what was spent last year. Rs. 47 crores were spent last year on new railway lines and Rs. 42 crores are allotted this year. So the picture is even more dismal. Therefore, I would plead for a greater allocation for new railway lines. Vast areas of the country are looking forward in the hope of getting some new railway line—most of them for industrial purposes and others for development of backward regions.

I would give you the figures. At present the total route-km. of the Indian Railways happens to be nearly 61000 km. During the last 30 years only 7000 odd km. have been added

to the railway system which means only an addition of 15% and when the Five Year Plans were envisaged there was a hope that in every plan there would be a greater and greater allocation for new lines so that the entire country is covered up. At the moment there are 28 railway lines which are under construction and Mr Sethi has mentioned those lines in his speech. In the supplementary demands last year Shri Kedar Pande added 5 more lines and one of these lines Nangal-Talwara happens to be in Himachal Pradesh. This was surveyed a long time back—25 years back it was a survey. So when the projects are to be completed, the allocations are to be of a higher order. It is un-understandable how these projects can be completed well in time.

Therefore, although the needs of the railways are very pressing—you need the replacement of the wagons, of the rolling stock and of the track—and the amount of money has to be increased, the plan allocation of Rs. 5100 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan is not adequate because the rise in prices has eroded the plan allocation by 30%. Hence, the physical achievement will be much smaller. Therefore, in the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan which takes place this year and when the National Development Council meets this time later in March, I would plead with the Hon. Prime Minister, the National Development Council the Minister for Planning and the Minister for Finance and Minister for Railways to concede this point that the new railway lines which have been jettisoned to the background should be brought back because the health of the entire Indian economy depends upon not upon what we are maintaining but also how fast we are expanding.

In this respect, the people of the North-East were promised six new railway lines by Mr. L. N. Mishra in those early days of 1973 and they were included by Mr. Dandavate in



the supplementary budget. But unless they are actually constructed, the inclusion in the Budget has little meaning. Parliamentary control on railway finances and also the general finances indicates that whatever lines have been sanctioned and included in the Budget should be constructed.

Definitely, though the pace may not be as fast as it is expected to be, it has to be constructed. They cannot be relegated and pushed out of the Budget because that would be something very odd for a parliamentary democracy. I would plead with the Railway Minister that all the sanctioned works which have been included in the works programme of the Zonal Railways and in the Budget passed by this Parliament should be taken up for construction; otherwise parliamentary democracy would only be reduced to a mockery and the entire country would laugh at us. Therefore, we must not take it lightly. It is a very serious matter that the construction work for the railway lines approved by the Parliament and sanctioned by this House must be taken up. They are also lines of very strategic importance.

There is another aspect. Rs. 30 crores have been provided to by the railways for the Road Development Fund. That amount should be given to the roads. We are not grudging that, but an equivalent amount should be added by the Planning Commission for new railway lines so that the railways net allocation should not be eroded.

Similarly, there are some other aspects also which have been taken into consideration. I would urge that every member of the House should plead very vigorously for areas which have so far been neglected like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir. There is a provision for extending the line upto Udhampur from Jammu. Then there is very important railway line

from Nangal to Talwara for which Mr. L.N. Mishra laid the foundation stone as far back as 1974 and for which the State Government is contributing 25% of the net cost by way of free land, earthwork and also half the cost of the wooden sleepers. It is also of strategic importance. These lines should also be taken up and constructed at an early date. There are more proposals for new railway lines in Himachal Pradesh. For example, a cement factory is coming up at Paonta Shahib in Himachal Pradesh. For that, Jagadhri should be connected with Paontasahib. Jagadhri has to be connected for industrial development. Similarly another factory is coming up in Barmana/Gagal near Bilaspur. It should be connected with Amt—via Hamirpur and Nadaun. Then the small distance—it is only 3 or 4 km—of Kalka-Parwanoo should be connected by a broad-gauge. There is already a narrow gauge and it should be converted into a broad gauge. It will accelerate the industrial development of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is rich in mineral resources and they can be exploited only if you provide the necessary infrastructural facilities. If you cannot do this, we are helpless and the entire country is suffering for shortage of cement. We have 10 more cement projects which can come up immediately in Himachal Pradesh provided these lines are constructed.

Another point I would like to highlight in my remarks is the handicaps the railway Ministry suffers from.

Crime on the railways is a pet obsession of the people but how far has the Railways control over the crime? If the crime takes place in a moving train, it is the Railway Minister who has to be answerable to the Parliament. He has to answer questions here. He has to suffer for this. The entire image of the Indian Railways is eroded because somebody has looted



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a running train. If somebody has looted a running bus or a plying truck, the Home Minister or the concerned Ministry in the State will have to answer. But who controls the GRP? The General Railway Police is controlled by the State Government and not by the Indian Railways. So do one of the two things. Either transfer the control of the GRP to the Union Ministry of Railways or take the responsibility for the crime and lay it at the door of the Home Departments of the States or the Centre.

Similarly, I am happy that the Minister for Railways, Mr. Sethi has provided for an increased allotment for RPF because safety of the people is also important. But safety of the property is also important. There the RPF does not have the general police powers. Therefore, the general police powers must also be given to the RPF and the RPF Act must be amended. These are some of the legislative measures that we must think of immediately.

Similarly, there is a question of passenger amenities which have to be provided. When we travel over vast areas by trains, sometimes we suffer for want of drinking water. Sometimes there is no proper lighting. Sometimes, there is no cleanliness. All these things have to be provided for if the image of the Indian Railways is to be improved.

In the case of freights the Railway Minister has withdrawn exemption from surcharge. This may hit very sensitive articles like fruits, etc. I would suggest that articles which were given exemption earlier should also be given exemption now because otherwise bananas and apples and all these articles for which you are providing upto 30th June will perish beyond that date. Therefore, there is an ample case for that.

Another important thing. The passenger fares have been increased. Though the Railway Tariff Com-

mittee which was appointed by Mr. Dandavate's government has been able to give the recommendations that travel in India should be cost-based—this is an important recommendation—the fares at the moment do not go upto that level. What we want more is that the Railway Tariff Committee also gave certain suggestions for the improvement of the services to the railway passengers and various other items. They should also be taken care of.

There is another point that in the year of the child, one concession was given that children upto the age of five should be allowed free travel. I would plead with the Union Minister for Railways to be kind to the children and allow that exemption which was allowed before. Otherwise, what would happen is that what we are giving by one hand, we are taking it away by the other hand. Millions of children of India would enjoy if Mr. Sethi allows this. (*Interruptions*) If he wants to be liberal he can give this concession even to children who are beyond five years and upto 10 years. I do not grudge there. But, the least we request him to do immediately in this railway budget is to restore the exemption given to the children upto five years for the free-travel as was granted earlier. With a very delicate balance we have been able to push up these figures and put them across. Sir, budget making in the railways is not like the general finance. He has no hands to lay on all sides of the Indian economy. He has a particular sector where the limit is set by the Planning Commission or by the Finance Ministry. It is a static line. He has to spend within that limit. He cannot spend on his own. Therefore, there is a case for re-arrangement of the finances. I would plead with him that the railway expansion in India should be financed by those who are the users. We should be able to raise resources from within the earnings.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA—in the Chair]

It is an irony of fate that when the railways have their surpluses they have to pay the dividends. They carry a certain social burden also. I do not know why, when there is a big movement of food-grains reaching the peak loading points, there is a cut or reduction in their finances. Their performance is better only when they load more, thereby they earn more. They should be given more funds. I do not know why the Planning Commission applies their cut.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : The rate of interest that they pay is too low.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is quite low. You expect the railways also to do something better. Their operating ratio has deteriorated. It has gone down from 80 per cent to 90 per cent during the past two years. Extra money must be given if they are given works. If works have to be done, give them the funds. There is need for restructure of Railway finances. The costs have to be shared by the persons who use them. In a country like China, look at the expansion that has taken place—three—hundred per cent expansion has taken place there whereas only 15% expansion has taken place in India. We need new railway lines. In a recent conference of officers of the Indian Railways, various officers from the Asian and Pacific countries had gathered here in Delhi. How can renaissance of the Indian Railways take place when the cost of diesel is going up? In spite of that, railway travel is much cheaper than road travel. For renaissance we should work together so that the railways are able to give their best to the country. In 1854 the first train moved in between Bombay and Pune. Now this is the 128th year

of the Indian Railways. Our friend Shri Dandavate has gone away. He was only there to sign an agreement for bonus.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has gone away only to come back.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I hope so. It was the Government of Mrs. Gandhi that finally gave bonus in the case of railway employees. Therefore, it was reflected in our finances. Mrs. Gandhi said that we were happy that this year 1982 happened to be the productivity year. So, there is scope for improvement in work and in efficiency. Railway lines are there. The trains have to be brought up to the mark. Various facilities have to be given. There are certain sections in which new trains are required. For example, Jammu is the terminal of most of the new trains. For example the trains coming from Delhi and beyond were extended right upto Jammu. But the people coming from Himachal Pradesh and northern part of Punjab are not able to get seats. We have been pleading for a new train between Pathankot and Delhi. I hope it will be looked into immediately. Similarly, the No. 1 train in this country, namely, 1 UP and 2 DN, which is Kalka-Howrah Mail is only from Kalka to Howrah. I would plead that there should be a direct Mail train from Kalka to Bombay. There is an ample justification for introduction of a new mail train, between Kalka on the one hand and Bombay on the other. Similarly, some other facilities are also needed. Sir, in Lahaul-Spiti there is snow for eight months but there is rich produce of potatoes. When the Railway Convention Committee visited that area they were pleading for more wagons for transport of potatoes at Kiritpur railway station. We would plead for better terminal facilities. Punjab Government has pleaded for Nangal Dam and Kiritpur. There should be greater facilities for loading and unloading so that rich produce of

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apples and potatoes is carried to various parts of the country.

16.00 hrs.

Similarly, Sir, I would plead for the Class III and Class IV employees of the Railways. They need better service facilities. Unfortunately, the funds provided for amenities to the staff are not sufficient. In the present year of 'Year of Productivity' it should be the year of labourer in the Railways. Class III and Class IV employees should be given greater attention by way of better medical and housing facilities. It is only then that we will be able to draw the best out of them. If we want to honour the new slogan given by our Prime Minister "श्रम एवं जयते" then we must also honour the person who does the "श्रम". The labourer must be honoured in this year and the labourer cannot be honoured unless we provide him various facilities and incentives. We have to provide for his children and emergencies. Sir, there is a quota in the Railways for recruitment of talented sportsmen. I would plead with the Railway Minister to double the quota for recruitment of sportsmen so that it is a good gesture to sportsmen in the year of Asiad.

Mr. Chairmain, Sir, there is a case for employment on compassionate grounds. If some Railway employee dies his son is to be employed but as at present there are only a limited number of vacancies he has to wait for a number of years for getting employment on compassionate grounds. So, I would request the vacancies should be increased liberally.

Sir, the Northern Railway happens to be the largest Railway in the country. It covers ten thousand and odd route kilometres. Second comes Western Railway. It is not possible for a person whether you call him General Manager or Chief Manager to control and secure

efficiency in the area ranging from Jogindernagar to Mughalsarai.

It becomes very difficult for one man. Then, Sir, all the recruitment is done at Allahabad. So, Sir, I would plead the Railway Minister that the Railway Reforms Committee which has been set-up under the Chairmanship of Shri Pande shall be able to submit its Report well in time so that you may bring forward its recommendations this year and the same are implemented well before the presentation of the next year's budget. I would plead with the Railway Minister that the Northern Railway must be bifurcated. It should be bifurcated immediately into North-Western Railway and Northern Railway. The States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Chandigarh should form the North-Western zone and should be able to cater to the development of this area. There is also need for a new division.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now that the construction of Nangal-Telwara railway line has been approved by the Government and the project has been included in the Budget and similarly railway line from Chandigarh to Morinda has also been included in the Budget, Chandigarh has to become an important junction and, as such, should have a Division. When the Railway Convention Committee met State Governments the priority number one of Haryana Government was for a direct line from Jagadhari to Chandigarh. Priority number two of Punjab Government was a direct line from Ludhiana to Chandigarh.

The U. P. Government also has demanded a new railway line from Dehra Dun right up to Kalsi via Dakpathar, which is just across Pontasahib in Himachal Pradesh. The entire division can be linked up and Chandigarh can become the focal point. It is a very large area

of land. Mr. Sethi, you please visit Chandigarh and you will see the vast land that you have got there; you have got a large area; that area can be developed and Chandigarh can be developed into a new Railway Division. Then I will also say that on the other side also, you should have Jullundur Division. There should be a new Division. At the moment, that Division happens to be on one side—the side of Ferozepore, which is just near the Border with Pakistan. I don't grudge a division there; let it be in Ferozepore; let it remain there; but Jullundur is becoming a focal point. The Punjab Government has also suggested the extension of Hoshiarpur-Jullundur line upto Amb in Himachal Pradesh and we demand linking of Amb with Barmana, with site of a Cement factory in Himachal Pradesh, via Hamirpur and Nadaun and Jahu. Jullundur has to become a focal point for three States, that is, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. So, just as in the case of Jullundur, similar is the case of Chandigarh. So, we would plead for this division.

In this year we have got the General Budget which provides for Rs. 900 crores for Defence. What does increase in Defence Expenditure mean, if the infrastructure is not there, if the strategic lines are not there? The Punjab Government in a deputation led by its Finance Minister has suggested that the line from Talwara to Mukerian should be extended right up to Kadian so that there is alternate route right up to Amritsar. This becomes a second line of defence. I think, Gen. Sparrow will bear me out. Unless you have a perpendicular line of defence on our border with the enemy country, we cannot defend our country properly. This is of extreme importance. The line of defence and defence communications should be perpendicular to the line of border with the enemy country. The Nangal-Talwara railway line should

be extended right up to Amritsar on one side and to Chandigarh on the other side.

Hundreds of our jawans have sacrificed their lives from Himachal Pradesh since the last 30 years since Independence. But not even a single kilometre of Railway line has been added to Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, I would plead with you the case of Hon. Speaker. In his constituency two Railway Lines are there which require and need immediate attention. In the border area there should be a new line between Abohar and Fazilka. In this area, a large chunk of railway line has already gone to Pakistan. So, the line has been truncated and disrupted. The line from Kotkapura, right up to Fazilka should be a broad-gauge line. Here the possibility of attack of Pakistan army is the sharpest; and this area bears the full brunt of Pakistani attack. So, this area should be properly looked after and provided with new railway line.

Similarly, the Punjab Government has pleaded the case of Beas-Govindwal Railway line.

Number one priority should be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the best Indian tradition has been this : Of course, so far as the Speaker is concerned, he is neutral he is a judge. But as far as his constituency is concerned, he may privately discuss the matters with the Minister concerned.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : That is quite right, Sir; but I also happen to be familiar with the area. So, it is my duty to support the cause of the Hon. Mr. Speaker, because, he may not participate in the regular Budget and he has no seat in the House. Therefore, Sir, it is his case; and ultimately the case of the whole of India, because, his constituency is a border constituency. If Punjab, Himachal



[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]  
Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are defended well, if these States which are the sword-arm of the country are looked after properly, it is Mother India that you are defending, it is the nation which you are defending.

In this year of productivity, our Hon. Prime Minister has given the slogan—Shram-Eva-Jayathe—Labour alone wins-along with Satyameva Jayathe. Let me plead with the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the Hon. Minister of Railways, to honour the worker in the Railways, as they increase the efficiency and the discipline and the punctuality and other things, so that the ordinary man who travels, the ordinary worker who comes up, is able to feel that he is honoured, Shram-Eva-Jayathe, the Renaissance of the Indian Railways,—these two slogans alone can lead the country to higher productivity. 1982 is the year marked for productivity and the nation will be able to progress much faster when the Railways move much speedily. Railways are the sinews of Indian economy and it is they who ultimately integrate the nation. If our country is an organism, then, the Indian Railways are like the sinews that carry the blood. Let the maximum attention be paid to this important infrastructure, so that we will be able to see that speed goes up, wagons move fast and the nation marches forward, the condition of our people gets ameliorated at a faster rate and the social and economic revolution which has been initiated by Mrs. Indira Gandhi is also reflected in the forward march of Indian Railways. The cause of the Railway is also the cause of the Indian nation.

With these words, Sir, I would appreciate the various good points which have been emerging out of the Railway Budget and I would once again plead for the concessions which I have demanded, so that the Railway Minister is able to give a new face-lift to the country. Thank you.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI (Bhubaneswar):** Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget presented to this House by the Hon. Railway Minister. Sir, I was very happy to bear that Prof. Madhu Dandavate had reciprocated so well today to the appeal made by the President seeking co-operation of the Opposition in his Address. In his address to both the Houses of Parliament, he said that the Opposition parties should co-operate with the Government in those fields where co-operation is needed and I am quite happy that Prof. Madhu Dandavate had reciprocated to his sentiments by way of supporting whatever the main achievements made by the Indian Railways during this period.

Sir, in maintaining the discipline and increasing the revenue earning originating freight traffic, maintaining a steady supply of the inputs like coal, fertilizers etc. to the factories to keep up the production tempo and also the various performances in improving the working of the Railway, the Railway Board, the Railway Ministry, and the 1.7 million railway workers have done a commendable work in recent months. As you know, we have the problems before the Railways which need to be highlighted so that we can solve them and improve the efficiency and the working of our railway system which is the only public sector undertaking in so far as transport is concerned. If one really describes it, it comes next to the Defence which is one of the most well-established public sector undertakings of this country. But, as there are so many sick industries, Railway also is sick and the giant having sickness naturally it looms large.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** But there are so many doctors also for taking preventive and curative measures.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:** The doctors are trying to



cure it. Therefore I would just place before this House some of the problems that we are facing in so far as Railways are concerned.

First, I must say that the Planning Commission has made a reduced allocation for the Railways especially in this "Year of Productivity", that is, 1982. One of the major instruments in implementing the 20-point programme is the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Barring of course our population.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, the entire thinking of the Planning Commission should have to change because whatever suggestions or whatever action the Planning Commission takes in respect of Railways, they must be in terms of increasing the production, especially in the "Year of Productivity".

When the Railways asked for about 11,000 crores of rupees for the entire Sixth Plan, the Planning Commission gave Rs. 5600 crores or something like that. It is in that way that they go on allotting Rs. 1100 crores, year by year. Now, as you know the Railways are the only instrument which can help in increasing the productivity of the country and for maintaining the same, the Planning Commission has to change its attitude in the allocation of funds for the Railways.

As we all know: Mr. P. C. Sethi is in charge of this Ministry, I hope his experience in the administration can go a long way for achieving improvement and efficient running of Railways. All the Members of Parliament and everybody want a lot more to be allocated by the Planning Commission so that the Railways can recover from the ills and show a sign of improvement which we are trying to achieve.

Now, what is happening today? There is a rising expectation of the masses of India from the railway in respect of all spheres. Take for example, the passenger traffic, the goods traffic, movement, amenities required etc. In all spheres there is a rising expectation from the railways, and the people want the railways should be able to meet their demands and aspirations. But more the rising expectations are there, the railways are failing more and more. You have to think of building up of infrastructure keeping in view how you would be able to cope up with the rising expectation of the masses of India. But what is happening today? Because the Planning Commission was not able to provide finances to the railways for its activities or to overcome its problems, naturally, Railway Minister has to come out with proposals for additional resources. The Planning Commission has asked them to find their own resources. Apart from that, the Railways cannot over-capitalise themselves further. They have been over-capitalising themselves by depending more and more on the general revenues, as one gets habituated to opium. Every year they want more from the general revenues, and the railways are being over-capitalised.

Whatever infrastructure we have built so far during all this planning period, we have done so calculating that the existing infrastructure can carry 245 million tonnes of originating freight traffic. But you will find from Plan to Plan, that the railways have never fulfilled the targeted originating freight traffic, but the investment has been made on that basis. Therefore, a time has come when the railways have to think seriously. They have developed certain infrastructure with the investment of scarce capital. Leave aside the return, whether it is 2%, 5% or 6%, because it is a public sector organisation and we have to think

[Shri Chintamani Panigarhi]

of condoning many things and we want to defend it whatever shortcomings it has. But we have to think whether with this much of investment, they would be able to move 245 million tonnes of originating freight traffic. And why should we not be able to do so? Why should we always begin from 195 million tonnes and end up at 220, and never reach 225 or 245 million tonnes? In view of this, why should we not have a complete restructuring of the whole railway system, so that we can derive benefits commensurate with our investment? We know full well that it is a long range view that we have to take; we have to think of 20 or more years ahead. The entire system needs a close study and look, so that we can re-arrange the whole thing.

Let us take the case of rolling stock. It is really something which we have to take note of. What about the condition of the rail tracks? During the 2nd Plan, the railways replaced 1900 kms. of primary and 530 kms. of secondary track a year. But in the third Plan, the rate of renewal rose to 2600 and 620 kms. respectively. Since then it has dropped steadily to an average of 930 kms. in 1978-79, 765 kms. in 1979-80 and 880 kms. in 1980-81. I am happy that it has increased in 1981-82 and I hope that it will still increase further. The backlog of primary track that needs to be replaced has risen from 2400 km. in 1973-74 to 7780 km. in 1980. It will still rise further. The total track that will need replacement by 1985 will be 28040 kms, but it seems unlikely that more than 9000 kms. will be replaced at the end of 6th Plan.

Then, Sir, what is the backlog in the entire period of the Sixth Plan? What will be our position?

Now, let us go to the question of workshops. I have visited some workshops. We should be proud of the Indian Railways for the workshops

that we have built up and the investments that we have made in them. And sometimes inventories were big and perhaps in 1972-73 we recommended for the cutting down of the inventories and they are cutting them down. This gives us satisfaction. But now what we find is that 70% of the machines installed in the Railway workshops are very old. How can a workshop without modern equipment cope with the present needs of the Railways, which needs to be modernised itself. Therefore, the entire forty-nine workshops have machines which need to be replaced or modernised. And it needs investment, because the workshops are to be in a position to do the periodic overhaul. I think about one lakh thirtythree thousand wagons are waiting for periodic overhaul because we do not have the capacity to do so. But we need this to be done immediately.

Now, Sir, let us look to the question of accidents. Should we keep our eyes shut to this, when we want to invest so much money in the Railways, when we want the railways to cope up with our problems and help the country to build up its own economy? In 1979-80 the number of accidents was 900. In the first nine months of 1981-82 it was 869. And God help us it may not increase further. I am happy that the Government took immediate action to see that the accident victims get adequate amount. But when the analysis of the accidents was made, it has been found that the accidents caused by failure of rolling stock and track have jumped from 17% in 1979-80 to 51% in 1981-82. What does it show? Therefore, we must select the priorities on how to consolidate the entire Railway system. That needs our top consideration.

Now I come to punctuality of the trains. We are very happy that we got the Neelachal Express. It is tri-weekly, but we are persuading the Hon. Railway Minister to make it a daily service. About the punctuality

of the Neelachal Express, we find that it is regularly late by three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To that extent you must congratulate the Railways because it is regularly late by three hours.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I must appeal to the Hon. Minister to do something. If this is the condition, you cannot improve. Now what is the condition of the passengers who are coming down by this train late. Do you know how the taxi drivers and other people are harassing them at the New Delhi station ? To obviate their difficulties, why not start the train at 8 a. m. from Puri and see that it reaches here at 9.30 p. m. maximum even allowing that it is three hours late. I hope the Hon. Minister will take this suggestion into consideration and do something immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may increase the margin to 24 hours. Then it will always be in time—of course, the date will undergo a change!

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Let us now take the case of the accident in which a train jumped into the river Bhagmati, over the bridge. Recently, many studies have been made about the bridges. I also went to see them—in North Eastern Railway. But there, the train moves at a speed of 15 Kms. an hour. Why not have a bullock cart, instead of an engine there ?

Somebody was saying that Railways were not looking to safety. But how can we say that ? Because railway tracks are faulty the instructions are not to move fast. When this is so, how can the people in those areas do their business ?

I find from a report on the state of railway bridges in the country

that there are 1.11 lakh railway bridges in the entire Railways. Out of them, 3,553 were distressed—as on 31st March 1978. To replace these railway bridges alone, Railways need 60,000 tonnes of steel.

We saw one of the bridges being constructed in your State, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Board has allotted the money, but the bridge could not be constructed because steel could not be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is so, because that State produces the bulk of steel.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : For the last so many years, I am trying to bring to the notice of the Railway Ministry, and Board that these zones were created long ago ; and that it is quite necessary, reasonable and obvious that you cannot delay having new zones. It should be done.

To-day, I repeat what I have been saying very often, viz. that the entire South East region can be broken into two zones. Why not have an East Coast Zone ? I am always speaking for it.

There should be more divisions. Recently, you have created 9 or 10 divisions. Why not have a division for Jharsuguda or on the Sambalpur side, where we have the growing Rourkela, the industrial city ? We are now having more and more factories there.

The Prime Minister went to Koraput and laid the foundation of the Rs. 2500 crore aluminium plant (NALCO) there. The second steel plant is coming up in Paradip. So, this sector should be developed to cope with the new industries coming up there. These things should be given immediate attention.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Prof. Madhu Danavate suggested that when the Ministers do not give a line, they give a survey. But I am asking, for so many years now, for the survey of a line between Khurda Road, Phulbani and Bolangir. But it is not coming up. Mr. Sethi and Mr. Mallikarjun are here. I went to the Prime Minister also. She wrote back a note saying that it should be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think they are afraid of your next step, in case survey is agreed to. You will then demand the construction after survey.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This time, my appeal is not going to be in vain, because I was prompted to say that. Therefore, I again appeal to the Hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are in the good company of the Chairman.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This Khurda Road—Phulbani-Bolangir line falls in a tribal district. The people there have not seen even one kilometre of railway tracks. Therefore, this should be included. We should have a railway line linking Talcher and Sambalpur. The final traffic location survey had been completed, and the construction work was to start. But it has not been started. Also, the second phase of the railway line from Daitari to Keonjhar should be taken up. Orissa needs more of electric traction. The commuters want more trains on this section—Barampur to Badrak—and they also want the electrification of this sector. All these things need immediate consideration.

I am happy that we have fixed in the sixth plan a target of 309 million tonnes of originating freight traffic, but to achieve this target

you need 2,57,200 wagons at 710 KM. lead and 1045 net tonne KM. per wagon per day. Unless you do this, the target cannot be achieved. But the Planning Commission has provided only for 1 lakh additional wagons. So, the total wagon holding will only marginally increase to 4,34,000 at the end of the plan from 4,19,000 at the beginning of the plan. So, this means you cannot reach the target of 309 million tonnes of originating freight traffic. These are the problems that the railways are facing.

One of the most important slogans that caught the imagination of the railway workers is workers' participation in management. It is an old 20-point programme. We tried and held seminars to see that officers and railway employees sit together and discuss it, so that at least at the shop level, this might come. But in how many places has this workers' participation in management come ? Whatever deficiencies we find today, we cannot overcome them unless we provide for more and more workers' participation in the management of railways. Whatever deficiencies we have overcome, it is because we have got the cooperation of the railway working class, because the Government has done something good for them.

I appeal to the Hon. Minister that we should try to overcome whatever shortcomings are before us. We are planning not just for today or tomorrow. As the Prime Minister said today morning, whatever the opposition might say or do, ultimately they have no programme to place before the country. Only the Congress has given the programmes to the people. Therefore, naturally the people should rally round us. The railways are the best instrument and we have to strengthen the railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That can be done only if there are more resources and the resources are properly spent.



**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :** Because the Planning Commission does not allot more resources, the Railway Minister has to increase the fare and freight rates. The Railways have now an asset of Rs. 30,000 crores. Today what is the percentage of depreciation you are paying ? All the rolling stocks are 70 to 80 years old. How can you replace them ? Unless we take speedy action to replace the old rolling stock and modernise them, we cannot cope up with the stupendous problem which the Railways are facing today and will increasingly face in the years to come.

With these words, I support the budget presented by the Railway Minister.

**श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरु) :** सम्पाति महोदय, किसी भी देश के विकास के लिए परिवहन व्यवस्था का सुचारु रूप से चलना सर्वथा अनिवार्य और आवश्यक होता है। सुव्यवस्थित और व्यापक परिवहन की व्यवस्था न हो तो आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक विकास किसी भी देश का ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल सकता है। यह एक सर्वमान्य बात है, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत के सबसे बड़े परिवहन साधन, रेलवे की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

रेलवे के विकास, संधारण और सुरक्षा के लिए जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं, वह इतने कम है कि रेलवे के ऊपर जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक दायित्व हैं, उन्हें वहन करने में वह सर्वथा असमर्थ रहेगी।

भारतवर्ष इतना बड़ा देश है, इसको देखते हुए अभी तक रेल का पूरी तरह से विकास नहीं हुआ है। आज भी भारत में ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ सैकड़ों मील तक रेल-

पथ नहीं है, करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने रेलवे में सवारी नहीं की और रेल देखी भी नहीं है। रेल से लाभ उठाने की बात तो दूर, उनकी तरफ इस बजट में कोई तवज्जह नहीं है। नये विकास का कार्यक्रम अवरुद्ध है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्य प्रस्तुत प्रावधानों के अनुसार पूरे नहीं किए जा सकते हैं।

आपने जो माल ढुलाई का लक्ष्य रखा है, वह पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि इतने साधन आपके पास नहीं हैं। योजना आयोग ने केवल रेलवे के लिए ही नहीं, रोड-परिवहन के साथ भी इसी तरफ का व्यवहार किया है। इन दोनों में बड़ी कटौती की है और इसीलिए ये दोनों विभाग अपने ऊपर आये हुए दायित्व को वहन करने में असमर्थ रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री और योजना आयोग इस तरफ खास ध्यान दें। इन्हें माल परिवहन की वर्तमान जिम्मेदारियों और आने वाली जिम्मेदारियों को वहन करने के लिये रेलवे को सक्षम बनाना चाहिए।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी वर्तमान रेलवे का विकास बिल्कुल मनमाने ढंग से हो रहा है। एक जगह तो सुविधा पर सुविधा दी जा रही है और अनेक प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जिनमें रेलवे बहुत कम लाभ पहुँचाने में कामयाब है। बहुत बड़ी विषमता इस मामले में है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ खासतौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

योजनाबद्ध विकास का मतलब होता है कि संतुलित ढंग से विकास किया जाये, लेकिन रेलवे संतुलित विकास के आधार को मानकर नहीं चल रही है। हो सकता है कि



[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

पहले गुलामी के दिनों में रेलवे शासकों की आवश्यकताओं के लिये बनी हों, लेकिन आज सामाजिक दायित्व समझते हुए सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछड़े प्रदेशों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, आज तक जिनकी उपेक्षा हुई है, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज हमारी रेलवे की हालत यह है कि प्रति हजार वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र में पश्चिम बंगाल में 43 किलोमीटर, उत्तर प्रदेश में 30 किलोमीटर, तमिलनाडु में 29 किलोमीटर, पंजाब में 42 किलोमीटर, बिहार में 30 किलोमीटर, आसाम में 28 किलोमीटर, हरियाणा में 32 किलोमीटर और गुजरात में 29 किलोमीटर रेल मार्ग है, लेकिन राजस्थान, जो कि क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से दूसरे नम्बर का राज्य है, उसमें केवल 16 किलोमीटर रेल लाइन है।

हिमाचल, त्रिपुरा और नागालैंड को छोड़ कर सब से कम रेल मार्ग राजस्थान में है। राजस्थान की तरफ रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाता ही नहीं है और जाता भी है तो केवल उन जगहों पर जहां थोड़ी रेल की सुविधाएं हैं। उस जगह पर ध्यान नहीं है जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें तेजी से विकास की आवश्यकता है और विकास के कार्यक्रम भी चालू हैं।

रेल मंत्री शायद भूल गये, राजस्थान नहर इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है, पहला चरण उसका पूरा हो चुका है, वहां पर करोड़ों मन अनाज पैदा होगा, लेकिन उसकी दुलाई के लिए रेल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सूरतगढ़ से जैसलमेर तक कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है—सिर्फ बीकानेर से

कोलायत तक का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा है। पिछले रेल मंत्री ने बजट में बीकानेर-छतरगढ़ लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के लिए कुछ प्रावधान किया था, लेकिन इस बार के बजट में वह भी गायब है। पूरा बीकानेर ज़ोन और जोधपुर ज़ोन, रेगिस्तान का पूरा ज़ोन, राजस्थान का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा रेलवे विभाग की नज़र से ओझल है। इतना पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश और इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट रेल मंत्री की नज़र से ओझल हैं, इसका मुझे बहुत खेद है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इधर ध्यान देंगे और राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र को रेल से जोड़ने की चेष्टा करेंगे।

रतनगढ़ से सरदारशहर तक एक रेल का टुकड़ा बना हुआ है। अगर उसको रावतसर हो कर हनुमानगढ़ से जोड़ दें, तो उससे न केवल राजस्थान नहर का पचास मील सिंचित क्षेत्र कवर हो जाएगा, बल्कि पच्चीस वर्गमील का वह क्षेत्र भी कवर हो जाएगा, जो जिप्सम का भंडार है। वहां से जिप्सम के सैकड़ों ट्रक सरदारशहर और हनुमानगढ़ के स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं। इस लाइन के बनने से जिप्सम की दुलाई का काम रेलवे को प्राप्त हो सकता है। इस लिए यह रेलवे लाइन आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद हो सकती है। मैं बराबर छठी लोक सभा से इस ओर ध्यान दिलाता रहा हूं, लेकिन इस विभाग को यह बात संभव में नहीं आती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विभाग के अधिकारी जनता की मांगों, सुझावों और शिकायतों को बंद दिमाग से देखते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि जनता के सहयोग और सहानुभूति के साथ, जमता को विश्वास में ले कर, जिस तेजी से रेल का विकास और सुधार होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है।

14 एम-पीज ने बीकानेर-जयपुर ट्रेन चलाने की बात कही। विभाग ने कहा कि वहां यात्री नहीं मिलेंगे, रेलवे को आमदनी नहीं होगी, इतने स्टाफ की आवश्यकता होगी, यह लाइन व्यर्थ होगी आदि। बहुत प्रयत्न करने के बाद वह ट्रेन चली और वह सफल हुई। मैंने इस बारे में अनेक सुझाव दिए हैं, लेकिन रेलवे अधिकारी रेल में सुधार पसंद नहीं करते हैं। मेड़ता से रतनगढ़ तक गाड़ी चलती है। उसको चुरा तक बढ़ाने की मांग की जा रही है। उससे रेलवे को भी लाभ होगा और आम समाज तथा विद्यार्थियों को भी लाभ होगा। लेकिन इस सुझाव की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। रेल विभाग के अधिकारियों को बन्द दिमाग से काम नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्हें जनता की मांगों, शिकायतों और आवश्यकताओं पर खुले दिमाग के साथ विचार करना चाहिए और सदा सुधार के लिए सचेष्ट रहना चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस बार मन्त्री महोदय ने रेल की समस्याओं में गहराई से पैठने की कोशिश की है। परन्तु मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह इन समस्याओं को हल करने में कहां तक सफल होंगे, क्योंकि यह कई मन्त्रालयों के सहयोग पर निर्भर है। इस सरकार में एक मन्त्रालय का दूसरे मन्त्रालय के साथ बहुत कम सहयोग है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि एक मन्त्रालय दूसरे मन्त्रालय के साथ सहयोग करना आवश्यक नहीं समझता है। रेलवे में 9 क्षेत्रीय रेलें और उनमें मंडल बने हुए हैं। ये क्षेत्रीय रेलें अपने आप को एक अलग साम्राज्य समझती हैं और दूसरी क्षेत्रीय रेलों के साथ कोई सहयोग नहीं करतीं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि बहुत से कामों में अनावश्यक रुकावट पैदा होती है। मुझे इसका व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है। मैं रेल अधिकारियों के बातचीत करता रहता हूँ।

वे अपनी मजदूरियां और कठिनाइयां और दूसरों की भड़कनों की शिकायत करते रहते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय को इन क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों और मण्डलाधिकारियों को एक-साथ बिठा कर उनमें आपसी सहयोग और समन्वय की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए, जिसका मुझे आज सर्वथा अभाव नजर आता है।

यदि रेल कर्मचारी कोई मांग करते हैं, तो उस मांग पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार नहीं किया जाता। समय पर यह नहीं देखा जाता कि वह मांग सही है या गलत, उचित है या नहीं। जब असंतोष बहुत बढ़ जाता है और हड़ताल की नौबत आती है, तब बल-प्रयोग होता है और लोगों को निकाला जाता है। पिछली बार जब लोकोमैन की हड़ताल हुई, तो कितने ही पुराने अनुभवी लोगों को निर्दयतापूर्वक सर्विस से निकाल दिया गया।

सर्विस से निकाल दिया गया और आज वे मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। हो सकता है उनसे गलती हो गई हो लेकिन उनको किसने गलती करने पर मजबूर किया—इस बात पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये और उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिये तथा उनको सेवा का अवसर प्रदान करना चाहिए। आपको बदले की भावना से काम नहीं लेना चाहिये। कोई भी लोकतान्त्रिक सरकार जनता के संरक्षण के लिए होती है न कि बदला लेने के लिए।

इसके साथ-साथ समूचे राजस्थान के समन्वित विकास के लिए तथा वहां पर व्याप्त असंतुलन की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए सरदारशहर से रावतशहर और हनुमानगढ़ रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से सुरतगढ़ को

[श्री दीलत राम सारण]

जैसलमेर के साथ मिलाया जाना चाहिए। नहर के प्रोजेक्ट प्लान में इस योजना का समावेश किया गया था लेकिन बाद में एकोनामी-कट के नाम पर उसको छोड़ दिया गया। अगर यह रेल लाइन पहले बनाई गई होती तो राजस्थान नहर के लिए यातायात और माल ढुलाई पर जितना खर्चा हुआ है उसी से यह लाइन बनकर तैयार हो जाती। लेकिन कुछ लोगों की भूल से सारे देश को उस लाभ से वंचित कर दिया। नतीजा यह है कि आज राजस्थान नहर के किसान और वहां की मण्डियों के भावों में प्रति क्विंटल 20-30 रुपये का अन्तर रहता है। इस प्रकार से आज राजस्थान के किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है और उनका माल समय से मण्डियों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आप सूरतगढ़ से जैसलमेर को जोड़िए। अनूपगढ़, छतरगढ़ और बीकानेर को जोड़िये। अगर सूरतगढ़ से जैसलमेर राजस्थान नहर के साथ-साथ रेल से जोड़ दिया गया तो इस सारे इलाके में लिग्नाइट, कोल, जिप्सम तथा कई तरह की अन्य सम्पदाएँ हैं उनका लाभ उठाया जा सकेगा, साथ-ही-साथ राजस्थान नहर की उपज को सही ढंग से मण्डियों तक पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। लेकिन जितना प्राविजन आपने किया है उसकी दयनीय स्थिति को देखते हुए मुझे इस बात की आशा नहीं है कि आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे। फिर भी मैं चाहूँगा कि योजना आयोग तथा प्रधान मन्त्री के समक्ष आप इस योजना को रखें।

इसी तरह से इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में नौखा, सांडवा, बीबीसर सुजानगढ़ सीकर—इन शहरों की यदि आप रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ दें तो वे बड़े-बड़े शहर और बीच का इलाका आपस

में जुड़ सकता है और वह रेलवे के लिए भी लाभप्रद होगा। इसी तरह नागौर को पोखरन से जोड़ना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह बहुत सुनसान इलाका है, उसकी तरफ आप को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार यह इलाका बहुत बड़ा लाभप्रद क्षेत्र बन सकता है। इस क्षेत्र के कुछ सुझाव मैंने आप के सामने रखे हैं जिन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आपने दिल्ली-जयपुर-अहमदाबाद लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन अर्थाभाव के कारण अब यह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो सीमेंट की कमी है, यदि आप इस लाइन को बना दें तो इस क्षेत्र में जो लाइम-स्टोन के भण्डार हैं, उनसे कारखानों को कच्चा माल मिल सकता है और अनेक लोग सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं। केवल परिवहन की सुविधा उस क्षेत्र में न होने के कारण यह सम्भव नहीं हो पा रहा है। छठी योजना में आपने जो पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान के लिए सीमेंट का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, वह यहीं से पूरा हो सकता है।

मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, हालांकि मेरे पास वे भी उपलब्ध हैं। आपने जो यात्री किराया और रेल भाड़ा बढ़ाया है, उससे आम जनता पर भारी बोझ पड़ा है ..

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं उनके समय का भी आप ध्यान रखें। आप को बोलते हुए 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री दीलत राम सारण : 5 मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा अधिक भाड़ा बढ़ाने के महंगाई बढ़ेगी और लोगों की असुविधा

होगी। आपने सुविधायें दूसरी श्रेणी के लोगों को नहीं दी हैं, आपने सुविधायें दी हैं सुविधा प्राप्त वर्ग को। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पर्यटन वृद्धि के नाम पर आपको सड़ी-गली सामन्ती व्यवस्था को दर्शाने वाली ट्रेन के ऊपर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

हमने आपसे जोधपुर और दिल्ली के बीच गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की, तो हमें जवाब दिया गया कि ट्रैक खाली नहीं है। दिल्ली में यार्ड की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन "पैलेस-आफ-ग्वाल्ड" के लिए ट्रैक भी खाली है और उसके लिए यार्ड भी दिल्ली में मौजूद हैं। उसमें पुराने राजाओं के राज-चिह्न भी अंकित है। उन डिब्बों में शराब पिलाई जाएगी। मौज-मस्ती की सब सुविधायें उसमें हैं। जोधपुर और बाड़मेर के बीच गाड़ी चलाने के लिए लोकल ट्रेन्स को चलाने की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रेन के विकास के नाम पर सुविधाओं से वंचित लोगों के घावों पर नमक मत लगाइए, विलासिता के प्रदर्शन को पेश मत कीजिए। इसकी जगह पर जन-साधारण के लिए उपयोगी गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था कीजिए, वे ज्यादा लाभकर होंगी। पर्यटक यहां पर केवल गाड़ी देखने के लिए नहीं आयेंगे, बल्कि वे इस देश की सांस्कृतिक सभ्यता को देखने के लिए आयेंगे। उनके यहां इससे भी बढ़िया गाड़ियां हैं, होटल हैं, उनका जीवन स्तर काफी ऊंचा है। इसलिए हमारे दिमाग में जो यह नक्शा है कि फाइव-स्टार होटल बनायेंगे, लग्जरी कार्स, ट्रेन्स बनाने का, यह उनको प्रभावित नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गर्मी के दिनों में जैसलमेर, जोधपुर के पास बिना वातानुकूलित डिब्बों के विदेशी बैठ कर नहीं जा सकेंगे। यह किसी के दिमाग की उपज है, उसने बिना सोचे समझे रेल मंत्रालय को

को मिस-गाइड किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर खर्च किया जाने वाला खर्चा जनता के साथ मजाक है और व्यर्थ है।

आपने टैरिफ समिति की सिफारिशों के नाम पर दी हुई बहुत सी रियायतें वापिस ले लीं और यह कहा कि इसमें खर्चा ज्यादा होता है। आपने 15-16 चीजों में करीब-करीब चार-पांच को छोड़कर सबकी रियायत वापिस ले ली है। इसी तरह से आपने खिलाड़ियों और दूसरे लोगों को जो सुविधायें दी थीं, वे भी वापिस ले लीं। आपको बच्चों पर भी रहम नहीं आया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल-दिवस पर जो घोषणा की गई थी, उसको भी आपने वापिस ले लिया। पांच वर्ष से आप तीन वर्ष पर आ गए। ये सब बातें विचारणीय हैं, जिन पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए। जो सामान्य सुविधायें हैं, उनको आपको वापिस नहीं लेनी चाहिए।

रेलवे क्रासिंग, जो कि एक ज्वलन्त समस्या है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। रेल लाइन के एक तरफ से गांवों, कस्बों, खेतों से दूसरी तरफ जाने के लिए कहीं पर भी क्रासिंग नहीं है। वहां बैलगाड़ी, ऊंटगाड़ी, जीप, ट्रक और ट्रैक्टर आदि सब लाइन क्रॉस करते हैं, बिना किसी रास्ते के, उससे उनको नुकसान होता है और एक्सीडेंट होने का भी डर रहता है। रेल पटरी को भी हानि होती है। मेरे बार-बार कहने लिखने पर भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। करीब 30 लाख आदमी इससे परेशान हैं। जब बीकानेर-स्टेट रेलवे थी, उस समय पटरी के दोनों तरफ सफेद लठ गाड़ कर रास्ता बताया जाता था।

[श्री दीलत राम सारण]

वहां डबल लाइन रहती थी तो उससे आने-जाने में, फास करने में सब को आसानी होती थी, लेकिन अब वहां सब जगह खाइयां खोद कर इन रास्तों को बन्द कर दिया गया है। डबल लाइन को सिंगल लाइन बना दिया गया है। उससे लोगों को वर्षों से बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ आप खासतौर से ध्यान दें। क्रासिंग पर फाटक बनाने के लिये आधा खर्चा सरकार दे और आधा स्वायत्त संस्थायें दें—इस तरह की दलील आप देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि पूरा खर्चा रेलवे की तरफ से करके आप इस काम को करें। हम ने पंचायतों की तरफ से पैसा जमा कराया था, फिर भी उनको अनुमति नहीं दी गई। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है जिसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

आपके विभाग के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारे प्रश्न थे, लेकिन समय न होने के कारण अब उन मुद्दों पर नहीं बोल सकूंगा। अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं—आपकी नजर रेलवे की समस्याओं पर है—यह जान कर मुझे खुशी हुई और मुझे यकीन है कि आप इनके समाधान की तरफ ध्यान देंगे। लोकहित, परिवहन-दायित्व, समाज की आवश्यकता तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें, यही कहते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Railway Budget presented by my Hon. friend Mr. P. C. Sethi, I want to express my grievances to a particular point before the House.

Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi, when he was the Railway Minister, categorically gave an assurance that Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Broad Gauge line would be taken up in the next Budget. Unfortunately, my friend Mr. Sethi was not here then. The case was strongly written to the Planning Commission also and it was approved. But in the Budget which my friend Mr. Kedar Pandey presented, the scheme was not included at that time. Immediately I rose and said, "Whether Tamil Nadu is in the map of India or not?" I spoke at the time also. Then, I accused Mr. Pandey in the presence of the Prime Minister of India in the House at that time. My friends Mr. Mallikarjun and Mr. Sharief were here at that time. Then, immediately, myself and my colleagues from Tamil Nadu went to the Prime Minister's chamber and I showed all copies of the documents which Mr. Sharief had written to the Planning Commission and Dr. Swaminathan's reply to it, etc. I convinced her. She graciously informed us, "Don't worry about it, I will look into it". It is not merely Ministers saying "I will look into it". That is not the case with the Prime Minister. Immediately, the next day, Mr. Kedar Pandey telephoned me and asked me to come to his office as he got a note from the Prime Minister. So, my friend, Mr. Kedar Pandey had included the project of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Broad Gauge Line for Rs. 60 crores. But, he allotted only Rs. 2 crores at that time. Only Rs. 2 crores. I was grateful to him that he allotted some amount to start the work. But I do not know how much has been spent out of this amount. I know, the work is going on. But I wanted to know from my friend Mr. Sethi how much amount has been spent so far.

Now, some-how or the other, I come to know that a very meagre amount was going to be allotted. I



wrote a letter to Mr. Sethi on the 30th January, 1982. He has replied to me on the 17th February. It reads :

"I am in receipt of your letter dated the 30th January, 1982 regarding allocation of funds for the proposed project of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli B.G. line in the 1982-83 Budget.

"I am having the matter looked into."

This is a normal reply; this is a very unfortunate thing. So many Ministers, every Minister, are writing like this.

17 hrs.

I want to read before the August House what was my letter to him. I quote :

"Dear Shri Sethiji,

You will find from the files of the Railway Board that 1981-82 Central Budget did not contain the proposal of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli B. G. line. You were also present when Shri Kedar Pandey was presenting the Railway Budget in the Lok Sabha. As this B. G. line project was being assured to the people of Tamil Nadu, year after year for more than two decades, I could not contain myself when I found that this project did not find a place in the 1981-82 Budget....."

I want to bring to your notice that after the Independence of this country, not a single M. G. has been converted into B. G. The entire Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of the freedom struggle and even I myself had been in jail for 4½ years. I come from south-most corner. I am representing Kanyakumari also. For 35 years, no metre-gauge has been converted into broad-gauge. I further quote :

"Immediately after the presentation of the Budget, I and my Tamil Nadu colleagues met the Hon. Prime Minister in her office at the Parliament House and presented a memorandum in this regard ....."

She assured us, "I will do the needful." Immediately the next day, my hon. friend, the then Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Pandey telephoned to me and asked me, "Could you come to my office ? The P. M. has sent a note." He announced the inclusion of this project in his reply to the General Debate.

I again quote :

"Since the BG line has already come upto Tirunelveli from Nagercoil, the first phase of this project, the BG line work from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin, is to be completed in two years and the line from Tuticorin-Dindigul-Karur to be completed in five years."

Tuticorin is a major harbour and an industrial centre. That was an assurance given by the then Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Pandey.

Then, it reads :

"I am given to understand that a very small amount is being allotted for this project in 1982-83 budget. If this is true, then the hopes of the people of Tamil Nadu will be belied. I know that your dynamic impartiality will not allow such a thing to happen....."

I know, he is a very dynamic person. Whatever portfolio he has held, he has shown and proved himself that he is a dynamic Minister. So, I used this language. At the end, it reads :

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

"I take the liberty of suggesting that at least a sum of Rs. 20 crores should be allocated in 1982-83 Budget so that the work of construction is taken up in right earnest.

I appeal to you to have a personal look into this matter and do the needful immediately."

This is the letter which I wrote to him and he has replied to me on 17th February, 1982.

Now, this project has been allotted only Rs. 70 lakhs. Last year, Rs. 2 crores were allotted. I want to know how much has been spent out of Rs. 2 crores. This year, only Rs. 70 lakhs have been allocated. With Rs. 70 lakhs, what can these people do? I also want to bring to your notice that in the Southern Railways, all General Managers and Chief Engineers are my Kerala friends. I am very glad that they have converted and metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge lines in Kerala. But in Tamil Nadu, not even a single metre-gauge line has been converted into broad-gauge. Even now, it is the same thing. You may say that Nagercoil-Tirunelveli B. G. line has come about.

There is a rail link from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari. This is in the interest of Kerala. I am very glad and I appreciate that also.

But, at the same time, they must look at Tamilnadu also which is in the South Indian Railway.

One day, my friend Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief and the General Manager also, telephoned to me about some Satyagraha and strike of railway employees and about some nasty incidents happening in Tirunelveli area, demanding the inclusion of Kanyakumari-Trivandrum Broad

Gauge line in Madurai Division. Shri Jaffer Sharief assured me of the acceptance of this demand if I could resolve this strike. I did resolve this strike.

Not only Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief but Panditji also assured me when he was in Kanyakumari that immediately after returning to Delhi he would announce it. The decision has not yet been implemented. It has been included in Trivandrum Division against the assurance of the Railway Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you repeat here the telephonic conversations ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The Minister does not object to it. Therefore, Shri Kosalram has the liberty to say it.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Why should there be this kind of a thing? My official friends from Kerala occupying high positions in the Southern Railway are insisting that it should not be included in the Madurai division.

My friend Prof. Narain Chand Parashar had explained to you that the five year age limit for free travel by children should not be reduced to a period of three years. I entirely agree with him. Please consider this request.

I am sorry our Chairman is saying that time is over. Otherwise, I have a number of points to be placed before you.

Rs. 70 lakhs is nothing. The people of Tamil Nadu feel that they are being worked at. My Hon. friend Shri P. C. Sethi will consider and allocate at least Rs. 10 crores. Otherwise, there is no meaning in it. My friend, Shri R. Venkataraman got from IMF Rs. 5,000 crores. You cannot, therefore, say that there

is no money. You should stop the heavy pilferage of many transshipment points and sane compensation being now paid in crores.

In your State, you have included 5 electrification projects. I have no objection to it. Your people may ask you 'Why have you not done this?' You have, therefore, done it. Similarly, the people of Tamil Nadu are also asking us why they could not get more money.

But, you should also give some more money for this line. You should ensure that a minimum of Rs. 10 crores is allotted to this Kanyakumari—Dindigul—Tuticorin—Tirunelveli broad-gauge line.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :**  
Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. As the very outset I would like to congratulate Sethiji on his appointment on the new Railway Minister. I know that under the circumstances in which the Railways are placed today, it is not a bed of roses. It is rather a crown of thorns. I know that Shri Sethi is an administrator of proven capacity and with his initiative and drive, I know, he will be able to solve the many problems which the Railways are facing today. He is also very lucky in one aspect ; today luckily we have in the Railway Board, and particularly in the Chairman, officers who are very able and capable and who have shown their worth and I am sure that, with their help and co-operation, the many difficulties, the many problems that the Railways are facing, will be solved.

The Indian Railways are the biggest public enterprise in the country today. Crores of rupees have been invested in it and it employs about 17 lakh people today. The Railways, as has been stated by many speakers before me, are the sinews

of the economic life of the country. The working of the Railways is very important for the economic well-being of the country. Therefore, I hope that the railway system will work more efficiently in the interest of the country.

I have gone, very carefully, through the speech of the Hon. Railway Minister and also the various documents and papers placed by him on the Table of the House. I am very happy to note that there has been an appreciable improvement in many spheres of the working of the Railways, particularly in the freight traffic, and I think, to a great extent, the credit for this must also go to the predecessor of the present Railway Minister, Shri Kedar Panday, who, during his tenure, initiated many moves which have now given the results which are before us.

A short while ago, Prof. Madhu Dandavate who initiated the discussion from the other side and also my colleague, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, made an appeal for increased allocation for the Railways in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. I think, this is the crux of the matter. There are so many demands on the Railways, there are so many challenges that the Railways have to face, but they cannot do so in the absence of money. I think, the Planning Commission which has allocated only Rs. 5,100 crores in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Railways has been rather unfair to the Railways. I would only add my appeal to that made by the other speakers that this matter, even at this stage, should be reviewed and more funds should be made available to the Railways for its development and for the other important schemes which they have before them. Particularly I would like to mention about the construction of new railway lines. A very meagre sum has been provided for this in the Budget proposals for 1982-83. It is unfortunate that the

[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

construction of new railway lines in our country, particularly after independence, has been most haphazard and has led to regional imbalances and disparities. There are areas in our country which have been completely neglected in this respect. Mention has been made about the North-East and what is the situation prevailing there. I can mention my own State, namely, Himachal Pradesh, where not a single inch of new railway line has been constructed since 1947. It is most unfortunate. When we ask for new railway lines, we are told that there are no industries which can sustain the railway lines; and when we ask for setting up of industries in Himachal Pradesh, we are told, "There are no railway lines there; how can we set up industries?"

So this is the vicious circle which is going on. I do not know who is going to bell the cat. I am glad that some ray of hope has been given to us. In this respect, the Nangal-Talwara line for which all the Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh including Shri Narain Chand Parashar who represents the particular area in which the line is being built have been pressing, has been approved and money has been sanctioned by the House. I may tell you the problem of Himachal Pradesh is not going to be solved only by construction of this single line. It is an important line and I fully endorse it and I appeal to the Railway Minister that he should not only sanction it but he should also provide adequate funds for the construction of this line, but there are other equally important lines which are absolutely important for the economic development of this backward hilly State. They are the line from Jagadhari to Paontasahib. Then there is another narrow gauge line from Pathankot to Jogendernagar. It should be extended at least to Mandi. Then again there is a demand for a very

small link. There is a broad-gauge line upto Kalka. We have been requesting this line should be extended to Parwanoo which is only a distance of 4 or 5 km. Kalka falls in Haryana and Parwanoo is in Himachal Pradesh. But even this small demand has not been conceded though I have personally stood up in this House so many times and pleaded for it. I hope this time the new Railway Minister will keep this request in mind and not only provide adequate funds for the construction of the Nangal-Talwara line but also take in hand the construction of the other lines which I have just suggested.

The Hon. Railway Minister has increased the freights and fares. I think under the present circumstances he has no option but to take this measure. I know had it been possible, he would have seen his way to avoid it. But if you look at the financial position of the railway to-day, you will see that after the anticipated revenue and the expenditure which they would be incurring, there will be only a small surplus of about Rs. 247.70 crores. As against this they have outstanding liabilities in respect of dividend and other liabilities amounting to hundreds of crores of rupees. Therefore, it has been found necessary to make a slight increase in the freights and fares which will amount to about Rs. 269.45 crores in the whole year. I think this is a very small increase which the nation should not grudge keeping in view the great role the railways play and the need to augment its resources. This House will, I hope, readily agree with this proposal made by the Hon. Minister.

There are one or two aspects of the functioning of the railways to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. House and the Hon. Minister. One is the matter regarding railway accidents. This is one thing which is greatly agitating the minds of the people and also the Members. Travel on the Indian railways is becoming very unsafe



and hazardous day by day. I know the Hon. Minister himself is very much concerned about it and he has already indicated in his speech the measures which he intends to take to curb this phenomena. But there are other contributing factors which lead to accidents that need to be looked into.

It is not only due to the negligence of the drivers or other railways staff but there are other contributing factors also like the failure of the tracks, poor maintenance of the rolling stock and various other things. These require to be looked into.

Here again the question of funds comes. Only a very small amount has been provided for the renewal of tracks. It was mentioned in the report—I do not remember the exact kilometrage of tracks—that tracks require to be changed. We have not been able to do that as often as it is needed. I think this one aspect requires to be looked into by the Hon. Minister and more funds should be made available for this. Also, more attention should be paid for better maintenance of the rolling stock.

Similarly, about the law and order, we hear a lot and we read in the papers daily reports about murders, robberies, thefts and other crimes which are taking place in the railways. The Hon. Minister cannot get away with an excuse that law and order is a States subject, the Government Railway Police are supposed to look into the matter and that they are doing this. I would like him to do something more in this matter. I do not think this problem can be solved by merely shifting the responsibility for the safety of passengers to the State Governments. I know that under the Constitution law and order is a State subject. But, this Parliament is supreme. We can amend the law and we can even change the Constitution, if necessary. Something should be done to see that protection of life and property of the passengers is

made the direct responsibility of the Railway Ministry. Even today, the Railway Ministry is subsidising the cost of Government Railway Police to the extent of 50%. Even if they assume the responsibility to the extent of hundred per cent; it will be worth it. It is very important to instil greater confidence among the passengers. Otherwise, people today think twice before travelling in the railways. Already the Hon. Minister said that we must travel in the railways only when we must. I hope this is not a part of the strategy to discourage people from travelling. I hope he will look into this matter also. I have two other points to make. Mention has been made just now about the reorganisation of the Northern Zone. This was a very good suggestion made by my esteemed colleague, Shri Parashar. If I remember aright, even in the last years debate of the Railway Ministry, this demand was made, namely, the Northern Zone should reorganised and a new zone comprising of Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh should be created.

As regards Railway Public Service Commission also, I want to say that there is at present one at Allahabad which caters to the entire area including Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh. You can well imagine how very difficult it is for the people from the farflung areas to come all the way to Allahabad to appear at these examinations and for the interviews. Therefore, it is very important that another Railway Service Commission should be created for these areas. It can be located in any central place. I suggest that this may be located in Simla which is the capital of Himachal Pradesh. If it is not possible, it should be located in any central place which will cater to all these areas.

Another point which I would like to mention is about the railway workshops. There are at present 46



[Shri Virbhadra Singh]

railway workshops in the country. Every year I find that new workshops are being added. I am not against creation of new workshops. But, I feel that even the capacity of the existing railway workshops is not being fully utilised. We should not, therefore, think of adding new workshops till full utilisation of the existing capacity. I hope the Government will look into this matter. Finally, Sir, while going through the papers, I find that the railway liability for payment to the suppliers is now to the tune of about Rs. 60 crores. It is not reflected in the Budget. It is just carried over from year to year. This is a serious matter which the Hon. Minister should look into and should see that this liability, which has accrued over the years, must not only be cleared but also ways and means found to see that such liability does not occur in future.

With these words I whole-heartedly support the Budget presented by the Hon. Railway Minister and I wish him well. I am sure with the cooperation of the staff and the workers he will be able to surmount all the difficulties.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय मन्त्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी ने जो रेलवे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब से सेठी जी ने इस मन्त्रालय को सम्भाला है, इन जैसे डायनैमिक मन्त्री के आने से ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे में जो थोड़ी सी असफलता नजर आ रही थी, उसमें अब कुछ चुस्ती आने लगी है।

रेलवे बजट पेश करते हुए, जो सबसे पहली हलचल हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से हुई बजट में लीकेज होने की और एक बड़ा बाबिला खड़ा किया गया, विरोधी पार्टियों की उस बेजोड़ बात की सुनकर मुझे

एक ढोंगी साधू की बात याद आ गई जो सट्टा बाजार में बैठा किसी को 1 नम्बर, किसी को 2 नम्बर और किसी को 3, 4, 5 नम्बर बता देता था और 10 नम्बरों में से किसी न किसी का कोई एक नम्बर तो लगा ही रहता था। 100 आदमी अगर ढोंगी साधू के पास पहुँच जाते हों और 10 नम्बर ले जाते हों तो दस व्यक्ति कुछ न कुछ मिठाई लाकर ढोंगी साधू को देते ही थे और उसकी दुकानदारी चलती थी। तो हर बजट के समय यह अनुमान लगाना पत्रों और विरोधी नेताओं की तरफ से, यह स्वाभाविक ही बात है और अनुमान लगाकर अपनी चौधराहट चलाने के लिए जो उन्होंने प्रयास किए वह उस ढोंगी साधू की दुकानदारी चलाने की तरह ही थे। उन्होंने यह बात कह कर अपनी दिलेरी दिखाने के अलावा और कोई ठोस बात अभी तक नहीं रखी है।

श्री मधु दण्डवते जी इस समय बोल गए। वह शिकायत यह करते हैं कि रेलवे में एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, मजदूरों के ऊपर अत्याचार होते हैं। एक्सीडेंट्स किस मन्त्री के काल में नहीं हुए? मजदूरों के साथ कभी भी सरकार ने कोई अन्याय करने की कोशिश नहीं की परन्तु यदि उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया तो उनको दण्डित करना यह राष्ट्र धर्म है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। जो व्यक्ति अपने दायित्व को ठीक ढंग से नहीं सम्भालता, जो अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करता, माननीय मन्त्री जी को कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, उनका नाम ही प्रकाश चन्द्र है, प्रकाश भी कैसा चन्द्रमा जैसा, यदि कोई काम नहीं करता है तो "जितना काम उतना दाम" की नीति लेकर वह हमेशा चलते रहे हैं हर

डिपार्टमेंट में और जिस डिपार्टमेंट को उन्होंने सम्भाला है, बड़ी सफलता के साथ उन्होंने उसका संचालन किया है। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पेट्रोल की जो स्थिति थी, उसको सम्भालने में जिस काबलियत के साथ उन्होंने अपने दायित्व को निभाया है, वह वास्तव में अपने आप में एक इतिहास बन गया है।

लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि किराये बढ़ गए हैं। एक तरफ व्यक्ति सुविधा मांगता है और दूसरी तरफ शिकायत करता है कि किराये बढ़ गए तो जो पूर्ति करनी है वह कौन करेगा? प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी अपने घर से तो नहीं कर सकते? हर व्यक्ति चाहे पक्ष का हो या विपक्ष का हो, चाहता है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में कुछ न कुछ नवीन काम हो जाये। यह नवीन काम कैसे होगा? इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इन सब बातों को देख कर ही बजट बनाया जाए।

माननीय केदार पांडे के समय में कई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई गईं। कुछ अधूरी हैं। उस काम को भी मन्त्री महोदय को पूरा करना है।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं। माननीय स्वर्गीय मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया ने अपनी वसीयत में कहा है कि मैं कोई कर्ज छोड़ कर नहीं जा रहा हूं। एक योगी की तरह अलिप्त होकर वह चले गए। जब से वह इस सदन में आए, वह इस बात को दोहराते रहे कि राजस्थान के विकास के लिए दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बिछाना जरूरी है। यह ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए कई वर्षों से योजनाएं बनती रहीं। हमने इस प्रश्न को 1980 में भी उठाया और 1981 में भी

उठाया। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमने सिद्धान्त रूप में इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है, पर क्या करें, बजट में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह तो वही बात हो गई कि किसी लड़की को पसन्द तो कर लें परन्तु उससे शादी करके गृहस्थी न चलाएं। रेल मन्त्री आश्वासन देते रहते हैं, मगर उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई एक बहुत कनजैस्टिड जगह हो गई है। वहां जमीन बहुत कम है, जबकि राजस्थान में बहुत खुली जमीन पड़ी हुई है। भारत सरकार का ध्यान कुछ कांडला बंदरगाह की तरफ गया है। वहां अधिक से अधिक जहाज आने लगे हैं। बम्बई से गांधीधाम वाया अहमदाबाद ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बनी हुई है। परन्तु पैसेंजर जहाज भी चालू करने के लिए और माल ढोने के लिए कांडला बंदरगाह से मेहसाना तक या पालनपुर तक, और दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक ब्राडगेज लाइन अत्यावश्यक है। राजस्थान में पत्थर काफी मात्रा में मिलता है। बहुत से बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति वहां पर सीमेंट के कारखाने इसलिए नहीं लगा रहे कि वहां पर ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि राजस्थान के विकास की दृष्टि से और सरहद की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वह दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद और पालनपुर से कांडला तक ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कृपा करें। स्वर्गीय श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में उन्हें इस बहुत बड़ी योजना को साकार रूप देना चाहिए, जिससे उनकी आत्मा को शान्ति प्राप्त होगी।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में जयपुर से आगरा तक एक नई गाड़ी चलाने की बात कही। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

गाड़ी को अजमेर से चलाया जाए। यू. पी. से जितने भी हिन्दू और मुसलमान तीर्थ-यात्री आते हैं, चारों धामों की यात्रा करने के बाद यदि पुष्कर या दरगाह शरीफ की यात्रा न हो, तो उनकी यात्रा अधूरी समझी जाती है। अजमेर से आगरा तक गाड़ी चलाने से रेलवे को अधिक आमदनी होगी और पैसंजरो को भी राहत मिलेगी।

विदेशी पर्यटकों की दृष्टि से एक नई ट्रेन पैलेस आन व्हील्ज चलाई गई है, जिसमें राजाओं के टाइम के रेल के डिब्बे लगाए गए हैं। उसमें एयर-कन्डीशनिंग वगैरह के बारे में जो कमियां हैं, उन्हें दूर करना चाहिए। रेलवे की दृष्टि से अजमेर एक बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। वहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा वर्कशाप है, जिसमें बारह-तेरह हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। परन्तु उस ट्रेन को वहां नहीं रुकवाया गया। मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, उदयपुर और जयपुर की तो बात कही गई, मगर किस व्यक्ति ने शैतानियत करके यह कुप्रयास किया है कि अजमेर में इस गाड़ी को न रोका जाए। किसने यह षड्यन्त्र किया है? सबसे अधिक विदेशी यात्री, चाहे वे मुस्लिम कन्टीज के हों, चाहे यूरोपीय देशों के हों, यदि वे राजस्थान में आते हैं तो अजमेर या पुष्कर में ही आते हैं। इस साल के एवरेज के हिसाब से सात हजार विदेशी पुष्कर में आए हैं तथा हजारों की संख्या में अजमेर में आए हैं। राजस्थान में विदेशियों का सबसे अधिक आकर्षण का केन्द्र अजमेर और पुष्कर ही है। ऐसी दशा में वहां पर ट्रेन को न रोकने का क्या कारण है? किस आफिसर ने इस प्रकार की दुर्भावना रख कर इस प्रकार का षड्यन्त्र किया है? इस षड्यन्त्र को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। इस ट्रेन का स्टोपेज अजमेर में जरूर रखना

चाहिए। अजमेर में बड़े-बड़े मेले लगते हैं, इस लिये दरगाह शरीफ और पुष्कर जी के मेलों को दृष्टि में रख कर वहां प्लेटफार्मों का विकास करना बहुत जरूरी है। वहां कचरा बहुत ज्यादा इकट्ठा हो जाता है, इस लिये नीचे सीमेंट का पलस्तर होना बहुत जरूरी है।

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद के बीच में जो 201 नम्बर की गाड़ी चलती है उस में एक फस्ट क्लास और एक जनरल बोगी अजमेर तक लगाते हैं, उस लाइन पर एक टू-टीयर (एयर-कन्डीशन्ड) स्लीपर की व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि जितने भी विदेशी वहां जाते हैं उनको बहुत कठिनाई होती है। वे चाहते हैं कि उनको पूरी सुविधा मिले। उन्हीं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप ने इस ट्रेन को चलाया है, इस लिये आप इस में टू-टीयर (एयर-कन्डीशन्ड) स्लीपर जोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें, इस से रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। आप अजमेर रेलवे स्टेशन से पैसेन्जर्स की संख्या का पता लगायें, उस से आप को पता लग जायगा कि यदि वहां पर टू-टीयर (एयर-कन्डीशन्ड) स्लीपर शुरू किया गया तो उससे रेलवे को बहुत अधिक आमदनी होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं। जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, मुझे आशा है उन पर हमारे मंत्री जी विचार करके कुछ ठोस कदम उठावेंगे। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि सेठी जी और उन के दोनों साथी तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के सुयोग्य अधिकारी विशेषकर चैयरमैन—इन के ऊपर विरोधी लोग जो हमला करते हैं उस में कोई दम नहीं है—जिस व्यक्ति ने उत्तर रेलवे को इतना लाभान्वित करवाया, उस को देखते हुए केन्द्र ने उनकी सेवायें लीं, उन को चैयरमैन

बनबाया और दो साल की बढ़ोत्तरी भी की, सारा प्रागे-पीछे का इतिहास देख कर नियुक्ति की जाती है, इस लिये किसी का केवल विरोध कर देने से कोई मतलब नहीं है। वे तो यही चाहते हैं कि ऐसे सुयोग्य व्यक्ति जो वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उनको किसी न किसी बहाने से हटा कर सरकार के ढांचे को चरमराया जाय, उस में शिथिलता लाई जाय। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा, आप स्वयं जानकार हैं, आप इस तरह के सुयोग्य व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं का उचित लाभ उठायेंगे। इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं कर्मचारियों से भी प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे राष्ट्र के विकास में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में, गाड़ियों को रोकने का प्रयास न करें। विरोधी दल के जार्ज फर्नान्डीज़, प्रो० दण्डते तथा वाजपेयी जी इस समय सदन में हाज़िर नहीं हैं लेकिन उनका काम ही गाड़ी को पटरी से उतार कर भाग जाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनके पास कोई भी ठोस योजना नहीं है। जार्ज फर्नान्डीज़ ने कर्मचारियों से और मजदूरों से क्या-क्या बायदे किये थे, लेकिन अपने राज्य में उन्होंने क्या किया? इसी प्रकार उन्होंने अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ क्या-क्या बायदे किये—श्री केदार पांडे जी यहां बैठे हैं, हम उनके साथ मुजफ्फरपुर गये थे, वहां आज तक उन्होंने मुंह नहीं दिखाया है। आक्षेप कर देना बहुत सरल है, परन्तु सत्ता में आकर कार्य करना अलग बात है। अभी दो दिन पहले की बात है दिल्ली में एक व्यक्ति ने वाजपेयी जी से कहा कि आपने “गौहत्या आन्दोलन” की बात छोड़ी है लेकिन जब आप सत्ता में थे, तब आप ने क्या किया? .... (व्यवधान....)

तब आप गाय की पूंछ पकड़ कर बैतरणी क्यों नहीं तैर गये थे?

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : रेलवे बजट से इन बातों का क्या सम्बन्ध है?

आचार्य भगवान देव : उस समय ये क्या जवाब देते हैं—कहते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टी में रह कर विरोध करना ही होता है, लेकिन सत्ता में रह कर सरकार की नीतियों को डील करना होता है। यह इनके ढोंग का तरीका है, जब सत्ता में थे तब मजदूरों पर इन का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया। कोई ठोस काम नहीं किया। सदन में आकर अपनी बात कह कर बाहर भाग जाते हैं। उनको हमारा चैलेंज है, इस सदन में और बाहर मजदूरों के बीच में, हर प्रकार से हम उसका मुकाबला करेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश हमारे साथ है, मजदूर हमारे साथ हैं, आप अपनी गाड़ियों को तेज चलाइए, उनकी रफ्तार बढ़ाइए, नई-नई ट्रेन चलवाइए और देश की गरीब जनता का आशीर्वाद लीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, जो रेल बजट मंत्री महोदय द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका स्वागत करता हूं और सपोर्ट करते हुए श्री सेठी जी, उनके साथी और रेलवे अधिकारियों को बधाई देता हूं।

SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMA-LINGAM (Mayuram) : Sir, I would like to speak a few words on the Railway Budget.

Shri P.C. Sethi is a practical man. He has become the Minister of Railways. Therefore, I would suggest something to Shri P. C. Sethi as well as to others.

Railway is an important link for integration. Right from Cape Camorine to the Himalayas the Railway

[Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam]

is a service which is very vital for our economy.

During the Janata regime we had complained a lot about the anti-national elements working in the Railways. Suppose you wanted to reserve a seat for First or Second Class berth one month in advance., you were not able to do so, whereas there were and there still are some anti-social people who are capable of getting the reservations in the railways immediately. These anti-national people should be punished very severely and it should be seen that they are not able to carry on such a business. That is my simple and humble suggestion to the Hon. Minister. You may think that it is a small thing, but the people who travel by train when they see such things, they discuss it among the passengers and ultimately the whole blame comes on the Ministry. During the Janata Regime, when we were in the Opposition we used to raise this point to the Janata Minister, but they never listened to this. But when we came back to power we have to a certain extent controlled these anti-national elements. But I suggest to the Minister to take severe action against those anti-social elements who are capable of getting the reservation now and then in the station itself. There are many anti-national elements moving about in the North Avenue and the South Avenue, particularly where the Members are residing, and also even where the Ministers are residing. They usually get hold of the passengers who want to go to Madras or Bombay and ask them to accompany them and get them the reservation. These people are engaged in this as their business. Government is investing large amount of money for this project or that project, or taking coal from this area or taking salt from Cape Camorine to Gujarat. The ordinary people are not at all

bothered about this. The ordinary people do not go by the economy of salt or coal, but by the difficulties faced or facilities provided to them.

Thirdly, my Thanjavur District in Tamil Nadu comes under the Cauvery Delta. We are producing more paddy. My constituency of Mayuram in Thanjavur lies in the coastal area. Fishermen there catch prawns. Prawns are a very important variety of fish which is exported to foreign countries. We get more of foreign exchange because of prawns.

Similarly, people in my constituency are also producing salt. Salt and prawns have to be taken from Tranquebar or Nagapattinam to Mayavaram—which is the central place. Only from Mayavaram can they be taken to Madras. There is no connecting train from Mayavaram, for both Nagapattinam and Tranquebar. Mr. Jaffer Sharief knows this, from the practical point of view. He used to come to Nagore to worship his Lord, Nagore Andavar, once every 15 days.

I request for more trains between Mayavaram and Tranquebar, to enable fishermen export prawns, and to help people producing salt.

From Madras to Tiruchi, there are two lines—one chord, and the other main. Both are in the metre gauge. The main line is also in the metre gauge. Most of the people in India, knowingly or unknowingly believe in God. We run after gods. In Tamil Nadu, there are so many temples. Mr. Sethi has visited the temple of Lord Murugen at Vaitheeswaran Koil.

About 20 days back, I organized a Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Eye Camp.

Most of the officials, including police officials, used to worship the god at Vaitheeswaran Koil. Whether they come to pray for keeping their positions safe or to get promotions,



I do not know. But high officials and rich people used to come to Vaitheeswaran Koil, Uppiliyappan Koil and Swami Malai. There are so many temples in my constituency, which belong particularly to the Chola period. There is no broad gauge line from Madras to Tiruchi, and also from Madras to Rameswaram.

I suggest to the Minister to arrange for a broad gauge line from Madras through Villupuram, Kumbakonam and Tiruchi upto Rameswaram. If you bring this about, you will be covering the whole state. It is the middle path.

I suggest that the train can start from Madras ; upto Chingleput it can be electrified. Apart from that, from Madras to Tiruchi, the main line can be converted into a broad gauge line. It will not cost much, it will be very useful from the points of view of pilgrimage and helping the people.

People like me also would like to travel by broad gauge in that area. Being a Member of Parliament, I am enjoying such a journey only from Madras to Delhi—by broad gauge. Some people go from Delhi by broad gauge *via* Coimbatore ; but people from the southern districts of Tamil Nadu do not have broad gauge. They are not at all travelling in a pleasant manner.

You are connecting more than seven districts in Tamil Nadu through this main line. Its conversion into broad gauge will help improve the economy, and also encourage pilgrimages.

There is a strong rumour that of late, people are afraid of travelling by trains. We are supposed to have a Youth Rally on the 17th. But even some young people asked me whether they would be able to reach

Delhi safe. It is not pleasant to hear such things. So, this type of thinking in the minds of the people should be removed. Unfortunately, these anti-social elements are being encouraged by these people to do things like derailment and so on. One or two accidents might have taken place by accident, but we are observing that this is a continuous process. It is not that I only feel about it ; it is in the minds of so many people that there are anti-social elements which are being encouraged by the so-called politicians to do this sort of things and bring bad name for the Congress Government. If they are not punished properly, people who are travelling by trains are not feeling safe, will lose faith in the Congress-I Government. The anti-social elements should be punished under NSA. There is a proverb in Tamil and its English translation is like this: Without God nothing can move in this world. But now-a-days nothing can move without the help of the politicians. That is the position today in our country. Everything is being operated by politicians directly or indirectly ; that is why these anti-social elements are being encouraged by the so-called politicians who are enjoying at the cost of Indian economy, who are enjoying at the cost of the support of the Indian people and their popularity and who are enjoying their political position in parliament. I would request the Hon. Minister to take severe action against those people under NSA. You need not use the word 'emergency' ; you can punish them under NSA and improve the economy of India and also safeguard the interests of people. They should be put behind the bars.

My fourth point is this. There are some unions. I am for labour. I am not a rich man ; I am an ordinary man. I am interested in

[Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam]

the welfare of the workers and request the Minister to safeguard their interest; the interest of the labourers should be safeguarded. That is our policy. We have also declared it in our revised 20-point programme openly; we have also mentioned there that we are for the welfare of the workers and the labourers. But, in the name of trade unions, there are some anti-social elements who are not doing the right things; they are also not allowing the other people to do the right things and do their work properly. Even in my own constituency, some days ago, some people, some unions, did some *halla-gulla* against the interest of the workers and the labourers. They are saying that they for India, but, actually, they are not for India; they are anti-social elements; they are marxists. They are working against the interest of the country. They are being operated by external forces. Nobody can deny that. They are being operated by China, and China is being encouraged by the United States. As far as I am concerned, I have no faith in such people. If they try to do something against the progress of our railways, they should be punished; they should be put behind the bars. Only then our Railway Minister, Mr. Sethi can get some credit. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget through you.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): मुहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, आप ने मुझे मौका इनायत फरमाया है, इसके लिए मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ।

मैं घड़ी की ओर देख रहा हूँ, इस लिए मैं बहुत ही मुस्तसर में अपनी बातें नये रेल मन्त्री, जो एक पुराने अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं और इनके सहयोगी जो हैं, जाफर शरीफ साहब और मल्लिकार्जुन साहब वे भी पुराने और अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, के सामने

रखूंगा। मैं शुक्रगुजार हूंगा अगर वे मेरी बातें ध्यान से सुनें। अगर कुछ हद तक इन का मुदावा हो सके, तो अच्छी बात होगी।

पहली बात तो मैं यह अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे इंडस्ट्री एक काफी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है और यह पूरे मुल्क की एकोनामी का जामिन है। इस में करीब 20 लाख आदमी एम्प्लायड हैं और हमारी पूरी एकोनामी का यह जामिन है। इसलिए ठीक वक्त पर रेलें चले और ठीक ढंग से जहाँ के लिए सामान बुक किया जाता है, सामान पहुँचे, यह सब बातें इस मंत्रालय के मातहत हैं और इनको इसको करना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस वक्त पिल्फ्रेज रेलों में होता है। मैं इस वक्त आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा। मैं सिर्फ एक प्वाएंट पिल्फ्रेज का आपके आगे रखूंगा। आप दिल्ली से शुरू करें, मुगलसराय, कटिहार, गड़हरा और न्यू बोंगाईगांव तक के आंकड़ों को आप लें। इन पर करोड़ों रुपया सरकारी कोष से पिल्फ्रेज का दिया गया। यहां से लोगों को क्लेम की सूरत में करोड़ों रुपया अदा किया जाता है।

जहां आप इतनी चीजें कर रहे हैं, क्या आप इस पिल्फ्रेज को नहीं रोक सकते हैं? आप इसे क्यों नहीं रोकते हैं? इसके पीछे एक मुकम्मिल साजिश है जिसमें आपके मुलाजमिन और दूसरे लोग शामिल हैं। मैं इस तरफ मुहतरम वजीर साहब का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कटिहार और बरौनी और बोंगाईगांव जगहें पिल्फ्रेज के लिए काफी मशहूर हैं। इन पर आपको पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि यह बिर्भाज काम हो।

एक मिसाल मैं आपको देता हूँ। मेरी फेमिली के लोगों ने बापला से सीमेंट खाना किया। वह सीमेंट तीन महीने के बाद पहुँचा। उसकी जो दुर्गति हुई, मुहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, वह मैं आपको बयान नहीं कर सकता।

मैं सिर्फ इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1972-73 में, मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी साहब इस वक्त इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, उन्होंने वादा किया था कि वे कटिहार से बरौनी तक की मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज में बदल देंगे। अगर वह लाइन ब्राडगेज में बदल दी जाती तो जो गड़हरा में पिल्फेज होता है वह नहीं होता क्योंकि वहाँ से खाना होने वाला माल सीधे-सीधे अपनी जगह पर पहुँच जाएगा और उसको एक लाइन से दूसरी लाइन के लिए उतारना-चढ़ाना नहीं पड़ेगा। जब श्री केदार पांडे रेल मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने भी कहा था कि इसे हम 1983-84 तक बना देंगे। इसके लिए जो भी वहाँ मेटेरीयल आया था उसे साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे वाले उठा कर ले गए। जब तक इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में नहीं बदला जाता है तब तक यह पिल्फेज होता रहेगा। इसमें फर्म वालों की भी साजिश है और रेलवे वालों की भी साजिश है। अब इसमें किस-किस की कहां-कहां साजिश है, इसका पता लगाना मैं आप पर छोड़ता हूँ।

चेयरमैन साहब, चैन पुलिंग जो रेलवे में होती है उसकी वजह से ट्रेन्स लेट होती हैं। इस पर कड़ी से कड़ी निगाह आपको रखनी चाहिए। आपके पास इतनी सारी पुब्लिश है वह इस बात को देखे।

मुहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आजकल श्री टायर में ज्यादा चलने लगा हूँ, बजाए फर्स्ट क्लास के।

सभापति महोदय : किस लिए ?

श्री जमीनुर्रहमान : इसकी वजह यह है कि श्री टायर में मुझे लोगों की बातें सुनने को मिलती हैं कि रेलवे के बारे में, रेलवे के चेयरमैन के बारे में लोग क्या कहते हैं। मुहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि कभी-कभी आप भी श्री टायर में भुवनेश्वर तशरीफ ले जाया करें। अगर मंत्री जी भी उसमें चले तो बहुत अच्छा है। इससे हमें पता चलेगा कि लोग सरकार के बारे में, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन के बारे में क्या कहते हैं, जो रेलवे का स्टाफ है उसके बारे में क्या कहते हैं।

रेलवे में जहाँ तक मेंटीनेंस का सवाल है, कहीं पानी है तो बिजली नहीं है, अगर कहीं बिजली है तो पानी नहीं है। खास कर मैं असम मेल और तिनसुखिया मेल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। तिनसुखिया मेल में तो आप जा नहीं सकते। तिनसुखिया को तो हम मजाक में दीनदुखिया कहा करते हैं। वह तो सुखिया की बजाए दुखिया ट्रेन हो गयी है। इस लिए आप इस मेंटीनेंस के सवाल पर भी गौर करें कि स्टेशनों पर क्या हालत है। स्टेशनों पर पानी ही नहीं मिलता।

सभापति महोदय : आप कल बोलना कन्टीन्यु करेंगे ?

श्री जमीनुर्रहमान : जी हाँ।

[شری جمیل الرحمن (کھن گنج) :

محترم چیئرمین صاحب - آپ نے مجھے موقع عنایت فرمایا ہے اس کے لئے میں شکر گزار ہوں - میں کھڑی کی اور دیکھ رہا ہوں اس لئے میں بہت ہی مختصر میں اپنی باتیں نئے ریل منٹری جو ایک پرانے اچھے ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہیں اور ان کے سہوگی جو ہیں جعفر شریف صاحب اور ملکارجن صاحب وہ بھی پرانے اور اچھے ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہیں ، کے سامنے رکھوں گا - میں شکر گزار ہوں گا اگر وہ منٹری باتیں دھیان سے سنیں - اگر کچھ حد تک ان کا مددوار ہو سکے تو اچھی بات ہوگی -

پہلی بات تو میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریلوے انڈسٹری ایک کافی بڑی انڈسٹری ہے اور یہ پورے ملک کی اکاؤنسی کا ضامن ہے۔ اس میں قریب ۲۰ لاکھ آدمی ایمپلائڈ ہیں اور ہماری پوری اکاؤنسی کا یہ ضامن ہے - اس لئے تھیک وقت پر ریلوں اور تھیک تھنگ سے جہاں کے لئے سامان بک کھا جاتا ہے سامان پہنچے یہ سب باتیں اس منٹری کے ماتحت ہیں اور ان کو اس کو کرنا چاہئے - مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ریل فریج ریلوں میں

ہوتا ہے - میں اس وقت آنکھوں نہیں دوں گا - میں صرف ایک پوائنٹ پل فریج کا آپ کے آگے رکھوں گا - آپ دلی سے شروع کریں مغل سرائے - کٹھار - گڑھرا - اور نہو ہوگاٹھن گاؤں تک کے آنکڑوں کو آپ لیں - ان پر کروڑوں روپے سرکاری کوش سے پل فریج کا دیا گیا - یہاں سے لوگوں کو کلیم کی صورت میں کروڑوں روپے ادا کیا جاتا ہے -

جہاں آپ اتنی چیزیں کر رہے ہیں کھا آپ اس پل فریج کو نہیں روک سکتے ہیں - آپ اسے کھوں نہیں روکتے ہیں - اس کے پیچھے ایک مکمل سازش ہے جس میں آپ کے ملازمین اور دوسرے لوگ شامل ہیں - میں اس طرف محترم وزیر صاحب کا دھیان کھینچنا چاہتا ہوں - جہاں تک میری جان کاری ہے کٹھار اور برونئی اور بونگائی گاؤں جگہوں پل فریج کے لئے کافی مشہور ہیں - ان پر آپ کو پورا دھیان دینا چاہئے تاکہ یہ پل فریج کم ہو -

ایک مثال میں آپ کو دیتا ہوں - میری فہمی کے لوگوں نے جاپلا سے سیمنٹ روانہ کیا - وہ سیمنٹ تین مہینے کے بعد پہنچا - اسی کی جو حرکتی ہوئی محترم

چھٹرمہن صاحب وہ میں آپ کو  
بیان نہیں کر سکتا -

میں صرف اتنی بات کہنا چاہتا  
ہوں کہ ۷۳-۱۹۷۲ع میں محکمہ  
شفیع قریشی صاحب اس وقت اس  
ہاؤس میں نہیں ہیں انہوں نے  
وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ کٹھہار سے برونی  
تک کی میٹرو گھج لائن کو برات گھج  
میں بدل دیں گے - اگر وہ لائن برات  
گھج میں بدل دی جاتی تو جو  
گڑھرا میں پل فریج ہوتا ہے وہ  
نہیں ہوتا - کھرنکے وہاں سے روانہ  
ہونے والا مال سودھے سودھے اپنی  
جگہ پر پہنچ جائے گا - اور اس کو  
ایک لائن سے دوسری لائن کے لئے  
اتارنا چڑھانا نہیں پڑے گا - جب  
شری کھدار پانڈے ریل ملٹری تھے تو  
انہوں نے بھی کہا تھا کہ اسے ہم  
۸۴-۱۹۸۳ع تک ہٹا دیں گے - اس  
کے لئے جو بھی وہاں میٹریل آیا  
تھا اسے ساتھ ایسٹرن ریلوے والے  
اتھا کر لے گئے - جب تک اس لائن  
کو بڑی لائن میں نہیں بدلا جاتا ہے  
تب تک یہ پل فریج ہوتا رہے گا -  
اس میں فرم والوں کی بھی سازش  
ہے اور ریلوے والوں کی بھی سازش  
ہے - اب اس میں کس کس کی  
کہاں کہاں سازش ہے اس کا پتہ لگانا  
میں آپ پر چھوڑتا ہوں -

چھٹرمہن صاحب ، چین پلانگ  
جو ریلوے میں ہوتی ہے اس کی

وجہ سے ٹریکس لپٹ ہوتی ہیں -  
اس پر کڑی سے کڑی نگاہ آپ کو  
رکھنی چاہئے - آپ کے پاس اتنی  
ساری پولیس ہے وہ اس بات کو  
دیکھے -

محترم چھٹرمہن صاحب ، میں  
آج کل تھری ٹائر میں زیادہ چلنے  
لگا ہوں - بجائے فرسٹ کلاس کے -

سبھاپتی مہودے (شری چندنا ملہی)  
پانی گڑھی) : کس لئے ؟

شری جمیل الرحمن : اس کی  
وجہ یہ ہے کہ تھری ٹائر میں مجھے  
لوگوں کی باتیں سننے کو ملتی ہیں  
کہ ریلوے کے بارے میں - ریلوے کے  
چھٹرمہن کے بارے میں لوگ کیا  
کہتے ہیں - محترم چھٹرمہن صاحب -  
میں تو کہتا ہوں کہ کبھی کبھی  
آپ بھی تھری ٹائر میں بھونیمور  
تشریف لے جایا کریں - اگر ملٹری  
جی بھی اس میں چلیں تو بہت  
اچھا ہے اس سے ہمیں پتہ چلے گا  
کہ لوگ سرکار کے بارے میں ریلوے  
پورٹ کے چھٹرمہن کے بارے میں کیا  
کہتے ہیں - جو ریلوے کا استاف ہے  
اس کے بارے میں کیا کہتے ہیں -

ریلوے میں جہاں تک ملٹلپلس  
کا سوال ہے کہوں پانی ہے تو بھلی  
نہیں ہے اگر کہوں بھلی ہے تو پانی



نہیں ہے - خاص کر میں آسام میں  
 اور تین سکھیا میں کے بارے میں  
 کہنا چاہتا ہوں - تین سکھیا میں  
 میں تو آپ جا نہیں سکتے - تین سکھیا  
 کو تو ہم مذاق میں دین دکھایا کہا  
 کرتے ہیں - وہ تو سکھیا کے بجائے  
 دکھیا تریں ہو گئی ہے اس لئے آپ  
 اس میٹنگ میں کے سوال پر بھی  
 فور کریں کہ استفساروں پر کیا حالت  
 ہے استفساروں پر پانی بھی نہیں  
 ملتا -

سہایتی مہودے : آپ کل بولنا  
 کتنے ہو کریں گے ؟

شری جمہل الرحمن : جو ہاں -

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House  
 stands adjourned to re-assemble  
 tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
 Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,  
 March 2, 1982/Phalguna 11, 1903  
 (Saka).*